

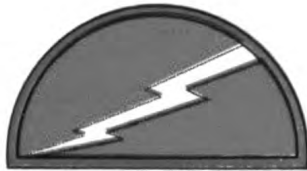


LIGHTNING



LIGHTNING

The History of The 78th Infantry Division



Edited by
THE DIVISION HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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**TO THAT BRAVE GROUP
OF LIGHTNING MEN
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY**



MAJOR GENERAL E. P. PARKER, JR.
Commanding General, 78th Infantry Division

FOREWORD

The history of the 78th Infantry Division in World War II, as in World War I, is a record of heroic achievement, mission accomplished and outstanding service to the United States of America.

War, as such, is opposed to American principles and ideals—nevertheless, in time of emergency our citizens turn from peaceful pursuits to undertake protection of their country with steadfast determination. This was the situation when, in August 1942, I took command of the Lightning Division at reactivation. Our first mission was to train thousands of men for combat. Wherever America was fighting her enemies, our men saw action.

Then, in the spring of 1943, the Division began training as a unit. Teamwork, leadership and courage were the foundations on which we built with work, exercise and maneuver. After grave losses through transfer of personnel, the Division completed its tests and embarked for Europe in October 1944. Within two months we had assaulted and breached the formidable Siegfried Line in Germany. Rollesbroich, Simmerath, Kesternich, Konzen, Schmidt, the Schwammenauel Dam, the Cologne Plain, the Ludendorff Bridge, the Remagen Bridgehead and the Ruhr Pocket are names that will ever recall the gallantry of Lightning men.

Compilation of the history of a combat unit is a daring task. Too great a part of a unit's history lies buried with the men who made it. The deeds of one man on an unnamed hill, the actions of a squad fighting for an isolated farmstead, have decided many battles. By the nature of war, however, these actions remain unrecorded. For this reason our history is the Story of the Lightning Team, of all who wore the Lightning Patch, in a winning fight from reactivation at Camp Butner, N. C., in 1942, through our last combat mission at Wuppertal, Germany, 17 April 1945, and thereafter.

Command of this Division during training and combat has, for me, been a privilege. But service with Lightning Men has been an honor. I sincerely hope that these pages will always remind you of the greatness to which civilian soldiers can rise as a team, of the good fellowship which you had and of the pride which you developed in making the Lightning Division what it was.



Major General, USA

10 September 1945



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., inspired and encouraged all who were concerned with this work. With consuming interest and painstaking care he supervised the preparation and reviewed the manuscript of this record of Lightning Division activity.

The material in this book was compiled and edited by T/4 Miles Cahn and Pfc. James M. Friedman, with the assistance of Pfc. Norman J. Rubin, Pfc. Robert Groveman and T/5 Justin S. Hine.

Much of the detailed information in this history was assembled by T/4 William M. Baker, Division Historian, who conducted and recorded interviews with key Division personnel of all grades and ranks, of all units, with regard to combat operations.

Sketch maps were designed by S/Sgt. Richard J. Ulrich and T/4 Robert Hughes and executed by T/4 Osmond B. Green, Pfc. Merle C. Jensen, Pfc. Herman H. Immohr, Pfc. Max E. Bottorf, Pfc. Harry E. Reed and Pvt. Roydon B. Cooper.

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In addition to the abovementioned interviews, source material included After Action reports of the Division and attached units, operations reports, intelligence summaries, G-2 and G-3 journals, and material collected by the Division Public Relations Office.

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LIGHTNING



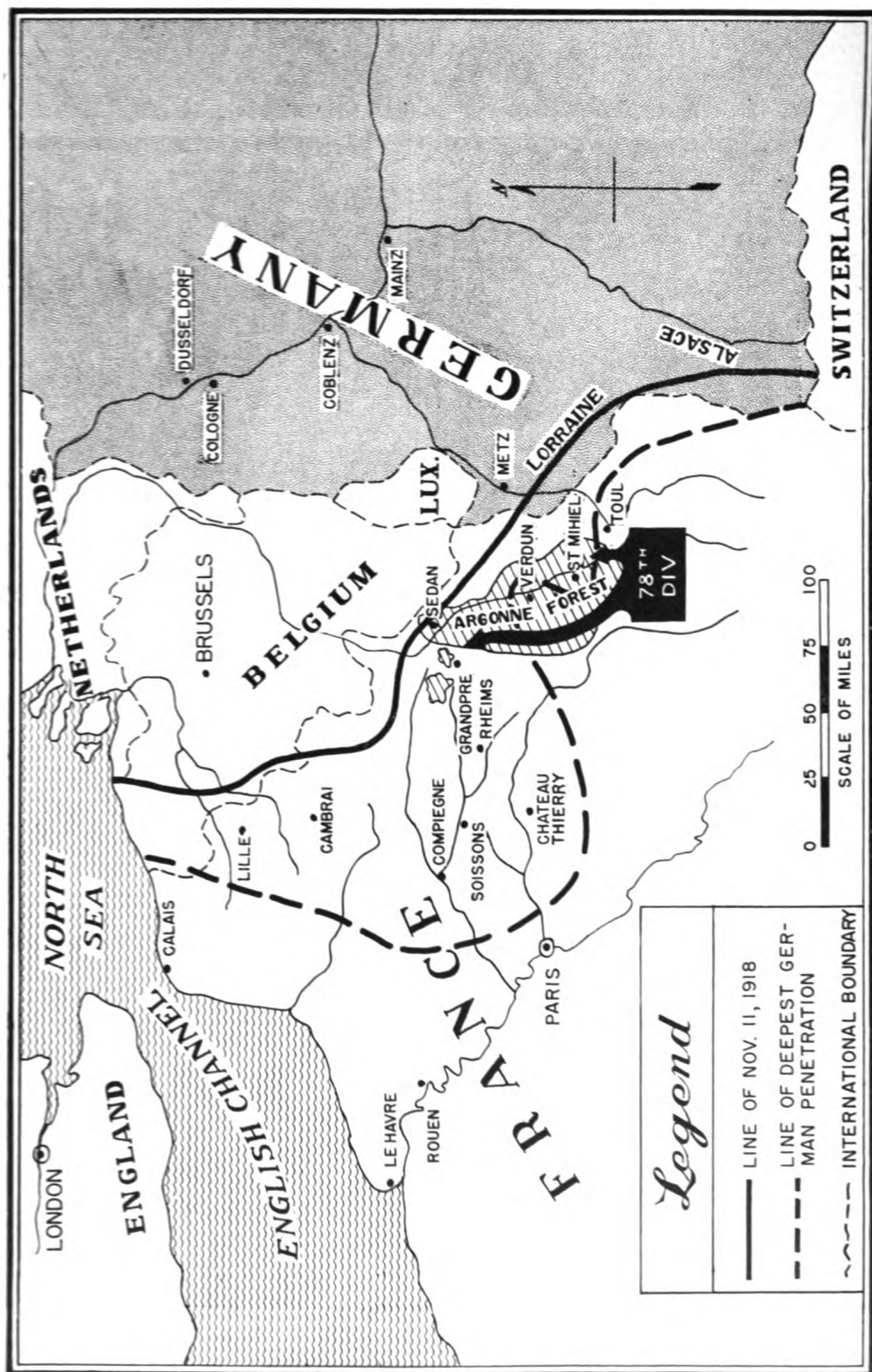
CHAPTER 1

PREPARATION FOR COMBAT



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The 78th Division in World War I

CHAPTER 1

Preparation for Combat

The history of the 78th Division goes back twenty-seven years to the First World War.

It was in August, 1914 that Germany, upsetting the precariously balanced peace of Europe, declared war on Russia and France. In a matter of months all of Europe was ablaze and the war which the world had long dreaded was well under way. On April 7, 1917 the U. S. Senate by a vote of 86 to 6 declared a state of war to exist between Germany and the United States. General John J. Pershing was chosen to command an American Expeditionary Force and the first troops sailed for France in May.

At the opening of 1918 the prospects of an Allied victory appeared almost doubtful. The capitulation of Russia in December 1917 had eliminated the Eastern Front and enabled Germany to divert 500,000 German troops to the west. With this numerical advantage the German General Staff began making preparations for a tremendous final offensive which was to close the war. This offensive was launched March 21 and continued in a series of five major assaults until about mid-July at which time the German offensive reached its high-water mark. At one point, British and French lines were driven to within forty-one miles of Paris, this crisis bringing about the first major participation of American soldiers in the actual fighting.

On July 18 the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, launched a counteroffensive against the Germans. With eight American divisions and one French division, he struck the front between Soissons and Château-Thierry, and by August 6 had straightened out the salient which was threatening Paris.

From the beginning General Pershing had planned that the American Army should be committed as a unit and that a definite section of the front should be assigned to it. The southern part of the battle line was accordingly turned over to him. Early in September Pershing collected his divisions from the various parts of the line where they had been fighting, organized them into the First American Field Army, and took over the critical 45-mile sector fronting St. Mihiel.

It was at this point that the 78th Infantry Division began to make history.

The 78th Division, National Army, had been organized one year previously at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in September 1917. Originally made

up of Selective Service men from Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, the Division was later supplemented by large groups from the New England states and Illinois.

Unlike the modern triangular division, the 78th was originally a square division with four infantry regiments. The 309th and 310th Regiments formed the 155th Infantry Brigade; the 311th and 312th made up the 156th Brigade. In addition, there was the 153d Field Artillery Brigade consisting of three Field Artillery Regiments (307th, 308th, 309th). The three brigades plus Division troops totalled some 20,000 men.

On May 18, 1918, the Division moved to ports of embarkation at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the leading units sailing next day. By June 12 all units had arrived in England, whence, after a brief stay in rest camps, they proceeded to France, landing at Calais and Le Havre.

Throughout the summer of 1918 the Division moved from one training area to another. In the middle of August the 78th's Artillery Brigade was attached to the 90th Division and supported that Division in its occupation of the Saizerais Sector. On September 10 the 78th moved up to the line northeast of Toul and was here designated I Corps reserve for the St. Mihiel Offensive.

The St. Mihiel Salient was roughly triangular in shape, with its base angles near Pont-à-Mousson and Verdun, and its tip at St. Mihiel. It was approximately 35 kilometers across the base, extended 25 kilometers into Allied lines, and was vital in that it cut the Verdun-Toul railroad, covered the permanent fortifications at Metz, and would seriously threaten the flank of any Allied operations in the Meuse-Argonne region.

It was originally planned that the attack on the St. Mihiel Salient would be exploited to the fullest extent. Early in September, however, the Allied High Command decided that the main attack would be launched in the Meuse-Argonne sector. The St. Mihiel Offensive, therefore, was limited to clearing the salient so that the Meuse-Argonne Offensive would be insured.

Pershing launched his offensive on September 12 and in three days the salient had been eliminated.

The 78th, following and directly supporting the 2d and 5th Divisions, relieved these units after the initial attack, taking up positions in what became known as the Limey Sector, and maintaining the front line against stiff opposition. On September 26 the Division was ordered to execute a series of raids within its sector to divert enemy attention from the coming Meuse-Argonne Offensive. This it succeeded in doing. From September 17 to October 4, in accomplishing this mission, the 78th Division incurred substantial casualties.

The St. Mihiel Salient reduced, the American Army now began its Meuse-Argonne drive in the most important and strongly fortified position on the line. The severing of Germany's vital arteries of supply in this region would make her positions to the west and northwest of Sedan untenable. Sedan was the objective, but first the enemy had to be cleared from the heavily wooded Argonne Forest and driven back eastward across the Meuse River.

The Germans had constructed a strong system of field fortifications consisting of four distinct defensive positions. Into this zone 22 American Divisions charged and for 47 days hammered away until American troops had cleared the Argonne Forest and reached the outskirts of Sedan.

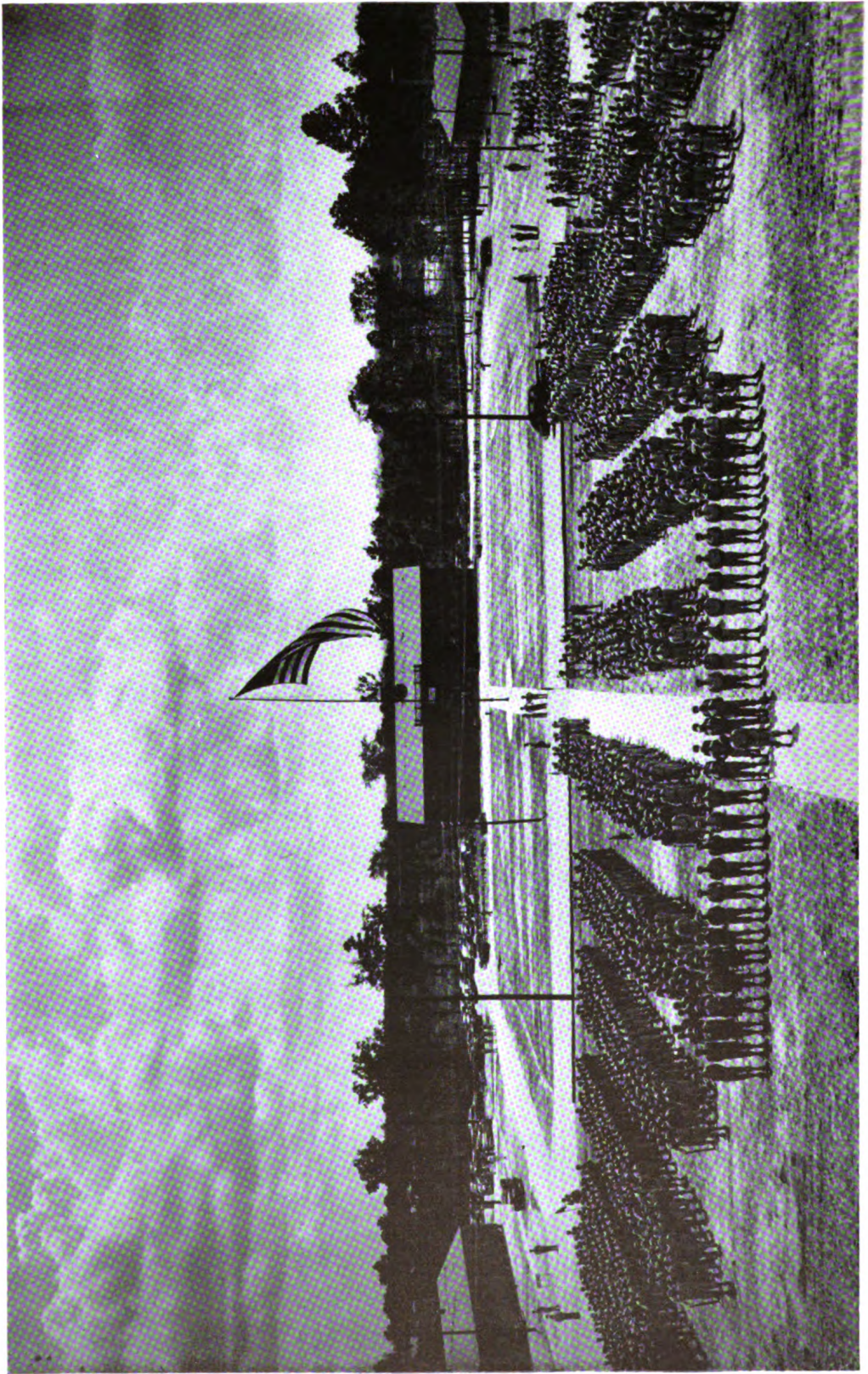
It was on October 10 that the 78th Division, relieved in the Limey Sector, moved into this attack in the Argonne Forest to participate in some of the bitterest and most significant fighting of the war.

The Division took up positions on the American left flank on the very eastern reaches of the forest. On the night of October 15, maintaining liaison with right flank elements of the French Army, it struck at the line just south of Grand-Pré. Seizure of the high ground north of that town would, in effect, render Germany's third defensive position untenable within the Division zone. Capture of this position was the Division objective.

In a series of vicious attacks, the 78th set about enveloping the stronghold of Grand-Pré. By October 25 it had hacked its way into the Bourgoigne Forest and on October 31 the critical ridge north of Grand-Pré had been seized. That same day the town of Talma, one mile northwest of Grand-Pré, was also occupied.

On November 1 the entire First Army resumed its general offensive to breach the fourth and last enemy defense line. The American I, V, and III Corps were lined up from left to right. The I and V Corps were to drive on Sedan. The III Corps on the right flank was to force a crossing of the Meuse. The I Corps launched the attack with three divisions in the line; the 78th, 77th, and 80th from left to right. The 78th Division was ordered to protect the left flank of the Corps and clear the Burgogne and Leges Forests of Germans. By November 2 this mission had been accomplished. The following day the withdrawal of the enemy was well under way. In close pursuit the Division pushed northward through wood and swamps, and by nightfall of the 4th the front line had been advanced thirteen miles. Tired, having incurred heavy casualties, but having accomplished their vital mission, the 78th was relieved on November 5 by the 42nd Division.

Weeks before the American doughboys were within sight of Sedan



Reactivation of 78th Infantry Division: Division cadre formed to receive the National colors and unit distinguishing flags

the German Government realized that the war was lost, but it was not until November 11 that the German representatives signed the Armistice which silenced guns along the Western Front.

Five months later the 78th Division moved to ports of embarkation, the last elements arriving in New York on June 10, 1919. The demobilization of the Division was completed on June 19, 1919 at Camp Dix.

Congress adopted an Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Woodrow Wilson was succeeded by Warren G. Harding in the 1920 presidential election. The ensuing years brought the administrations of Coolidge and Hoover, the transoceanic flight from New York to Paris by Charles Lindbergh in 1927 and the Wall Street market crash in 1929 with the critical years of depression that followed.

In 1933 the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt brought with it a multitude of measures known collectively as the New Deal, devised to meet the depression; it brought also, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by popular vote.

A new generation had come into being. This was the generation that read *All Quiet on the Western Front* and said war was hell. This was the generation that generally accepted isolationism. This was the generation that won World War II.

At the opening of 1942, America was faced with the stupendous task of converting a strong but peaceful land into a citadel of military might capable of crushing the malevolent conspiracy of Axis Powers—Germany, Italy and Japan. The European continent was entirely in Axis hands. Russia, bearing the full brunt of the German Wehrmacht, was battling for her life. England, all alone and just off the Continent, was withstanding repeated bombings and bravely beating off the Luftwaffe. On the other side of the world Japan had dealt us a lethal blow, and her little men were overrunning vast territories virtually unopposed.

In February of 1942 a 40,000-acre plot of timberland lying about fifteen miles northwest of Durham, North Carolina, was designated by the War Department as Camp Butner, and here it was that the 78th "Lightning" Division was to be officially reactivated.

The clearing of timber and drainage of swamps, the hasty construction of barracks, roads, obstacle courses, and drill fields, and sewage disposal and water-purification plants—indeed all the work that went into the creation of the Camp Butner military reservation—was typical of what was happening all over the country. Starting from scratch America had set out to train the most potent army in the world. Camp Butner was to be no country club. It was the training ground for fighting men. In less than four months 2,263 buildings sprang up and Camp Butner was dedicated.

Early in May, 1942 the War Department had announced that the Division commander was to be Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., of Wytheville, Virginia. General Parker at fifty was one of the country's youngest major generals. His ability to train men had been clearly established at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he had organized and, for more than a year, commanded the huge Field Artillery Replacement Training Center.

General Parker and the Division staff arrived at Camp Butner on July 8 together with an initial shipment of men, the cadre of the 78th Division. The camp was still under construction and equipment was arriving every day. Officers and enlisted men labored on the final preparations for the reception of the filler replacements, expected to arrive the following month. In the weeks that followed, these men, fresh out of "civvies," became a part of the Division and assumed a new life, a new responsibility.

On August 15, 1942, in an elaborate ceremony highlighted by the presentation of the National Colors and the respective unit distinguishing flags, the 78th Infantry Division was formally reactivated.

The new Lightning Division was built around three infantry regiments instead of four. The 155th and 156th Infantry Brigades had been disbanded. The 309th, 310th and 311th Regiments were reactivated; the 312th had previously been withdrawn from the 78th Division. The 153d Field Artillery Brigade had become Headquarters, 78th Division Artillery. Where there had been the 307th, 308th, 309th Field Artillery Regiments and the 303d Ammunition Train, there were now four battalions the 307th, 308th and 903d Field Artillery Battalions (105mm. howitzer) and the 309th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm. howitzer). The 303d Engineer Regiment was redesignated the 303d Engineer Combat Battalion and was reactivated as such. The 303d Medical Regiment, its equipment radically changed, was reactivated as the 303d Medical Battalion. The 303d Field Signal Battalion, the 303d QM Battalion, and the Ordnance Company were redesignated company organizations and became the 78th Signal Company, 78th Quartermaster Company, and the 778th Ordnance Company. The addition of a separate reconnaissance echelon, the 78th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, was also an innovation. The new 78th was to be streamlined, compact and triangular in organization, designed for mobility and shock action. Its organic personnel comprised in all no more than 15,000 troops.

It rained incessantly that first summer, and much time was spent pulling Camp Butner out of the mud. Improvised duckboards appeared on the sloping company streets. Ditches and culverts guided the muddy



Battle indoctrination

waters from one area to the next. When it wasn't raining, it was hot and muggy. And, as if the rain and heat were not enough, mosquitos descended on the camp to complete the misery. The men worked, sweated, and swore.

Then early in October the War Department gave the Division a special assignment of singular importance—that of processing and training combat replacements in the shortest possible time. One month later, on November 8, 1942 the world was startled by the announcement of the landing of a large force of British and American troops along the coast of French Northwest Africa. The clamor for replacements was on, and the initial Division mission acquired tangible importance.

For six months the 78th Division worked at this task producing replacements. Men fresh from civilian life, men who had been clerks, typists—all were taught and trained, and emerged as infantrymen or other replacements. It was a hard process . . . hard and gruelling. Men worked eight hours a day, and, as often as not, at night too. Some of it was physical torture; 25-mile hikes in the hot sun, endless marksmanship practice, field problems. But it was necessary and it was effective. During this period the Division trained between 40,000 and 50,000 replacements who were sent to war in both theaters and to stations all over the world.

In their free time the men frequented the post exchanges, service



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN K. RICE

Assistant Division Commander

clubs, and theaters where they could relax for a few hours of recreation. On free weekends, that is, when they weren't on KP, guard, or a detail of some sort, men of the 78th made their way into Durham where they were welcomed by the residents with true Southern hospitality. Many permanent friendships were established here; many of the men married Durham girls. Durham "adopted" the Division about this time. Duke University in Durham extended all sorts of privileges to the Lightning soldiers, and here some men retired to enjoy a measure of peace and tranquillity. Then it was back to the dreariness of Butner to resume their training.

In March, 1943, its temporary mission "fully completed," the 78th began to train as a combat division. Once again the rigors of training were "sweated out." But now that the Division had its own men, schedules were more ordered and there was regular time for recreation.

Training, however, was intensified. The men became hard, mentally and physically. Finally in mid-November, 1943 the Division went on "D" Exercise Maneuvers in South Carolina. This was but a preliminary, a practice run for the Army maneuvers which were to come later. After three weeks of field exercises through the maneuver area of South Carolina, the Division returned to Camp Butner. Again the training program was resumed—and intensified. The Division was becoming more and more a fighting team. Training at this time emphasized unit and inter-unit cooperation. Artillerymen began to get serious about firing for the infantry. Infantrymen began to think of support, of small-unit maneuver. Combat teams began to function as such. Finally, in January of 1944 the 78th entrucked for the Second Army Maneuvers in Tennessee.

For the remainder of the winter of 1944 the 78th Division maneuvered in Tennessee alternately with and against three other divisions and miscellaneous attached troops. Although no service ammunition was fired here the terrain and the elements were rough, with cold and rain and mud. It was always so with the infantry soldier. He was at constant war with the elements, which often were more formidable than the represented enemy.

For two and a half months the men slogged their way through the mud of Tennessee—up hills, through streams, over mountains. For two and a half months the men slept in the cold and rain. There were long, exhausting marches from one area to another. There were numerous crossings of the dangerously swollen Cumberland River. Insofar as possible, combat conditions were simulated, and the men held to them rigidly. They were being hardened for the day when combat conditions would actually prevail.

The maneuver period was broken down into eight problems, or oper-



Technique in crossing double-apron barbed wire obstacle

ations, one each week. Each problem lasted an average of three or four days, at the end of which time the situation was declared non-tactical. This was the signal for the removal of steel helmets, packs and harnesses. Fires were built; PX supplies were distributed.

The new 78th increased the excellence of its reputation on these maneuvers and it was assumed by all that the Division would embark shortly after termination of the maneuver period.

At the end of March, the last problem over, the 78th mounted trucks and trains and headed for a new camp. On April 1 the maneuver veterans rolled into Camp Pickett, Virginia.

A few days later it was announced that the Division would lose the privates and privates first class of infantry and field artillery who were to be sent to ports of embarkation for shipment overseas as replacements. This was heartbreaking news to those men who had lived long months together, to officers who had trained the men, to noncommissioned officers who would miss their friends. The news came as a tremendous shock to those men who had developed a camaraderie and an *esprit* peculiar to combat troops.

Previously when the Division had been ordered to process replacements the North African invasion had followed shortly. Now that its own men were being taken, few thought of possible reasons, and disappointment was keen.

For the two following weeks the Division underwent a reorganization, receiving new men, preparing to ship out the veteran members. In mid-April the 78th bade farewell—a solemn farewell—to those men who for so many months had formed the backbone of the 78th Division. The

cadre turned to the task of assimilating the new replacements into the Division.

On April 1 the Division had received a large shipment of men, fresh from the Army Specialized Training Program. Less than two weeks later this group of men was augmented by a group of former Air Corps cadets. The lost artillerymen were replaced by men from Field Artillery Replacement Training Centers. Once more the Division had a full complement of men, and once more the Division worked itself into a fighting team.

For eight weeks the former ASTP men and Air Corps cadets were put through a stiff refresher course. They were instructed in the assembly, disassembly, cleaning and nomenclature of their basic weapons, the M1 rifle, the carbine, and pistol, until they recited part names in their sleep. They rebuilt the obstacle and combat courses and ran them at double time—bayonets fixed, lunging at dummies placed throughout the latter course.

As the weather became warmer the men soon learned how hot the Virginia sun could feel under a full field pack on a 10-, 15-, or 25-mile hike. They assumed a hundred different positions on the various firing ranges, learning to handle their weapons, and in the ten-odd days that they lived on these ranges—marching out before daylight, returning after dark—they became masters of their weapons. They learned to dig foxholes, crawled through infiltration courses while mud was blasted up in their faces, and made their way through dense steaming woods. It was hard and the heat did not make it easier. The men of Artillery and Special Troops worked hard at their weapons, their trucks and their specialties.

On the morning of June 6 the men of the 78th awoke to news of the invasion of Normandy. The Second Front had been opened. Hope loomed large in the hearts of these men, who were feverishly training to take part in the tremendous struggle that was now entering its final phase. They seemed to realize that D-day dramatically inaugurated the beginning of the end to this overwhelming horror in which the world was enveloped. At noon the men were allowed an extra hour in which to listen to the invasion reports over the radio. Training did not cease, however, despite the significance of the day.

Field exercises were now inaugurated at battalion, regimental and combat-team levels. Night problems and night patrols became customary. The problems increased in length. Division Artillery completed its GHQ firing tests at Camp Butner and Fort Bragg, and returned to Camp Pickett.

On weekends when there were no night problems, no Saturday after-



Final dash in physical fitness test

noon athletics, the men took passes—to Richmond, Farmville, Crewe, Petersburg and Washington, D. C. The buses to Washington were somewhat antiquated and invariably broke down. But even poor transportation could not keep the men away from the Capital City.

In Washington, where hotel rooms were apparently extinct, men slept on the town; on the banks of the Potomac. There was the feeling then among all servicemen that while there was time, one had to live . . . at a good pace. Sunday evening these men returned to the bus terminal, and despite the torment of those springless contraptions speeding over backwoods roads, they slept. Monday morning, exhausted but somehow refreshed, they resumed their training.

Rumors were rife in those days. The 78th, it was now said, would never go overseas. That was the straight dope. One man had a friend in Washington. Another got it from the General's driver. The Service Club hummed with thousands of variations of the same theme.

Twenty-five hundred miles away the Allied armies broke through St. Lô, and then began the now historic rout of the German armies from France. America awaited the defeat of the Wehrmacht. The men of the 78th speculated as to the probable date of VE-day.

By August of 1944 long pent-up feelings, repressed in the interest of patriotism, came to the fore once again. Strife between labor and management glowed, and in some cases burst into flame. In Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Transit System became embroiled in a dispute that set off a strike which crippled Philadelphia's transportation. The Government sent troops into the City of Brotherly Love to take over the transportation system. The 309th Infantry Regiment and attached units were alerted and moved into Philadelphia. The troops arrived, sleepy and dusty, and established a bivouac area in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. The citizens of Philadelphia, sensing the significance of combat troops being diverted from their training to restore order in their native land, demonstrated in a million and one kindnesses to the troops how



78th Division men relax at a dance

firmly the public held them in its heart. The strikers returned to their work. But even in Philadelphia training did not cease. Outside the museum men conducted bayonet practice and double-timed through the streets. After eight days the troops returned to Pickett.

The tempo of training was ever increasing. The 781st Tank Battalion was attached to the Division to train with the infantry. Men dug fox-holes, and climbed in and remained there while tanks ran over them. Men of tanks and infantry studied tactics together. Problems continued to increase in length—from 24 hours to 48 hours to 72 hours. Each of the combat teams moved to a bivouac area where defensive and offensive tactics were rehearsed with live ammunition. This was practice for the real thing. The men were learning to take care of themselves in battle.

In the middle of August 1944 the Division was ordered again to supply a number of fully trained replacements for immediate shipment overseas. Again with reluctance the Division was forced to part with many men who had joined it but four months previously. Shortly after these men left, the Division received a comparable number of troops from Infantry Replacement Training Centers. The Division worked fast to integrate these men into the organization.

By September there was no doubt in any one's mind that the Division was going overseas. Preparations for the move interfered more and

more with training. Equipment was carefully checked—and packed away. The warehouses at Camp Pickett fairly bulged. Boxes were stencilled—8268—which was to be the shipping number for the Division.

Toward the end of September the Advance Party of the Division was designated. Under the command of the assistant division commander the Advance Party represented all Division units. Division patches and other identifying insignia were removed from uniforms and equipment of the group which departed Camp Pickett at dusk one evening for Fort Slocum, New York. Processing was there completed and the party boarded the liner *Aquitania*. On September 26 the ship was racing toward England without escort or convoy.

Six days later the *Aquitania* dropped anchor off Glasgow and the Advance Party entrained for Southampton to embark by Channel steamer for France. Landing of personnel and baggage at Omaha Beach was accomplished by transfer to LCTs, then to DUKWs when the LCTs were grounded by the running tide some four hundred yards from shore. Arrangements to receive the main body of the Division were almost completed in the mud of "Camp 500" when the Advance Party was ordered to return to England by LST, it having been decided that the Division would land there instead of coming directly to the Continent as originally planned. After debarking at Southampton, the party proceeded to "training areas" thirty miles west of the port, there to arrange for housing, feeding and final training of the Division.

Meanwhile, back at Camp Pickett, men were checked and rechecked for equipment, and wherever necessary new equipment was issued them. Censorship lectures were frequent. Then, suddenly, one day in early October censorship was a fact. The men had to leave their letters unsealed. The barracks began to take on an empty look as personal belongings were sent home. Weekend passes were discontinued. Personnel were restricted to their unit areas. Last-minute details were checked. Then—the men packed their duffel bags for the last time and hoisted them to their shoulders.

At Camp Kilmer, N. J., they read pencilled marks on the walls of their barracks: Arrived May 6—Left May 9; Arrived July 11—Left July 16. They looked—and wondered. Was this happening to them? But there was little time for wondering. There were too many lectures to attend; too many forms to fill out. There was new equipment to draw. Men drew gas masks, and attended a lecture on their use. They waited in line for inoculations and medical exams. Finally, there were 12-hour passes to New York—not quite forty minutes away. In New York there were phone calls; "Hello Ma—I can't tell you where I am. I'm some place along the eastern seaboard. But I tell you—I can't." It was all like that.



Competitive spirit carried over from training into sports

Then there were no more passes. On October 13 troops packed their bags once more, and staggering under the load, boarded the train that was to take them to the docks. It was a dark rainy night. At Jersey City they left the train and boarded a ferry-boat. In the boat they tried to relax, but they couldn't with full field packs on their backs, rifles on their shoulders, and duffel bags—some place. They rode to the harbor of New York in silence.

The ferry stopped, glided into the slip. The troops filed off. It was very late at night, and still raining. An Army band was blaring forth, but that somehow only increased the eeriness. Men lined up—and wondered where the boat was. Red Cross volunteers went up and down the line serving doughnuts and coffee, and wishing everyone good luck. The men heard their last name called, answered, and then as they stepped forward they saw the gangplank. Loaded down, feeling miserable, they climbed up onto the boat and squeezed into their quarters. Finally, passenger loading was completed and the men were able to unfasten their cots, dispose of their bags, and lie down to sleep. The noises of the harbor, the excitement, and the full fear in their hearts kept most of them awake. Some lay there waiting to feel the movement of the ship.

Next morning the men on the different ships were oriented to the ways of their temporary residence. On deck they found themselves enveloped in a gray mist, the ships still tied to the docks. The fog lifted, and the

sun came out briefly and then disappeared. Finally a voice ordered the men below deck. Men crowded the portholes, to look out. The 78th Division was on its way.

There was an odd assortment of ships in the convoy, each with a war-time coat of vague blue-gray. The *John Ericsson*, formerly the *Kungsholm*, was the flagship. The *Carnavan Castle*, formerly of the British Merchant Marine, now refitted as a troop transport, was making her maiden voyage as such. Also carrying Lightning men was a transport, the *George O. Squier*. The usual escort of armed Navy craft afforded protection for the troopships.

The trip lasted nine days. For many of these men this was their initial acquaintance with the ocean. Some were ill, but the great majority fared well. When they were not taking calisthenics or attending classes they would stand and watch the incessant motion of the waves, the ever-changing colors. For miles around, littering the horizon, the men noted the other ships in their convoy. Every precaution was taken—against fire, against violation of the blackout. No accident occurred. Finally, one early morning, the convoy began to break up. The convoy was nearing England.

Two of the ships docked at Southampton, the other at Plymouth, all to be greeted by British officers and British bands. After interminable waiting under their load, the men disembarked. The men staggered into compartments of English trains; stumbled into their seats. By the time they caught their breath, wiped the sweat from their brow, the train was moving. But—where were they going? They looked out, and saw pillboxes, concertina wire, AA installations. So this was England.

The trains hadn't been moving long when they came to a stop. The compartment doors burst open and the men dismounted. They looked about them at what was to be their home for the next few weeks. Guides from the Advance Party led them to their respective unit areas.

The 78th Division spent approximately four weeks in Bournemouth. In peacetime this had been a resort town. Now its beaches were lined with miles of concertina wire—and mines. Its hotels were no longer filled with tourists, but with GIs, or as the English call them—Yanks. Of course, the men missed many of the conveniences of home, but it was not bad. There was training during the day, but on free nights there was a different story. There were pubs, and dance halls, movies and theaters, tea-rooms and restaurants. And, of course, there were girls. Many of the men were fortunate enough to get a 36-hour pass to London. It was wonderful—too good to last. It didn't last.

In mid-November the Division's Advance Party was again assembled. From Southampton by LST the party sailed to Le Havre and moved by



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK CAMM

78th Division Artillery Commander

motor to Yvetot, France, where bivouac areas for the Division were laid out. Before the main body of the Division arrived, the assistant division commander with a small staff was ordered to report to Maastricht, Holland, the then location of U. S. Ninth Army Headquarters. Under and among "buzz bombs," bivouac areas were assigned in the vicinity of Tongres, Belgium. Back in England the main body of the Division began packing all over again. Another train ride. The Division was moving to France.

The Channel crossing was far rougher than the ocean voyage, but it didn't last as long. Men accompanying vehicles rode LSTs. The rest of the Division sailed on British Channel transports. The voyage, due to a wait for calmer waters, took about four days. Finally, over the choppy water, the haze on the horizon began to take shape. Land became more and more discernible and finally Le Havre—or what was left of it—hove into view. Some of the men stayed on their ships and continued up the Seine River to Rouen, where they disembarked for Yvetot.

For the men of the 78th, Le Havre was their first picture of a European battleground. The devastation left a profound impression on the men. They realized what America had been spared.

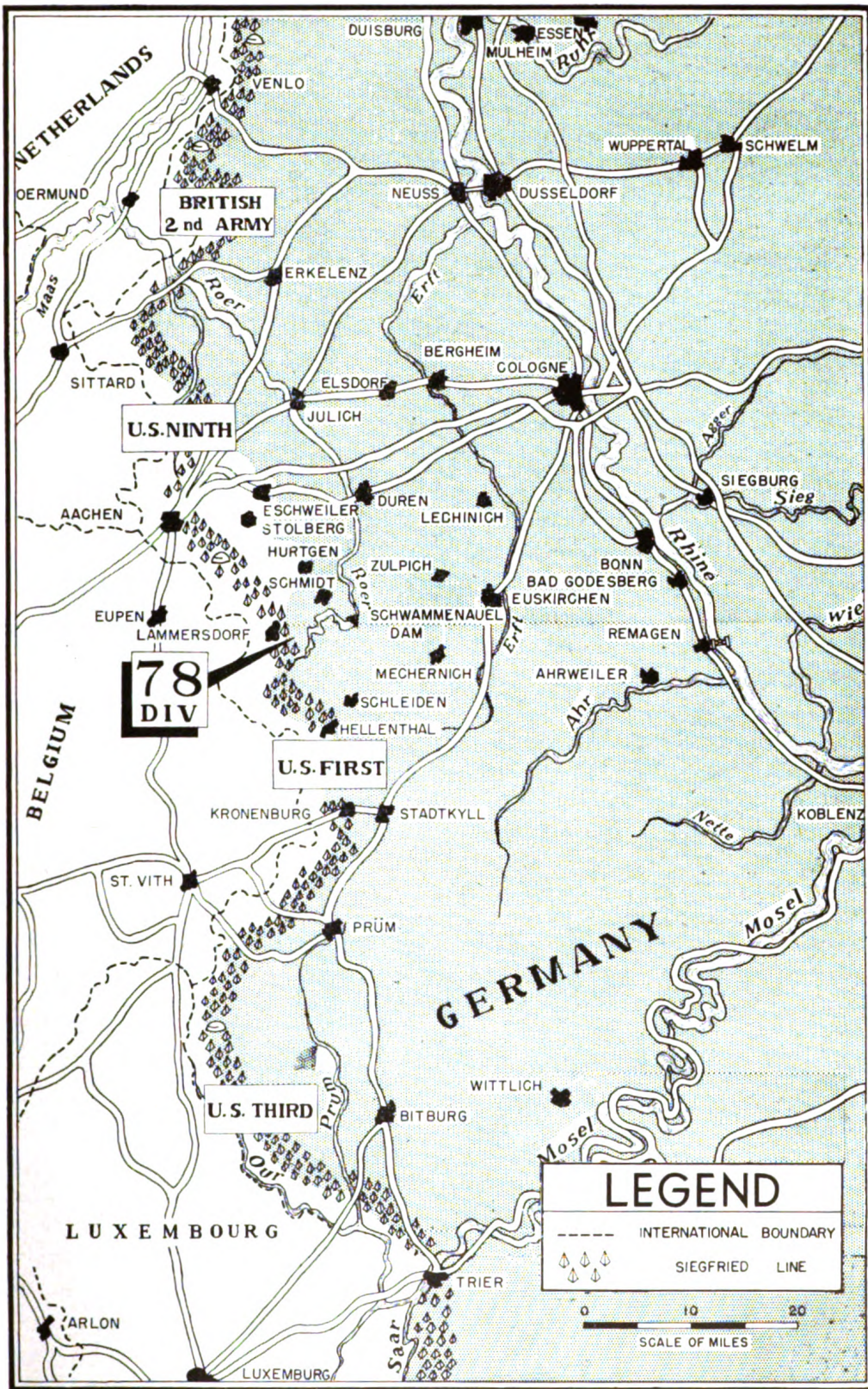
Those who had hoped for billets in France were disappointed. There were no billets. The men pitched shelter-halves in the soggy pastures. When they woke it was raining. For seven days it rained, and the world seemed immersed in mud. "Camp Mud," they called it. Besides the rain, there was a cutting bite in the air. For a few days the men stumbled through the mud without overshoes, but at last overshoes arrived. The men began to hear of trench foot. Some ate Thanksgiving dinner standing ankle-deep in mud.

Shortly after Thanksgiving the Division moved again—this time to Tongres, Belgium. The vehicles were loaded with equipment and troops. The remainder of the personnel were sent by train—in the well-known 40-and-8s. By the end of November the Division had reassembled in the Tongres area, where it was placed in Ninth Army reserve.

Belgium, having been recently freed, regarded the Division as part of the liberating forces. The troops, gratified at the attention paid them, were none the less a trifle embarrassed. They hadn't done anything yet.

In the Tongres area the signs of war were increasing. Daily the German V-1 weapons, "buzz bombs," roared through the sky with long streams of sparks flying from their tails. A few landed in the Division area. Here, too, was first heard the roar of anti-aircraft batteries. Training was still carried on and last-minute checks of equipment were made. Then one day a full supply of ammunition was issued each man.

Toward the end of the first week in December the Division moved



December 13, 1944

again—this time into Germany. The Division was assigned to the V Corps of the First Army. The troops were bivouacked in a forest near the town of Rötgen, where the Division command post was established. Here in the war room the plan of the first attack was being drawn. The rear echelon was located a few miles away at Raeren, Belgium, where were set up the records and administrative sections. The members of the band, their instruments stored away, shouldered M1 rifles and guarded CP installations. Signal Company jeeps skidded down the icy roads, maintaining contact with the regiments. The 778th Ordnance Company set up its repair stations; 78th Quartermaster, its supply depots.

On December 9 the Division moved forward again—to the outskirts of Lammersdorf, Germany. Here the men first heard the names of Rollesbroich, Simmerath and Kesternich. Officers and key noncommissioned officers went up to the lines, observed what was taking place, and then returned to orient the men they commanded.

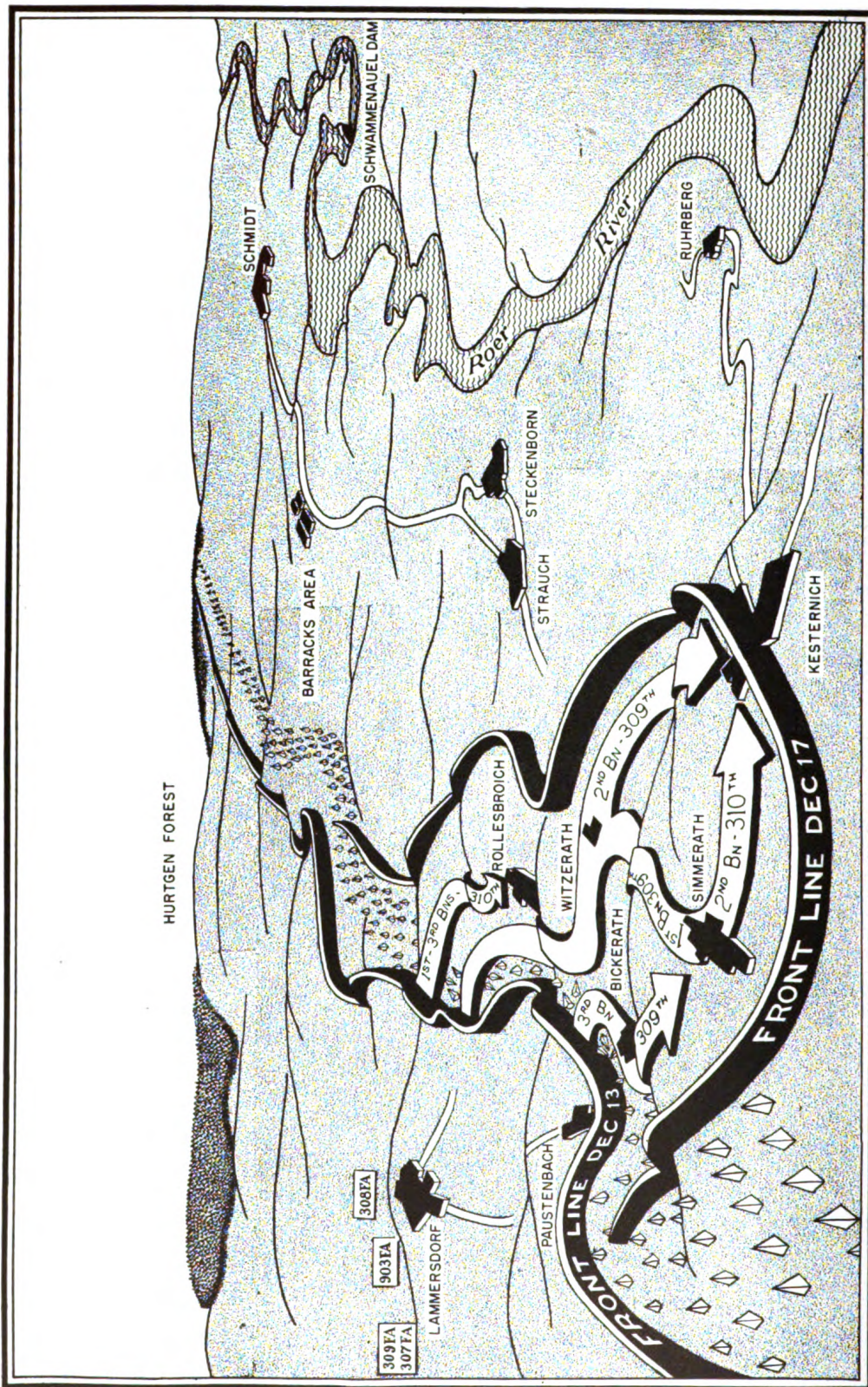
On December 12 these men of the Lightning Division stood poised—ready. They were about to join in a living, breathing sense the long ranks of men who had built America with blood, and sweat, and pain. But the majority of the men lay in their shelters that night and wondered. The ground was covered with a thin, crusted blanket of snow. The sky was overcast. Ahead of them lay a vast, formidable unknown. With them was a miserable coldness, a loneliness, a deep-rooted fear. They listened to the occasional bellow of heavy artillery pieces. Some men slept that night. Most of them lay awake.





CHAPTER 2

ATTACK



The 78th Jumps Off

CHAPTER 2

ATTACK

On the morning of June 6, 1944, in one of the most complicated and difficult military operations ever attempted, Allied forces had seized beachheads on the Normandy coast of France. Twelve days later the American First Army slashed across the Normandy Peninsula and the following week seized the port of Cherbourg at its tip. Simultaneously, British and Canadian troops had driven east to liberate Caen. The beachhead on the continent of Europe was secure, and Allied armor and manpower now piled up for the breakthrough into France.

By the end of July the American forces had smashed through the small village of St. Lô, where the Germans had elected to make a stand, and had driven on to Avranches at the base of the Normandy Peninsula. Suddenly General Patton's heretofore secret Third Army swept past Avranches and, while one Corps swept into Brittany, the bulk of his Army swung east to meet the British and Canadian forces driving from Caen. On August 12, threatened by a giant encirclement, the Germans began withdrawing from Normandy through the Falaise gap. As Allied air might pounded the fleeing Germans, converging British and U. S. armies met at Argentan. The German Seventh Army was surrounded and knocked out.

The invading forces were then increased by the U. S. Seventh Army which, on August 15, accomplished a series of landings on the southern coast of France. Paris was liberated on August 25.

While the Canadian First Army held the left flank along the Channel ports, the British Second and U. S. First Armies swept across France and into Belgium along a 500-mile front. U. S. Third Army spearheads branched south to meet the advancing Seventh Army and east toward the ancient fortified city of Metz.

By September 6 the British were in Antwerp. Luxembourg was liberated on September 10. The appearance of the U. S. Ninth Army on the Continent marked the capture of the French port of Brest, and brought the Allied armies on the western front to a total of seven.

Three airborne divisions were dropped into Holland in an attempt to outflank the enemy and drive into Germany across the level northern plain. Bad weather augmented the stubborn and temporarily successful defense put up by crack German troops in this area.

On October 21 Aachen, the first major city inside the north German border, fell to American First Army troops after massive aerial poundings and days of bitter fighting.

Belgium was completely liberated on November 5. To the south the U. S. Third Army smashed through battered Metz to the Moselle while the U. S. Seventh and French First Armies took Strasbourg and, on December 7, crossed over into Germany. The mighty Wehrmacht had been pushed back across its own borders.

The Allies now prepared the conquest of Germany.

Aachen had been the beginning. The city held out for weeks under a ceaseless artillery bombardment. All up and down the German border resistance was stiffening and holding. The Allied armies had been delayed just long enough to allow the Germans to man and to reinforce their Siegfried Line defenses. Aachen was a symbol. From Holland to Switzerland the Siegfried Line was swarming with newly trained Volksgrenadiers as well as seasoned troops from the Russian front. Germany was preparing to make a bitter stand to defend her sacred soil.

As the concentrated force of the Ninth Army ground through the fortifications east of Aachen, an added threat had been recognized. The relatively obscure Roer River flowed directly across the path of advance. The Roer was not a very large river, and it looked innocent enough. But military intelligence and photo interpretation warned that the Roer could be flooded at the will of the Germans.

About ten miles to the south of Aachen a great earth dam known as the Schwammenauel held back millions of gallons of water in the Ruhrstausee. Dammed up behind the Ruhrstausee was another, though smaller, lake, the Urft Stausee. These two dams could unleash 22 billion gallons of water, flooding all the towns along the Roer from Heimbach to Roermund. Carefully timed, this flood could sweep away the men and equipment engaged in any river-crossing operation north of the dams. But . . . if the dams were destroyed or captured before an Allied crossing, this threat would be removed.

The dams had been bombed with ten-ton blockbusters. Pockmarked and battered, they continued to stand. Veteran infantry divisions attempting to assault the dams from the northwest through the Hürtgen Forest and the Siegfried Line, discovered that the German defenses were devilishly and ingeniously planned. American troops had previously advanced to Schmidt, within a few miles of their objective, but were forced to withdraw. The dams remained intact in German hands.

General George C. Marshall in the *Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army* covering the period from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1945, said:

East of Aachen troops of the First Army fought splendidly through bloody Hürtgen Forest, taking heavy casualties and inflicting heavy losses on the



Aftermath in Lammersdorf

stubborn enemy. The dams of the Roer were seriously inhibiting General Eisenhower's progress. He wrote:

"He (the enemy) is assisted in that area, however, by the flooded condition of the Roer River and the capability he has of producing a sudden rush of water by blowing the dams near Schmidt. Bradley had about come to the conclusion that we must take that area by a very difficult attack from the west and southwest."

So, shortly after its attachment to V Corps and U. S. First Army, the Lightning Division received orders for its first attack to seize Schmidt and the Schwammenauel Dam.

Between Lammersdorf, the jump-off town, and Schwammenauel Dam, the ultimate Division objective, lay the Siegfried Line: dragon's teeth and pillboxes, minefields and concertina wire cleverly placed in the hilly farmland. Each town was a strongpoint with reinforced concrete cellars as pillboxes. It was on this beautiful but deadly landscape that the Division was to make its first attack.

Three phases were included in the Division attack plan. The first phase outlined breach of the Siegfried Line and seizure of Rollesbroich, Bickerath, Simmerath and, most important of all, Kesternich. The latter controlled German supply routes through the area and would secure controlling terrain for further advance. Phase two contemplated a drive to the south to seize the communication centers of Konzen, Imgenbroich, Huppembroich and Eicherscheid and to gain protection for the Divi-

sion's right flank and rear. The final phase called for the advance on Schmidt from the southwest and finally the seizure of the mighty dam. Each phase was to be initiated on Corps order.

On December 11 the Lightning Division's first field order of World War II was published. Corps set D-day for December 13.

The Field Order assigned to the 309th Regiment the task of seizing first Bickerath and Simmerath and then, when a passage had been cleared, moving on to Kesternich. The 2d Battalion of the 310th was attached to the 309th for the operation. The area from Rollesbroich to Witzerath was assigned to the 310th, Rollesbroich to be captured by the 3d Battalion and the 1st Battalion to secure the regiment's right flank by seizing and clearing the area south from Rollesbroich to Witzerath. These were to be the objectives for the first phase of this attack.

Meanwhile the 78th Reconnaissance Troop was to make a demonstration in the northern sector of the Division zone to attract the enemy's attention. The 311th Regiment had already moved up to the line, temporarily attached to the 8th Division, adjacent to the north boundary of the 78th Division zone.

Accompanying the field order, the intelligence annex outlined anticipated opposition and the type of terrain over which the attackers would soon have to pass. Directly in front of the Division zone were two belts of defensive fortifications. The first, running roughly north and south, extended from Bickerath to Paustenbach and Lammersdorf. The second extended through the Strauch-Steckenborn ridge and southeast along the Roer River Dam lakes. Elements of two Volksgrenadier divisions defended the area: the 272d and 277th, each with an estimated strength of from 5,000 to 7,000 men. Commanders were warned that counterattacks were to be expected.

Attached to the Division for this initial operation were: 709th Tank Battalion; 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion; 987th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm. guns, Self-Propelled) (minus Batteries A and C); 7th Field Artillery Battalion, (105mm. howitzers); and 62d Field Artillery Battalion, (105mm. howitzers, Self-Propelled).

Higher headquarters ordered that one infantry regiment of the 78th Division relieve 8th Division troops. Hence the 311th Infantry was temporarily under the control of the 8th Division to the north of the Division zone. With these attachments, less one organic infantry regiment, the 78th was to enter combat in what General Bradley had described as a very difficult attack.

Because surprise was essential, radios were silenced and the artillery fired only harassing missions before the attack.

During the nights of December 11 and 12 the 309th and the 310th had



Beautiful, but treacherous

moved up from bivouac areas between Raeren, Belgium, and Rötgen, Germany, had relieved elements of the 16th Infantry Regiment which had been deployed thinly in the area, had dug foxholes, and had prepared for the jump-off. The men suffered quietly from the bitter cold and waited for the battle to begin.

In the early morning darkness of December 13 they crawled from wet cellars and foxholes, rubbing the traces of restless sleep from their eyes, and moved forward over an unfriendly landscape which they knew only from maps. Other than low-voiced orders there was no sound but the crunch of snow underfoot and the occasional distant boom of 155s on a harassing mission.

Over the slippery snow of the roads, through the drifting snow in the field, in almost total darkness, they crossed the line of departure where the 102d Cavalry Group had been holding. Then they were on their own. The biting cold which had made the night miserable was forgotten as the fear of battle clutched at their hearts.

Companies K and L led the 3d Battalion of the 310th into action. Together they climbed the steep cliff which was the line of departure. Then sliding and plunging, they deployed on the icy sloping field across which lay Rollesbroich. Company K headed directly for the town, while Company L moved south toward the Lammersdorf-Rollesbroich Road.

As Company K moved upward and to the right of a small hill over-

looking Rollesbroich, the platoons kept contact with difficulty. It was still very dark.

Suddenly there was a flash and an explosion. Someone had stepped on a mine. Tense faces, which had been lighted up briefly, stared through the darkness toward the place where someone had fallen, then turned again toward their objective. The aid men as always were close behind.

But the sky was now beginning to show strains of light, and the separate squads and platoons began to show up as groups of shadowy figures, eyes to the ground, straining upward over the icy slope.

Suddenly a squad of Germans entrenched up ahead let go at them with rifle fire. The first tendency was to drop to the ground, to figure out the next move. One squad, however, moving up as the firing ceased, was able to capture the enemy without a fight. The bedraggled Volksgrenadiers who had been doing the firing had run out of ammunition.

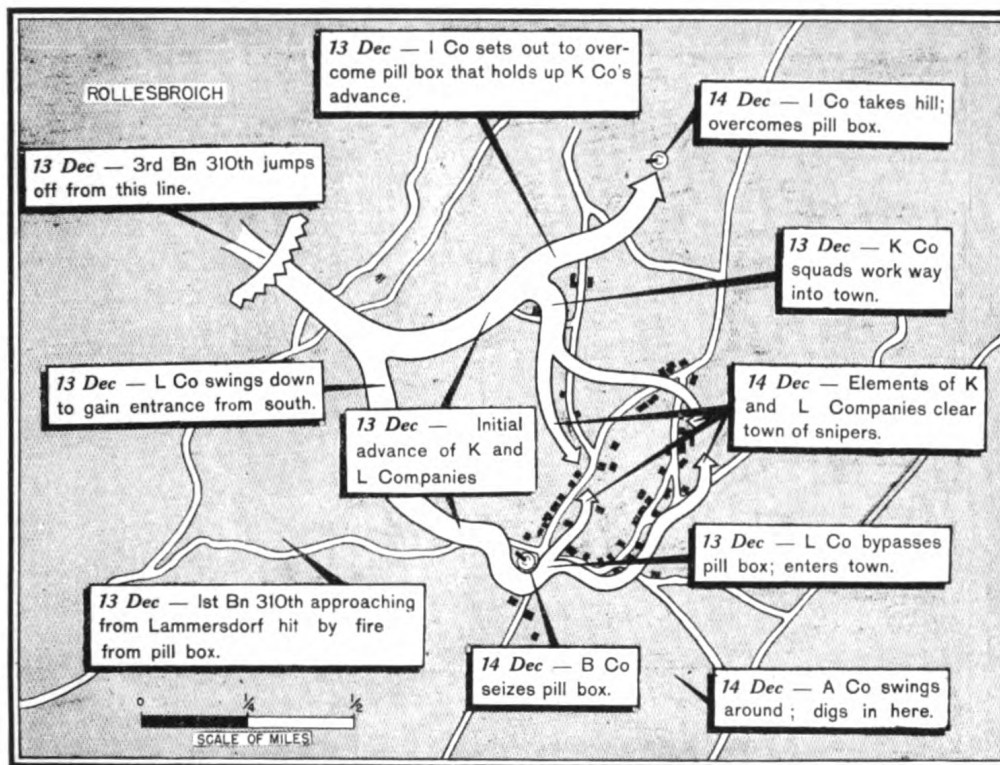
Company K's advance continued. On up and around the hill they moved. They reached the crest, and below them they could distinguish the dim outlines of a town . . . Rollesbroich.

They had taken their first hill. The town seemed to be within grasp. Then the enemy resistance really began. There was a zinging of bullets and the tac-a-tac-a-tac of a machine gun from a pillbox on a hill to the north of the town. The lead men dropped to the ground and wriggled back to shelter. A Lightning man lay where the machine gun had caught him before he could drop.

An explosion and flying snow and earth to the right told them that the first mortar shell had come in. They began to dig. They were on the reverse slope of an exposed hill. To advance directly would have been suicide.

Meanwhile wire crews had been laboring with their heavy reels up over the high cliff at the line of departure. Now the wires were in, and the ever-present Forward Observer from the 903d Field Artillery Battalion called back for fire on a pillbox, and against the entrenchments on the hill which commanded their positions. The men listened thankfully as the 105 howitzers lobbed the shells in . . . The time was 0715.

Company L was also running into difficulty to the south. Initially their advance had been rapid, although many men were scratched and bruised as they plunged through the snowdrifts, or elbowed their way through clumps of bushes and hedgerows. Company L men first met the grey-clad Germans at 0625 when enemy rifles began to snipe at them from some place up ahead. As they approached their first objective, a small hill overlooking Rollesbroich from the south, a barrage of



The 310th seizes Rollesbroich

mortar shells descended upon them. The men hit the ground, their hearts pounding against the wet snow.

Company L took the hill. But they, too, were under machine-gun fire. A pillbox, camouflaged to resemble a farmhouse, stood on the intersection of the Lammersdorf-Rollesbroich road and the main street of Rollesbroich. At any sign of movement the hill was peppered with bullets.

German pillboxes were solid structures of steel and reinforced concrete, built to take punishment. The walls were as much as twelve feet thick and the firing embrasures so narrow as to make accurate firing into them practically impossible from any distance. Throughout the Siegfried belt of defenses there were pillboxes at almost every road juncture or curve in the road, cleverly camouflaged and built into the sides of hills. Each pillbox was a strongpoint in the integrated system of defense, and since their weapons were mutually supporting, covered all the routes of approach with interlocking bands of fire.

Company K on a hill to the north and Company L on a hill to the south, knowing how well the enemy had the fields of advance covered by machine guns and mortars, took stock of the situation and revised plans to take the town.

Southeast of Lammersdorf, on the main roads leading into Simmerath, the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 309th were experiencing their H-hour. The 1st Battalion, led by Company A, moved along the northern road to Simmerath for seven hundred yards without incident. Then mines exploded, men fell and the enemy let loose everything he had. Men of Company C, moving close behind in reserve, fell under the fire of mortars before they had a chance to get the enemy in their sights.

On hand with the advancing platoons were forward observers from the 308th Field Artillery Battalion. These forward observers were to be with the advancing troops all through combat. At 0730 the 308th howitzers began to fire at the mortar and machine-gun positions which were holding up the Doughboys. And now, too, radio silence had been lifted. The desired surprise had been achieved and all communication facilities were working together to keep the attack coordinated.

Company B, second in the attacking echelon, did not wait to find out how close the mortars were landing, but took advantage of the first daylight to move off on the left flank. Dodging through the minefield, skirting the hedgerows, the company headed north of Simmerath. Men were hurt in that minefield and men were killed, but it was one of those operations in which the men who survived kept moving ahead. An hour later, despite minefields, mortars and small-arms fire, the men of Company B were moving down into Simmerath from the north.

The men of Company C, edging off on the right flank, were approaching Simmerath from the west at about the same time. Company A meanwhile continued down the main road through the minefield and in the face of constant machine-gun fire, crossed the Rollesbroich-Simmerath road, and moved on toward Witzerath. The surprised Jerries who were captured by the men of the three companies testified to the speed and suddenness of the attack.

Below Paustenbach Hill Companies K and L of the 3d Battalion of the 309th were moving toward Bickerath. Before daybreak they had captured Germans in their foxholes. At first it looked as if it was going to be easy. Then they hit the minefield which extended north and south throughout the Division zone. Men of Companies K and L advanced leaving some of their buddies in the minefield, and felt the first fire of German machine guns. Company I moving up behind them, prepared to pass through and lead the assault once Bickerath was reached.

As the foggy half-light gave way to daylight the attack continued all up and down the line. But now behind the infantry other men could be seen working. Company A of the 303d Engineers was clearing mines



Mine clearing was a deadly business

from the roads to Simmerath, and the tanks and tank destroyers were preparing to come in. Company B of the 303d Engineers was clearing the minefields behind the 310th advance and other Engineers prepared demolition charges to be used against pillboxes which blocked the way. This mine clearing was a deadly business. A foot pressed down on the hard crust of snow might set off a mine a yard away. But it was to become daily work for the engineers. Demolishing pillboxes was to be a major problem of the attack on the Siegfried Line.

Men of the 78th Signal Company moved close in with wire to keep telephone contact, and battalion wiremen laid wire right through the minefields. The sharp syllables of the phonetic alphabet came over the radios and messengers sped back and forth in their jeeps. The attack was taking shape as reports came into Regimental and Division headquarters.

On December 9, four days prior to the main attack, the 311th Infantry Regiment had moved into the line east of Jägerhaus, Germany, in the southernmost sector of the 8th Division zone. At midnight the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 311th officially relieved the 13th Infantry Regiment, but the remainder of the relief was accomplished during the day, in a blinding snowstorm and under cover of smoke laid down by mortars.

The mission of the 311th was diversionary. The 311th was to attack on the morning of the 13th at the same time its companion regiments of the 78th Division launched the main drive farther south. Although this constituted a diversion, it was rough going. Enemy mortar shells fell all that night.

As the morning of the 10th dawned, the infantrymen began to look around. They were in the dark Hürtgen Forest. All around them were pine trees covered with snow and shutting out the light. Ahead of them the forest dipped down into a deep valley, in which the darkness seemed to be nearly opaque. Many of the trees had been stripped of foliage by artillery.

The regiment occupied positions prepared by the 13th Infantry: fox-holes, shallow trenches, and dugouts covered with logs. The 2d Battalion held the northern part of the front, while the 1st Battalion prepared for the main diversionary effort in the south. The 3d Battalion was temporarily in reserve near regimental headquarters in the Jägerhaus, the only building in the area.

The first few days were spent in convincing the enemy of a build-up of force opposing him. Mortars of Companies D and H blasted at the enemy night and day and patrols were sent out into the forest to make sure that the Germans continued to occupy their positions down the hill, in the darker part of the forest.

A patrol in Hürtgen Forest was more serious than the 311th Doughs had ever conceived in training. Every tree was a possible hiding place, every clump of bushes might have been a machine-gun nest. Treading softly through this no man's land was impossible. When a party of men moved through the forest inevitably some stepped on twigs which cracked loudly, broke through the forest floor into holes and depressions, stumbled over roots. The advantage lay with the man who saw his enemy first, or with the patrol which was able to lay silently in ambush.

During the time the 311th was preparing for its attack the men learned to dread one thing in particular . . . the tree-burst. An artillery or mortar shell exploding against a tree was more destructive than one landing on the ground. Exploding high in the branches of the pines it would scatter death over a fifty-yard area. There was no warning other than the usual whistle of artillery coming in. Then a blast overhead and wounded and dying men lay about. Even dugouts covered with logs were not complete protection against tree-bursts.

At 0300 on the 13th, the men of the 1st Battalion moved up to begin the attack, and at 0630, shortly after the main 78th Division attack had begun to the south, they struck at the enemy entrenchments and pill-boxes down the hill. The forest was as bad a place for offensive war-



1—GIs constructing a troop shelter in the Hürtgen Forest. 2—A security team covers engineers preparing a roadblock.

fare as it was good for defense. It was especially difficult to place exactly the enemy's positions.

Company B and C men crept forward against the deadly defenses devised by the Germans, as the dawn began to sift through the trees. The enemy had placed boobytraps and trip flares throughout the forest along the routes of approach. Unwary men, stepping on wires placed beneath the snow or hung between the trees, set off blazing flares which warned the enemy of our approach, or exploded charges of TNT. The advance was a nightmare. By the time the men had reached the enemy outposts they were wet with melted snow and perspiration. But despite the warning trip flares, the enemy was surprised. Before the sleepy

Germans realized that an attack was beginning they found American infantrymen all around and amongst them.

Company K attacked on the right flank, A on the left flank. The enemy threw in reserves and showered the attackers with mortar shells.

Jerry machine guns began to open up. Though their feet were half numbed with cold, their minds dulled in this first action, the 311th men kept moving ahead. Within a few hours they had progressed several hundred yards beyond their line of departure. There they dug in, the first objective taken.

This diversionary advance was now completed. It remained to make secure the newly won positions, and to get accustomed to unprotected life in a primeval forest.

On December 17 Company K again tasted the bitter action of an attack. Enemy troops attempted a penetration from the north. Company K got them out. The men of the Company were more cautious this time. They had learned to look for trip flares and boobytraps. Their timing improved as they hit the ground. German soldiers who survived the attack withdrew rapidly and in a disorganized manner.

This completed the offensive action by the 311th in the Hürtgen Forest.

The main effort to the south, meanwhile, had progressed materially. It was 0800 of the 13th and the battle had really begun.

Artillery, fifteen battalions of it, from the close-in 105s of the support battalions to the earth-shaking 8-inchers of Corps Artillery, slammed shells into the enemy lines.

It was daylight now and the enemy knew what he was up against. The problem now was to capture and secure assigned objectives before the enemy could organize a counterattack.

In the north the initiative was with Company L of the 310th's 3d Battalion. The men of Company L were back in the shelter of the hill they had captured, stamping their feet, shrugging deeper into the rough wool of their uniforms, to gain some measure of warmth. The cross-roads pillbox still held up their advance, and the sweat worked up by the dash south was turning to ice on their backs. Boots and socks were sodden with sweat and melted snow.

An attack which had carried the first platoon almost to the embrasures of the pillbox, had been thrown back by machine-gun fire from the Germans, secure behind their ten feet of steel and concrete.

Two engineers from Company B of the 303d Engineers labored up the hill behind the company positions. They were carrying pole charges, long clumsy-looking affairs with all the weight on the explosive end.



Cleverly camouflaged . . . each pillbox was a strongpoint

As they moved up and over the hill the mortars began to come in again. The men on the hill watched silently as the engineers slid and crawled around toward the left, the blind side of the pillbox. The Germans fired into space. But they seemed to be undecided as to just what the two engineers were trying to do. So the engineers, sometimes walking, sometimes crawling, moved up to the side of the pillbox, placed their charges, stepped back, and hit the ground. There was no explosion. The charges were wet. The engineers, almost exhausted, started back toward Company L's positions on the hill.

With the pillbox still effectively blocking the way, two courses remained for the company. The first, to try to knock out the pillbox with artillery, was dropped from consideration by the company commander. Artillery shells blasting the pillbox would almost certainly kill the wounded men of the Company who lay in the shadow of the structure. The men prepared to follow the second course: to by-pass the pillbox.

Running, crouching, down the hill toward the town, a squad of Company L men reached the shelter of a hedgerow. The Germans in the pillbox had not fired a shot. The men of the squad edged closer to the town along the hedgerow, and other squads came skidding down the hill after them, moving as fast as they could over the slick surface. The Germans in the pillbox picked this time to open fire. Some of the running men were caught between steps, before their forward movement had stopped. Right then, too, the men moving along the hedgerow learned that German mortars had their sheltered line of advance zeroed in. As the mortars threw frozen sod and fragments of steel toward them and as machine guns in the pillbox started kicking up dirt up and down the hill, the stealthy approach was abandoned altogether for a dash toward the southwestern edge of Rollesbroich.

As the men approached the town they heard two sounds above the others, the whining of Jerry bullets fired from houses on the outskirts, and the crack, crack, crack of their own artillery fire coming in all along the main street. The 903d and 307th Field Artillery Battalions were lobbing their shells in from just behind the Line of Departure.

As the advance men of Company L moved up to the first buildings of the town, a forward observer sent back a cease-fire order. The artillery stopped coming in.

A loose-limbed private stood up from where he had dropped when the Germans began to snipe at him from the houses, ran zig-zagging forward, dropped into a ditch, rose to a crouch, ran to a clump of bushes within fifty feet of the nearest house, pulled the pin of a grenade and threw it toward a window. It missed, bounded off the wall of the house and fell to the ground. The private dropped back behind the bushes, hugged the ground as the grenade exploded, showering the area with fragments.

The soldier then rose to his feet, ran up close to the house, threw a grenade through the first-floor window from which a sniper had been firing, and crouched down as it exploded. Running up to the wall of the house, he dropped a grenade through another window, pressed himself against the wall, and felt the explosion of the grenade within. Somebody's dining room was full of holes. A few Jerries were out of the fight. The entry of Rollesbroich had begun.

Back in the open fields some of the Company L men had run into German-manned foxholes, but these Germans surrendered readily at the point of the bayonet. Now all of the platoons of the Company were entering the town. Hand grenades, rifle grenades, and machine guns soon made the closest buildings untenable to the Germans within. Houses which a few minutes before had threatened their advance, now offered them haven against mortar and machine-gun fire.

House-to-house fighting broke out as they moved up the main street of Rollesbroich. Germans with burp guns seemed to be lurking at every window ready to fire at the first man who exposed himself. All open spaces were a hazard. But burp guns ate up ammunition fast and it was not uncommon for a German to fire five or six magazines, then run from the house yelling "*Kamerad!*" Under other circumstances it might have been funny.

Rollesbroich was in bad shape. Artillery had been falling in the town ever since the First Army hit the Siegfried Line, and the civilian occupants had long since moved east across the Roer River. The 78th infantry men moving along the two parallel streets of the town were conscious of the desolation. A few of the houses had been totally wrecked



Close to the front, this crew of a 105 reinforces the mud in its position

by artillery fire, but most of them were still standing, scarred and sagging.

As Company L continued to clean out the town, firing was heard to the north. Several squads from Company K had moved south from the hill on which they had stopped for a breather and were moving along the northern road into Rollesbroich. The rest of Company K was still on the hill.

The German mortars, mines, and machine guns made the roads to town impassable, but Company L and the men from Company K were already in the town. By noon they had cleared out nearly all of the town's fifty houses. The Siegfried Line had lost one of its anchors. Rollesbroich was in American hands.

Shortly after noon Company B led the 1st Battalion of the 310th along the road from Lammersdorf to Rollesbroich. The short, sharp whistle of 88s was added to the din of exploding mines. Company B pushed to within sight of the crossroads fort, which had held up Company L earlier in the day. Receiving heavy fire, the company began to dig in.

At this time Company I by-passed Company K's hillside positions in an attempt to capture the high hill to the north from which the enemy had been firing incessantly. The capture of this hill would clear a major obstacle from Company K's line of advance and cut off possible German

counterattacks from the east. The men of Company I managed to move eastward about a hundred yards. Then the pillbox started skipping machine-gun bullets into their midst, and mortar shells began to drop from the sky. The Doughs began to dig in along the northern road leading into the town, thankful that they had a semblance of cover.

North of the 310th sector, the 78th Reconnaissance Troop was putting out a heavy volume of fire. Germans opposite the Troop position were convinced that a battalion armed with heavy infantry and automatic weapons faced them. The enemy braced himself for attack here also.

South of Lammersdorf the cannoneers of the 308th Field Artillery Battalion were sweating over their howitzers, pouring shells into Bickerath and Simmerath ahead of the advancing Doughs of the 309th Infantry.

Company B of the 1st Battalion had completed its flanking move and was heading straight south into Simmerath, finding shelter against the mortars in hedgerows and ditches, ferreting the enemy out of his holes with bayonets. Just north of the town they ran into another minefield. But the men of the company were learning fast. By edging along, examining every small hump in the snow, every point where the ground looked "different," they got through the minefield. They closed in suddenly on the Germans defending the town.

Simmerath had been levelled by the blasting power of artillery. What was left of it was a jumbled mess, buildings leaning crazily as if after a hurricane, hay lofts, robbed of support, spilling the winter's hay on the ground, dead horses, and dead cows . . . yet the Germans continued to fire from the ruins.

Company B took the northern crossroads of the town, reorganized back of the houses it had captured, and awaited reinforcements. There were many Germans down the road.

Company C, closing in from the west, ran into the densest part of the minefield which Company B had encountered. Withdrawing northward, the men cut east across open fields, and, dodging sniper fire, moved southward to the left flank of Company B. This was a difficult maneuver, but it put the battalion into Simmerath in force.

Meanwhile, a staff sergeant from Company A had led his squad against the Germans who were defending the crossroads midway between Rollesbroich and Simmerath. Eliminating the machine gun, then searching the flanks for snipers, the squad led the company toward Witzerath, a half mile down the road.

The Germans apparently decided to abandon Witzerath when they saw the company coming up the hill toward them widely dispersed.



Aid men evacuate the wounded, using a litter mounted on skis

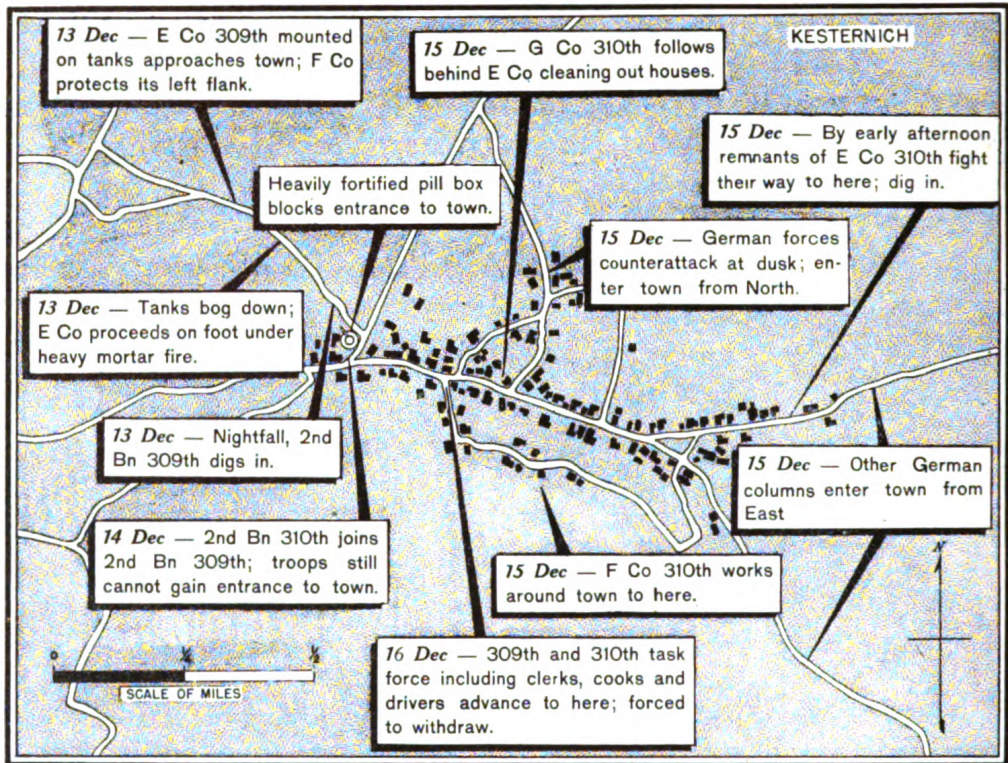
There were the usual die-hard snipers, but by the time the men who were leading the advance reached the town there was very little resistance left in the defenders who remained. The men went on to clear out the town. This was being done at the same time in Simmerath and Rollesbroich. Grenades were thrown through windows. Dazed Germans stumbled out shouting "*Kamerad!*"

By 1230 the town was in Company A's possession and the men who had traveled two hazardous miles to secure their objective were digging in on the east edge of town. Nobody was feeling the cold then. It had been a fast trip.

Companies B and C continued south, fighting their way into Simmerath, clearing out each house as they advanced. Company C swept wide and encircled the town; then moved in to help Company B batter its way through the well-defended buildings on the southeast edge. The Germans in these buildings were stubborn until cornered, then they threw up their hands and quietly surrendered. It was turning into a vicious fight and many a man set out to get the Kraut who had just wounded his buddy.

The town was completely surrounded by the 3d Battalion coming in from the west and the Company B and C men who formed a ring to the east and south. By 1315 the two battalions had the situation well in hand. The men began digging in on the outskirts of the town to hold their positions. Then they realized how tired they were.

Companies K and L of the 3d Battalion were having trouble in



First attack on Kesternich

Bickerath. It was only a one-street town, but Jerry machine gunners in pillboxes on the hill to the southwest kept raking that street with machine-gun fire. It was difficult for a man to concentrate on his objective while bullets from a heavy machine gun threatened to cut him in half.

Company I came up and moved on through. They had to move fast because the Germans were shooting at them from all the houses. The men dashed down the street toward the other end of town. Their mission was to get those Jerries on the hill who were zeroed-in on the main street. They got through the town and started up the hill where they ran into a field of *Schü* mines. Jerry seemed to have prepared for everything.

Cursing the minefield, the Company I men got up the hill. The German machine gunners fired at them as they came in close. But the attack was sudden, and effective. Flame throwers, grenades, M1s and bayonets silenced the enemy positions. Companies K and L had followed through the town. Prisoners were being rounded up. On the hillsides all around Simmerath, Bickerath, Witzerath and Rollesbroich, men were digging in. A trickle of prisoners, identified as being from the 272d Volksgrenadier Division, had begun to move to the rear. The ground had been captured. Now to prepare for counterattack.

The enemy knew by this time that the attack was in earnest. German

artillery and mortar shells were falling in Lammersdorf, and on the artillery positions to the south and east. All of the roads to the front for a depth of two miles were being harassed by regular bombardment. The northern road to Simmerath had already been dubbed "88 Lane."

In the 309th sector medical men of Company A, 303d Medical Battalion had to evacuate wounded by ambulance along roads turned into death traps by enemy mortars. Company B men of the 303d Medical Battalion didn't have use of either roads or vehicles. With them it was a business of carrying the wounded on litters over the fields. At every step the litters threatened to drop from frozen, numb hands. This was only one phase of the 303d Medical Battalion's 24-hour-a-day vigil during attack.

Meanwhile the 2d Battalion of the 309th, led by Company F, moved up to carry the attack into Kesternich. The men of Company F had already tasted the shock of battle when they crossed a stone bridge on the road to Simmerath and Witzerath and while in an assembly area east of the bridge. German mortar men and artillerymen had all the roads and sheltered spots zeroed in.

The Jerries didn't stop firing for a moment as the men inched up toward Kesternich, lying face down in ditches, crossing open ground, then dropping again.

The attack was beginning to take shape. Company F in a wide formation was moving along a trail north of the Witzerath-Kesternich road, silhouetted so that German mortar men to the north could adjust their fire by sight. But that was the way Kesternich was . . . a big neck extending east into the enemy lines, a fine practice range for German artillerymen located in the hills beyond the draws which surrounded the town on the north, east and south.

The battalion had tanks that day, a platoon of lights from the 709th Tank Battalion. The men of Company E were mounted on these tanks, clinging to the cold metal, as the small mechanized column clanked down the road directly toward Kesternich.

Company F ran into a *Schü*-mine field just after it started its advance. The Germans seemed to have sowed mines like grain all through this farmland. With artillery landing all around and among them and mines beneath the snow along the line of advance, it looked as if the company couldn't go on. But they were protecting Company E's flank. They had to keep moving.

Company E was being treated to its own form of hell. Self-propelled German 88s to the south of Kesternich, and in Kesternich itself, were testing their accuracy on our light tanks standing out grey against the

snow. Plans for armored assault against the town had to be abandoned. Bugged down off the road and stopped by the high-velocity 88s which covered the roads the tanks couldn't go any farther. From here on the battle for Kesternich was to be an infantry battle.

Dismounting from their tanks, feeling very much alone, the thin line of Company E men started for town. Occasionally a squad of Company F could be seen scouting along on the left flank. But aside from this, the whole war seemed to have turned into a fight between Company E and the German Army. German machine gunners in a concrete troop shelter on the western Kesternich crossroads picked off the leaders of the column as they came into view. When it wasn't machine-gun fire, it was mortar shells, which landed so close that even the men who escaped were shaken by the concussion.

As darkness began to close in the company reached Kesternich—actually got into the first few houses on the street. But no one knew yet how many Germans were in the town, or lying in wait in the deep draws and valleys around the town. For the single company to keep moving ahead after dark would have been foolhardy. To stay at the western edge of the town would have been chancing annihilation. The company withdrew.

It was totally dark when the men began to dig their foxholes where the Witzerath-Kesternich highway became a road. But there was a little security here.

Somewhere to the north in the darkness was Company F. To the east and the south were the Germans. The heat of the attack was over. Company E men settled down in their universe of darkness to spend a night of cold misery in their foxholes. Then the German artillery went to work again. A series of explosions burst up and down the road.

In Rollesbroich the 310th was running into problems of communications and supply; small groups of men tried to keep in touch with the rear over kilometers of ground made hazardous by minefields and mortar fire.

All of the roads to town were still blocked by the Germans. If the Doughs were going to hold the town, they would have to carry in ammunition by hand; carry in food and evacuate wounded by hand. As darkness fell they began to do these things.

No lights could be shown. Most telephone lines had been cut by artillery fire or had not reached the town. Enemy soldiers remained in the crossroads fort and in houses to the south of the town.

There they were, American infantrymen, dim figures, moving about, organizing, getting ready for the morning, and always the challenge as



"Behind the infantry other men could be seen working"

a foot scuffed in the darkness or a shadowy figure loomed up. A whispered password or a familiar voice was reassuring identification.

On the hills around the town Company L men, in foxholes, stared into the darkness, never sure that a bush which stirred in the wind, a twig cracking in the cold, was not a German patrol stealing up quietly. Nobody slept much that night. It was cold, and it was hard to say how many Germans were out there waiting to counterattack.

As the night wore on litter bearers stumbled through the streets and out of town, trying hard not to jostle or shake the wounded men they were carrying. Additional men carried litters to the rear and returned lugging cases of K rations. Each man was doing more than his job. He was doing everything he could to make the position secure for the morning.

The wounded Company L men who lay in the shadow of the crossroads fort had been startled as the night came on to find a small group of Germans standing over them, looking at them a little suspiciously. But their wounds and the cold had dulled their reactions as they saw the Germans, who appeared tired and dirty, but not hostile. The Germans carried them into the crossroads fort, and dressed their wounds. The wounded men lay there feeling warmer, and wondering at this twist in the fortunes of war which turned an enemy into a temporary benefactor.

A group of German soldiers returned to the pillbox, bringing three captured Company L men who had been forced into a nearby ditch by fire from the pillbox's machine guns. A strange group, Germans and Americans, sat around a small stove in the pillbox, talking in mixed English and German with frequent recourses to sign language. All night long the Americans tried to persuade the Germans to surrender. Most of the Germans seemed willing enough, but a single officer sat brooding in the corner. True to his Nazi upbringing or to something only he could have explained, he refused to surrender. The German soldiers reluctantly obeyed.

When the night had become really dark, the officer ordered six of his men to take the three uninjured Americans to the rear. The Americans with their captors went out into the cold and started back toward the German lines.

Moving around a clump of bushes the three Company L men saw something move in the shadows, saw an arm beckon. They fell to the ground as a BAR began to chatter just a few feet from them. Two of the Germans fell dead, and the rest raised their hands in surrender. From behind the bushes stepped two Company L men who had been lying there waiting for just such a break. There were no shouts of joy. But everybody was happy as they marched the prisoners into Rollesbroich.

The trek over the hills for supplies continued all night, and tank destroyers of the 893d TD Battalion joined the movement into Rollesbroich. The TD men, guiding their machines with difficulty in the darkness, went over the fields which Company L had crossed on the previous morning. Company L men, who knew the way, led them through the minefields. As light began to show in the east six TDs entered Rollesbroich. The town had been taken and reinforced. There was still not a single accessible road.

From the determined character of the German resistance and admissions of the first prisoners of war captured, it appeared that the enemy was defending the area with the bulk of the 272d Division with the support of additional troops. The absence of any counterattack during the day indicated that the Germans were caught by surprise.

Around Simmerath and Bickerath, the 309th was making its position secure. In the hills to the west of Bickerath, Company I was still clearing out snipers and blasting pillboxes. But between Witzerath and Kesternich the 2d Battalion's fight was just beginning.

On the night of the 13th, Company E was deployed along the Witzerath-Kesternich road and F and G were to the north and east.



Alert for an enemy counterattack—"making its position secure"

During the night patrols went out to try to find out what the opposition was up ahead. Other patrols went to make contact with scattered units of the battalion. They discovered that Kesternich was filled with Germans improving defensive positions in and around the town, and that the battalion's own lines were indefinite at best. The night was very dark.

The next morning the battalion attacked again. The battalion commander was killed by the enemy somewhere in Kesternich. Later, the battalion executive officer was killed, and the Company H commander assumed command.

The battalion was east of the bulk of the Division in a hollow, which the enemy could bombard.

It had been decided to use the 81mm. mortars of Company H for preparation. German observers, however, adjusted on the mortar flashes, and fired on the men as they labored over their weapons. Nevertheless, Company H fired more than a thousand rounds into Kesternich before dawn.

Following this preparation, Company E went forward down the road. Company F attacked along the trail to the north. Suddenly the sleepy town of Kesternich changed into the bristling stronghold which it was. Machine gunners in the troop shelter at the entrance of the town caught one platoon of Company E as it emerged from the sunken road. Mortars



Dazed Germans—prisoners

and 88s made it almost impossible to move in any direction. The company attempted to continue the advance but this approach was too well covered by the enemy.

Company F had managed to advance a little farther along the sheltered trail but the cost had been heavy. The attack could not continue at this rate.

The morning of December 14 found the 2d Battalion of the 309th in one of the toughest spots of the war.

In Rollesbroich 3d Battalion men of the 310th were finding that there were still a lot of Germans in the town. Company K and L men spent the whole day ferreting out snipers and convincing German soldiers in troop shelters that it was time for them to come out. Flame throwers and pole charges were carried in close by men who had fought or carried supplies all of the previous night. If the Jerries refused to surrender, searing jets of flame were squirted through the embrasures of their shelter; pole charges shocked them and made them feel that the concrete of their shelter was about to fly apart. Finally the TDs moved in to fire through embrasures. At this point, they usually surrendered.

Many de luxe pillboxes and troop shelters fell to Company K and L men that day. It was like coming home to walk in out of the cold and find bunks with mattresses and fires burning in stoves. But a man soon learned to be suspicious when entering a pillbox which the enemy had abandoned without a fight. Those cans of food so neatly stacked sometimes had a stick of TNT planted behind them. To sprawl out on that foot-thick mattress might blow up the whole structure. It was a matter of handling everything carefully and looking behind and under choice souvenirs before attempting to lift them. Another German specialty was the double boobytrap, a device which made a boobytrap easy to discover but set off a larger boobytrap when the decoy was removed.

Company I farther north was having trouble. One platoon of the Company had set out along the shores of Lake Kalltallsperre to make contact with the 78th Reconnaissance Troop. But the Germans had another extensive *Schü*-mine field blocking their path.

Temporarily abandoning this course, Company I headed northeast instead, toward the troop shelter and the high ground from which machine guns and mortars had been firing on the northern road to Rollesbroich. This was evidently an unexpected move. The Germans on the hill fired fast and frequently when they first noticed the dark figures which dared to advance over the snow in the light of day. Red blotches appeared on the snow, but the Company I men kept coming. The Germans surrendered. The hill was taken.

The 1st Battalion, which had been held up by mortars and by the crossroads fort the day before, was also making progress. Company B men edged forward along hedgerows and through ditches toward the crossroads fort, rushed it, and found that the enemy had retired, leaving behind the wounded men of Company L.

Company A headed southeast, where the 1st Platoon ran into another part of that *Schü*-mine field which seemed at times to extend everywhere. The company, however, kept going. Jerries stepped from hiding, rose from ditches with hopeful cries of "*Kamerad!*" Company A was moving in fast, considering the cold and the ice and the mines. A squad approaching a troop shelter would see the former occupants disappearing into the woods and arrive at the shelter to find hot beans on the stove, German newspapers scattered about. The pain and suffering of the previous night was beginning to pay off . . . a little.

Moving more slowly, but creeping, crawling steadily up the hill and along the road which led south to Witzerath, the men of Company A took more troop shelters and pricked Germans out of their foxholes with their bayonets. As the darkness of another night settled around them they found themselves on the southern objective . . . at the top of the high, forested hill which overlooked Rollesbroich from the south. The men dug in and listened to the pop, pop of the 40mm. rapid-fire guns of the 461st AAA Battalion, which were searching out the draws and valleys all around them. The ack-ack had been close behind, supporting them all through the day. That night a patrol from Company A crept down the road to make contact with 309th men north of Simmerath.

Company I of the 309th spent the day cleaning out pillboxes and troop shelters on the hills south of Bickerath.

The 2d Battalion of the 310th was ordered on the 14th to reinforce



Knee-deep in snow, a 78th Division communications man tests wire along the Lammersdorf-Rötgen road

the attack on Kesternich. Moving up from the southwest, the battalion ran into a deadly hail of artillery and mortar fire similar to that which had delayed the 309th's advance. One platoon of Company E, clinging, exposed, to tanks of the 709th Tank Battalion, dismounted and ducked into ditches as fire from 88's forced the tanks to withdraw.

The 2d Battalion, 310th, was stopped just about where the men of the 309th had been stopped the day before. Enemy mortars in the draws to the south and southwest made every inch of territory an exposed place, where a man could be picked off in his foxhole. The gunners in the pillbox ahead opened up on every attempt to advance.

Some grim satisfaction was experienced when eight battalions of light, medium and heavy artillery fired into the draws in which the German mortars were operating. 78th Division Artillery had called for all supporting artillery within range. When the rumble of the bombardment died down, the screams of wounded men could be heard. The enemy was suffering too.

The two infantry battalions, the 2d of the 309th and 2d of the 310th, were deep in the first phase of the bloody struggle for Kesternich. Another night was closing in. The objective still loomed up ahead, a battered death trap for all who attempted to enter.

The men dug in and sought security behind rises in the ground. Ghostly, almost supernatural, Kesternich was beginning to acquire legend. There was no hope here, just death lurking in every shadow, every hollow, every house. Another night for men who were too tired to notice the cold, too cold to sleep—a night spent in foxholes flooded with water, a night of mortar shells exploding all around and men dying quietly by themselves. Word came down from headquarters.

“We’re going to try again in the morning!”

In Rollesbroich the men of the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 310th, having taken the town on the 13th and 14th, spent the following day making it secure and cleaning out snipers, both jobs being more than routine actions.

Making the town secure consisted of crawling up to pillboxes which had withstood the initial assault and cremating or routing out the enemy within. It consisted of deactivating the boobytraps in houses which were to be used, and clearing routes through the minefield which still lay to the rear. But most of all it consisted of digging into snowy hill-sides. Clearing out snipers meant dozens of minor skirmishes. Bullets zinged up and down the streets all through the day.

But on the 16th the Germans began to counterattack. Organizing behind the high ridge which lay directly east, the Germans suddenly moved out in the dark of night. Tired 310th Infantry men shivered a little in the cold and prepared to defend themselves.

An artillery forward observer from the 903d Field Artillery Battalion got the word from the Doughs. Straining his ears and his eyes the observer located the sound, saw the flicker of movement in the darkness. Looking at his map, then looking again toward the Germans, the observer picked up the phone.

“Counterattack,” he said. “Counterattack forming. Coordinates 005–278.” A computer in the 903d command post repeated the coordinates and went to work. Down the line the orders went. In one minute can-



PWs brought vital information which helped save American lives

noneers were at work on their howitzers, sighting and loading. In the 307th command post and in the Division Artillery command post the message came in "005-278. Counterattack."

Quietly, efficiently, other artillery battalions were alerted to help the 903d in its primary mission, support of the 310th Infantry Regiment. Two minutes had passed. Phone wires had hummed. At Division Artillery command post decision had been made. Orders had issued. All battalions were prepared to fire at 005-278 at the same time—not one, but five, battalion volleys in quick succession.

Battery executives stood ready for the word. Then it came over the phones. "*Fire!*"

Scores of lanyards were pulled, and the earth shook. It was TOT (Time on Target), six battalions of howitzers from 105s to 155s firing at the same target at the same time. The sky lit up as in a lightning

storm and the ground seemed to erupt around the Germans. Then, again, with hardly a pause, and again, relentlessly, again, again.

Disorganized bunches of Germans could be seen retreating behind the high ridge from which they had come. Their wounded lay in the snow where the artillery had caught them.

The forward observer picked up his phone again. "Mission accomplished."

This was to be an important part of the pattern of defense throughout the Division zone during the long cold weeks spent in the Rollesbroich-Simmerath-Kesternich area.

Back in Kesternich on the night of the 14th patrols were sent out to establish badly needed contact between the companies. Companies F and G of the 309th were north of town. Company E of the 309th was in among the men of the 310th, and Companies E, F and G of the 310th were along the road.

Those patrols around Kesternich were a combination of early Indian fighting and a bad ghost story. A small group of men would leave their foxholes and slip away from their lines to find out where the Germans were and what they were doing.

It was just a few steps into the black unknown, where every moving thing might be an enemy. Small sounds, scuffling of feet, labored breathing, shadows moving beside them, told each man that he was still with his patrol. The sergeant in the lead would stop, crouch low, and the men could close in.

"What's that up ahead?" the sergeant would ask hoarsely. Each man would strain his eyes trying to see whether it was a tree, a pile of earth or a man. Then they would move out again, not quite ready to trust their eyes but having to keep moving. Coming closer to the object they would see that it was just a stump; a stump about the size of a man. Some of them would touch it as they passed, to reassure themselves.

Sometimes a patrol would go out several hundred yards and lie in wait until whispers in German and the clumping of boots told them that a German patrol was coming.

Bayonets were pulled from scabbards. Bodies tensed as the men shivered. The German patrol continued on its route. Suddenly a startled exclamation, "*Ach! Gott!*" Then the trip back to the company's line with a few extra dark shapes added to the group—prisoners for interrogation.

Some of these patrols did not return. Some were lucky. Some were captured. This was exhausting, difficult work in which the actions of each man might determine the future of every member of the patrol.

The morning of December 15 arrived, just as hazy and cold as the two mornings before. The artillery which had cleaned out the draws just a few hours ago, now sought out targets in Kesternich itself. The ground shook. Kesternich shuddered.

Meanwhile enemy attempts to counterattack increased and a new division was identified on the south flank. Prisoners of war were captured from the 326th Volksgrenadier Division. They said task forces from all companies were committed to relieve the Lightning pressure on the units in contact.

Tank destroyers of the 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion emerged from the sunken road and moved up to join the infantry. The TDs moved into position in the fields and began to fire at the embrasures in the pillbox which had held up all previous attempts to take the town. The tank destroyer men presented a big target out in the open. But they stayed there, and the pillbox did very little firing that morning.

At 0700 the 2d Battalion of the 310th attacked again, with Company E in the lead. This time the sound which could be heard above all was the cracking of Division artillery fire as it fell in the town just ahead of the advancing troops.

Machine-gun fire from the pillbox killed several men as they approached it but Company E got past and moved into the town. The men of Company E moved down the street in two columns, keeping in close to the houses on either side. They knew there were Germans in many of the houses and expected every moment to have the Germans start firing at point-blank range. But their orders were not to take the houses but to get through the town. Company G would be coming in behind to clean out the houses.

Occasionally they were fired at from one of these battered houses. Then it was up to a bazookaman and his assistant, with one column, or a BAR man with the other column, to stay behind and fire through the windows, killing, or at least discouraging, the Germans within until the column had moved past. Meanwhile, the 308th and 62d Field Artillery Battalions kept lobbing in shells a few houses ahead.

By 1300 Company E had reached the extreme eastern edge of town. But it was not the Company E which had first gone into action. Snipers, mortars, artillery, and the action of the previous day had diminished the company's original strength.

The men began to dig foxholes. They were going to secure the town from enemy attack along the roads to the southeast and northeast. As they dug, mortar shells began to drop in. The Germans in the surrounding hills seldom lost sight of anyone in Kesternich.

Company F had attempted to move around the town to the south.

But the first men who skirted the pillbox ran directly into a *Schü*-mine field. At the same time the almost soundless German mortar shells began to fall among them. It finally dug in south of the town.

Company G meanwhile was trying to clean out the houses. But the Germans were not giving up easily. Grenades thrown through windows were not enough. The Germans lay low in the cellars, then came out and started firing again, although the Company G men thought they had killed them all. As the afternoon wore on, the 2d Battalion headquarters of the 310th was set up near the center of town and company commanders were called in for a conference. The situation was critical. The battalion which had lost heavily was faced with the staggering task of holding twenty-five hundred yards of exposed front.

At 1600 ammunition was sent up to the battalion by the 309th.

As the Company E commander returned to his company from the conference he saw something which made him shake his head and look again. An endless line of German infantrymen was marching up the southeast road toward the town and at 50-yard intervals there moved a large tank or self-propelled gun.

The captain sent a lieutenant back to battalion headquarters to report the situation. Then he rushed forward to take charge of his men who were already firing at the German columns now coming in on both the northeast and southeast roads.

Germans in even greater force, evidently coordinating their attack with that to the east, swept down from the north. Grey figures were all about, firing burp guns, throwing grenades. The 78th Doughs rushed from the houses to organize and make a stand.

The battalion commander led the Company G men who had escaped the main fury of the attack toward the German hordes milling about the center of town. The Germans wanted Kesternich and they had sent an overwhelming force to take it. Hemmed in, cut off from any possible escape, the battalion commander and most of his remaining men were captured by elements of the enemy's 10th Panzer Division.

This strong German counterattack threw a curtain of uncertainty over what happened in Kesternich. The attack came before the battalion was able to organize its defenses and protect its flanks.

Company E held out through the night. The men formed a tight circle around the last few houses in the town, dug foxholes halfway down the hill. There were seventy men in this position.

Patrols were sent out to try to make contact with friendly troops. The patrols never returned.

As the morning of the 16th broke enemy self-propelled guns and machine guns on all sides began to take a heavy toll in lives. Germans had



An anti-aircraft gun crew hears the sound of an approaching plane

crept up on all sides and were set to annihilate the entire group. The captain and fifty-six of his men were captured by the Germans and disappeared into Germany.

The 2d Ranger Battalion was attached to the 78th Division on the 16th and sent to the 309th Infantry.

The fury of the German attacks in Kesternich made regimental headquarters of the 309th look to the defenses of newly won Simmerath and Bickerath. The 1st and 3d Battalions were firmly entrenched around the towns but they had a wide front to hold. The 2d Ranger Battalion with Company C of the 310th and Company K of the 309th attached was assigned the mission of assisting in the defense of these towns.

At 1400 on the 16th the 3d Battalion of the 309th, together with the remaining men of the 2d Battalion of the 310th, attacked Kesternich again. This was a strange task force. Clerks, drivers whose vehicles had been lost, cooks whose kitchen trucks lay untended, and heavy-weapons men, augmented the force which moved on the town. These men had picked up weapons. There were bazookas, carbines, captured German weapons, and of course M1s.

All of these men were infantrymen. They were going in to see what had happened to their buddies—to retake the town; to clear the Germans out. Scared but determined, they moved in. Some of them were cut down by artillery and machine-gun fire, but a lot of them got through.

Later Companies A and B entered Kesternich.



The result: one German plane, one German

The situation was grim. German soldiers infested the town in overwhelming numbers. They were in control. The attackers managed to capture a number of prisoners and clear about a quarter of the town. But at 2200 they were forced to withdraw. At the close of day on the 16th, the 78th Division, less one-third of its infantry, 311th Regiment still being attached to the 8th Division, was committed on a front of more than eighteen thousand yards.

Late that night a great many enemy planes flew over the Division zone, a number at low altitude. German flares in rapidly increasing numbers turned the night periodically into day. An occasional slight popping sound was heard amidst the roar of artillery—the sound of opening parachutes. Enemy paratroopers were dropping into the Division zone.

Captured parachutists stated they had the mission of capturing a road junction on the Monschau–Eupen road and of holding it until late afternoon of December 17 when relief by ground forces was expected to arrive.

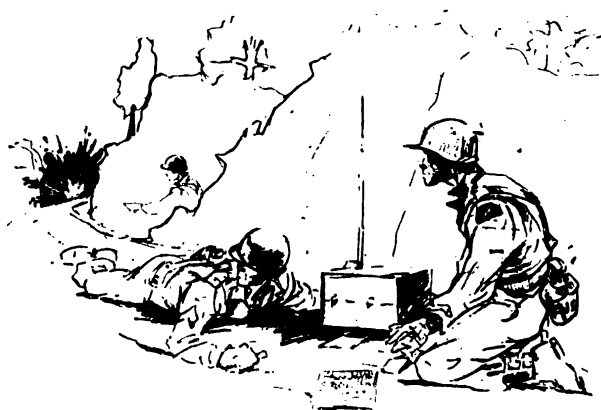
The entire Division was alerted for airborne attack. Corps and Army

headquarters were notified. It soon became apparent, however, that this was not just an isolated attack on the 78th Division, but a part of the great German counter-offensive—Germany's last bid for victory: the drive into the the Ardennes.

Aerial reconnaissance revealed large concentrations of tanks, armored vehicles and motor transportation in the Monschau-Hammer area and to the east, just beyond the 78th's zone. Movement south and southwest from Ruhrberg had also been reported.

All the opposition the Germans had put up in Kesternich, all the murderous artillery fire, the strong counterattacks, now took on a new light. The Lightning Doughs in Kesternich were practically astride one of Von Rundstedt's supply lines.

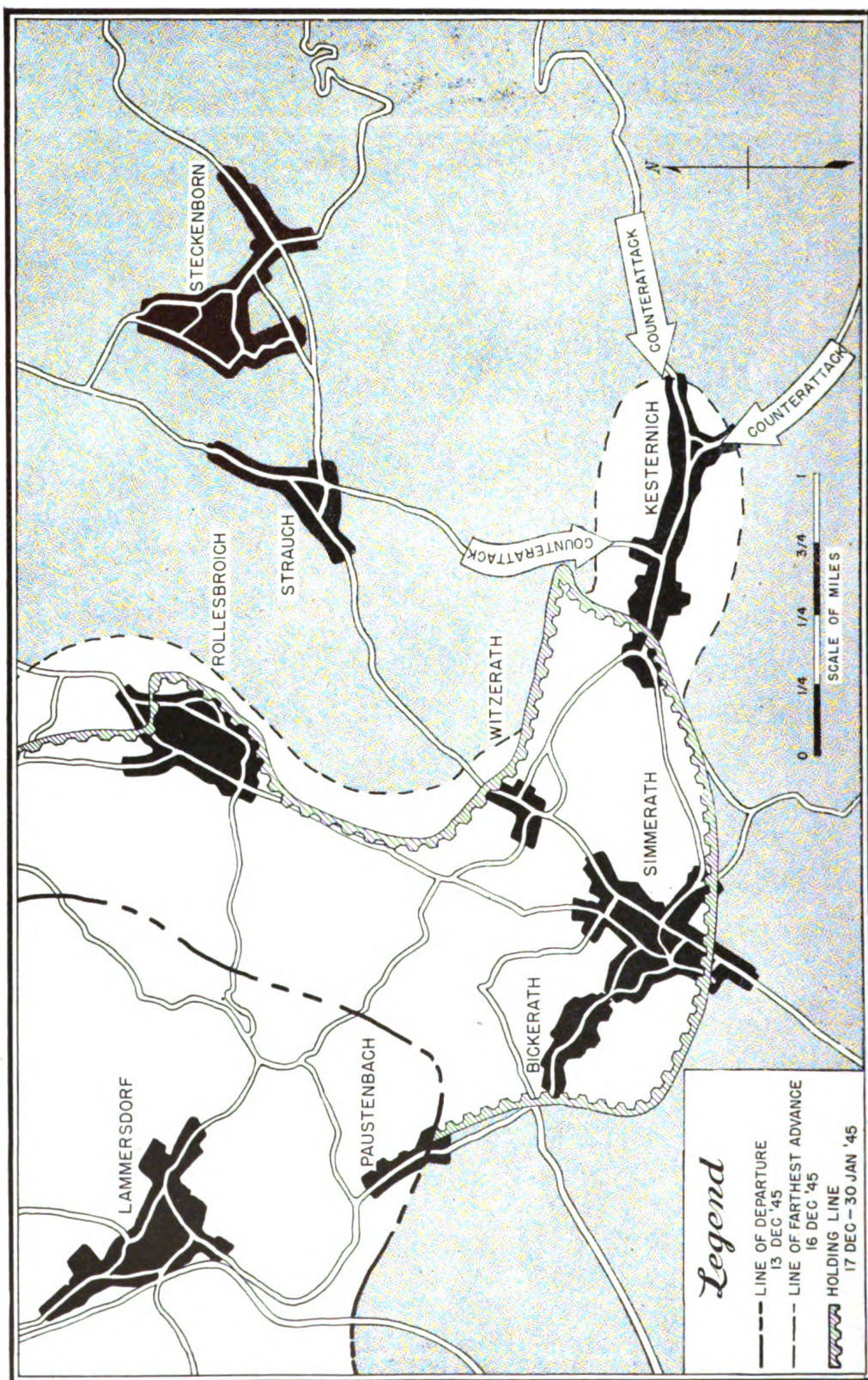
To the south, in Monschau, the 102d Cavalry Group fought all the 17th to drive back a German penetration in force. South of Monschau the main drive was gaining momentum, pushing into Belgium and Luxembourg. The 78th Division was on the northern shoulder of the Ardennes Bulge.





CHAPTER 3

CRACKING THE SIEGFRIED LINE



The 78th holds the line

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CRACKING THE SIEGFRIED LINE

The Von Rundstedt offensive was like a dash of cold water in the face of the American people. A few months earlier the odds had been on victory by October 31. Then the drive across France had slowed down to a foot-by-foot penetration of the enemy defenses. But Germany was being beaten back. There seemed to be no doubt of that. Military experts may have suspected it, but to the average civilian the German counteroffensive was a complete shock. To the Doughboy it was more than that. Living from day to day, but nonetheless riding on a tide of victory, he was suddenly confronted with a harsh reality: the war was not yet won.

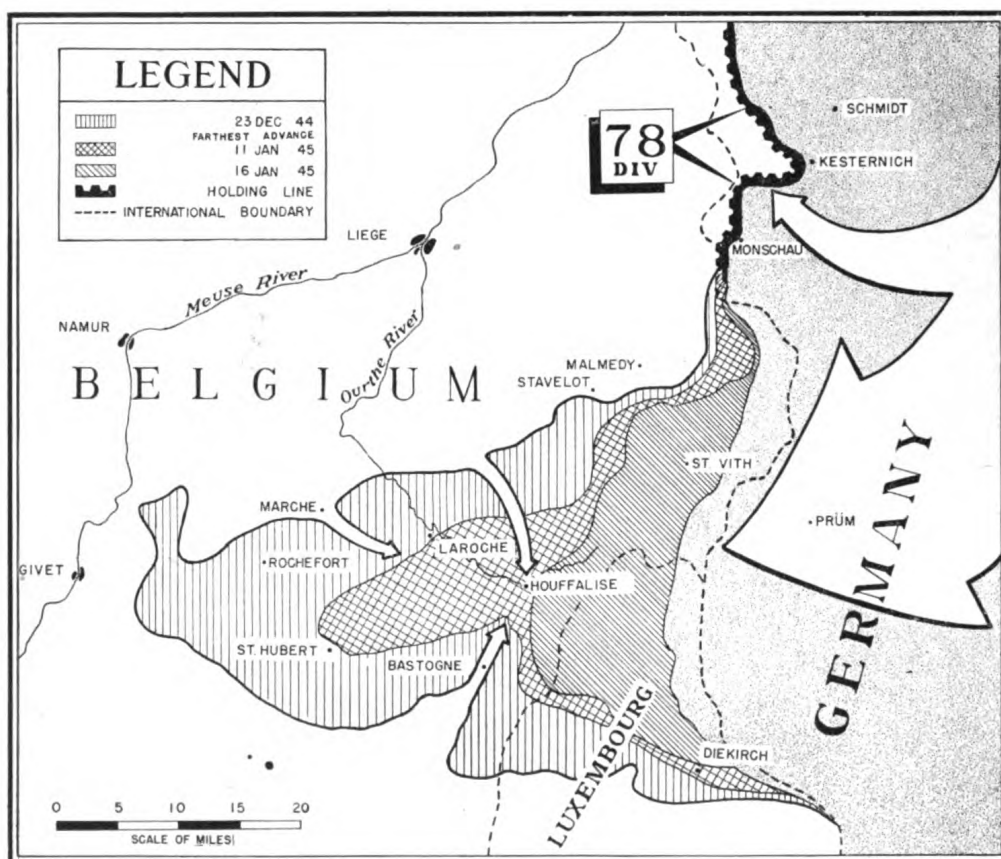
Why had the Germans unleashed this drive? Why was Hitler throwing in his last reserves and exposing himself to a Russian offensive in the east? What could he hope to gain by this winter Blitzkrieg?

The fall of 1944 found Germany fighting on her own borders in the west and eating up her manpower faster than she could replace the casualties in her armies. It had already been necessary to draw on the Luftwaffe, the Navy, and even the war industries for more men. The Nazi leaders apparently did not feel they could afford a stalemate. Time was running out. Hitler ordered Germany's last resources mobilized for one final gamble. It was desperate. It was calculated. It was ambitious.

If it had been successful, the Ardennes offensive would have given Germany the breathing period she needed. The Meuse was to be reached in two days; the port of Antwerp in three weeks. If it had been successful, thirty-eight Allied divisions in the north would have been cut off and the most accessible supply port in northern Europe lost.

The German main blow was struck on December 16 at a lightly held part of the Allied line in the area north and east of Bastogne and south of Monschau, south of the 78th Division's sector. They hit at the worst possible time of the year. In the snow and ice of the winter the German panzers rolled through the American outposts and for several days it appeared that this was 1940 all over again. Prisoners were cocky. Paris was to be a New Year's gift for Der Führer, they said.

The Germans had reckoned on many things. They expected to capture large quantities of American gasoline in Belgium and were slowed down when they reached the supply dumps and found nothing. They also had counted too strongly on plowing through the thinly held de-



The Bulge

fenses. But cooks, clerks and rear-echelon troops, rallying to the emergency, pitched in with forward elements to fight them off like front-line veterans.

First the panzers were slowed down; then they were stopped. The Allied forces reorganized and bounced back. Divisions were moved; Army Group areas revised. The northern and southern sectors of the Bulge were placed under Field Marshal Montgomery and General Bradley, respectively. The Allied pinch had started. By January 3 the Allies had renewed the offensive. Within two weeks the enemy was forced to withdraw, back into the Siegfried Line. The desperate gamble had failed. The strategic reserves in manpower and materiel had been eaten up. Only the bad weather, which often grounded the Allied planes, had saved the Germans from complete disaster. Throughout December and January the enemy suffered 220,000 casualties on the Western Front in addition to many others taken prisoner. Material losses were even more severe, large quantities of new equipment of the Wehrmacht having been destroyed or captured.

While the Germans gambled boldly in the west, the Red Army



Engineers prepare demolitions. Laying mines in the build-up of a defensive position

waited. When the last of Nazi manpower and equipment had been thrown into the Ardennes, the Russians struck in their greatest offensive of the war. Now Germany needed those men and guns and vehicles in the east. But it was too late.

When the Germans struck in the Ardennes, the 78th Division was ordered to halt its drive to capture Schwammenauel Dam and to undertake the defensive. On December 18 it was transferred to VII Corps of the U. S. First Army and four days later to XIX Corps of the U. S. Ninth Army. The Division sector, north of the enemy thrust, had to be held. The road center just north of Konzen and the Paustenbach knoll were to be retained at all costs. The Division position stuck out like a sore thumb two miles into German lines. Surrounded on three sides, the 78th was ordered to improve, consolidate and hold this position.

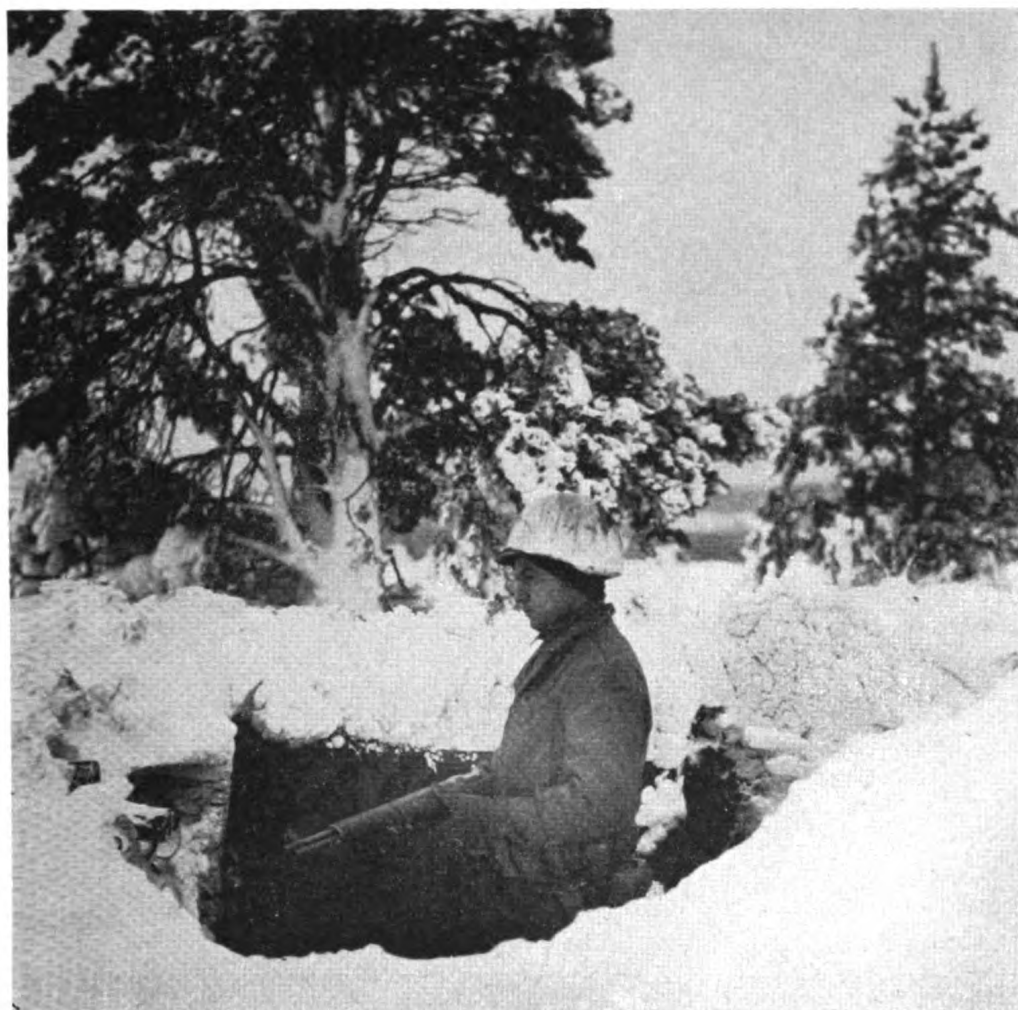
This holding period lasted from December 16 until the end of January when the enemy was completely cleared from the Ardennes. No major attacks were made by either side in the Division zone after the 78th went on the defensive. Division activity, beyond raids on enemy pillboxes, consisted chiefly of patrolling, laying wire, mines and booby-traps over the snow-covered ground, and building up defensive positions.

Air OPs, liaison planes of 78th Division Artillery, maintained ceaseless daylight observation over enemy lines, reporting signs of enemy activity and adjusting artillery fire on targets of opportunity. When aerial photos became scarce, these flying artillerymen improvised a laboratory and took valuable pictures from their Cub planes.

But the men who manned foxholes and lived in the cellars and dug-



Bitter, penetrating cold was as much of an enemy as the men in gray-green



A sentry on guard at a battalion command post

outs along the Siegfried Line suffered during that holding period. The bitter, penetrating cold was as much of an enemy as the men in gray-green a few hundred yards away.

From the start the Doughboy had trouble combatting trench foot. Line duty meant long hours in a foxhole with a mud and slush bottom. Many of the men did not have overshoes. Clean socks were sent up frequently, often with the chow. Yet the infantryman, to help himself in this freezing weather, had to remove his shoes and massage his feet.

To guard against the possibility of a German thrust to the northwest through the Division zone, defensive positions were set up in a great depth. The Division was given the Combat Command Reserve of the 5th Armored Division. This was placed in Division reserve. The 102d Cavalry Group gave further depth to the defense of the Division sector. The 2d Ranger Battalion was attached to the 309th Infantry.



Air defense: Caliber .50 antiaircraft machine gun of the 552d AAA Battalion

A few days after the start of the German counteroffensive a report was received that 150 Germans dressed in American uniforms were headed for American lines in captured jeeps. Their mission was to blow up headquarters, cut signal communications, reconnoiter the area, and cause confusion. The Germans carried AGO cards and paybooks and varied in rank from private to major. They were reported to speak perfect English but wore German dog-tags. Sentries were notified to test any suspicious individuals by asking the cost of an airmail stamp, Sinatra's first name, the winner of the World Series, the patches of other units, or the locations of staging areas in the United States.

In the early morning hours of December 17 the 78th Quartermaster Company and 778th Ordnance in Raeren were alerted for aerial attacks. On the 22d the supply men prepared to halt an expected counter-attack from the direction of Konzen. For three days in a row, including Christmas Day, Raeren was strafed.

Shortly after midnight on the night of December 19 two dirty, bearded and haggard-looking men stumbled up to the CP of the 310th's 2d Battalion and made their way inside. Controlling their labored breathing with difficulty, they proceeded to unfold a story which, for sheer drama, matched anything from Hollywood.

Out there in the darkness, a six-hour crawl behind the enemy lines, seventy-four men of F, G and H Companies of the 310th Infantry were still holding out in the cellar of a battered house at the farthest end of

Kesternich. A number of them were wounded. Most had trench foot. Outside of a few green apples, they had eaten nothing for four days.

Company F had been deployed on the southeastern outskirts of Kesternich. Its hasty positions provided but slight protection from overwhelming concentrations of enemy shellfire. The ground was being chewed to bits and casualties were mounting. With the approach of darkness, therefore, outposts were established and the remainder of the company left their slit trenches and foxholes and with some Company G and H men, who had become separated from their units, sought cover in the cellar of the nearest building. That was the night the enemy counterattack had forced the 78th out of Kesternich.

Trapped, cut off in the far end of the town, the group maintained guard and sent out reconnaissance. The town and approaches were alive with German soldiers.

In the cellar the battered group tried to figure out what was happening around them. Cut off as they were, no one would know of their presence. As yet the Germans had not discovered them, and they figured that they had been marked off as dead or captured by their own battalion.

Contact had to be made with the American lines. Someone had to get back to Simmerath, but it was hard to find anyone with enough strength left to make the difficult trip through the snow. Many were already so weak or so badly crippled that they had to be carried to their guard posts.

The two strongest men were finally selected. These two men made their way through Kesternich, noting enemy mortar and artillery emplacements and cutting wires as they went, and after six hours of crawling finally reached an outpost of the 310th near Simmerath. There they sent up a green flare to let their buddies know they had gotten through the lines safely.

A rescue party was immediately organized, but the two men were in no condition to lead the group back. This was unfortunate, for the rescue patrol managed to get into Kesternich, but was unable to find the house where the men were holding out. In the darkness they went into the wrong building and returned to Simmerath, believing that the enemy had captured the weakened Doughboys in the cellar.

The hopes of the battered and frozen men in Kesternich dropped as they realized that the rescue party was not coming that night. They braced themselves for another ordeal of artillery and at dawn the barrage began again. That night two others made their way back to Simmerath.

Another rescue patrol went out in the night. This time they located

the men and brought back everyone able to walk or crawl. Many came in barefoot, their feet so swollen they could not get their boots on. Sixteen men, unable to move alone, were left behind in Kesternich and later that night the rescue party returned with litters and brought them out. Thus these Lightning men successfully rescued their comrades from behind enemy lines.

Carrying out the plan for defense, the Division by late December had dug well into the snow and had carefully prepared coordinated defensive positions throughout its sector.

A regrouping of the Division was accomplished in this period to provide for an adequate reserve. The 303d Engineers had a major part in planning and greatly assisted in construction of the main defensive position and surveyed two alternate positions, to halt a major enemy attack. Additional mines, boobytraps, roadblocks and wire defenses were installed. Active patrolling was carried out.

The enemy, too, adopted defensive tactics. Even artillery and mortar fire in the Division sector diminished. During the day there was no observed activity on the enemy side although at night the Germans were particularly alert, firing on patrols with automatic weapons and mortars.

Shortly after the 78th had gone into the line, all individual clothing, other than that actually being worn, had been turned in on orders of higher headquarters. Cleanliness now became a serious problem, both as a morale and health factor. Special Service opened a rest center in Raeren, Belgium, and during the holding period men came back regularly on overnight passes. It wasn't much but to a man coming in from a foxhole it was a GI paradise. Some of the men were too tired to do anything but lie down in a corner and sleep. Others tried to avail themselves of the facilities. Eating from a plate again and seeing electric lights and movies gave the Doughboy a big boost. A shower, a shave and a haircut, and a fresh set of clothing and a cot in a warm room helped make him feel a bit more human. The rest center tried to pack in everything possible from a PX with cokes and beer to a quick dental check and an orientation on the front-line situation. The most important thing though was to get some hot food and an uninterrupted night's sleep. Then back into the trucks and up to the front lines.

Christmas was cold and beautiful and tragic all at once—and a world away from home. All the beauty of European winter was about, mutely calling for admiration, but the men were already sick of it and thought only of the cold. An inch of snow was on the ground. Icicles hung from the fenders of the jeeps. Here and there smoke came from a dug-out where men were trying to stay warm. The Doughboys stood at their



"Many received Christmas cards"

guard posts, breathing white wreaths . . . stamping their aching feet . . . beating their mittened hands against their sides.

It was a winter wonderland. The pines were covered with a mantle of white snow. When the sun hit the ice crystals every color of the rainbow was reflected. It was a Christmas card come to life.

Months before, plans were made to feed every American soldier a special Christmas dinner. It arrived and the men ate their turkey. Some got it hot. Some had a cold dinner. The chaplains came up and the men prayed. Their thoughts were on the holidays of the past and their hopes on the holidays of the future.



An American Red Cross Clubmobile, despite the heavy snowfall, entertains GIs near the front line

So the day passed. Some men had received fruit cake which was passed around. Later they went on patrol. Some sang carols. Some spent half the night on guard in a foxhole. Many received Christmas cards.

New Year's was a noisy day for the 78th Quartermaster men. Fifteen German planes strafed them. Three enemy planes were shot down in the 309th Field Artillery area and Battery A captured the pilot of one.

The end of December brought the first replacements. Just a few weeks before they had been in America. Many had been soldiers only a few months. There were boys in their teens away from home the first time. Suddenly the war loomed large. They had crossed the ocean in darkened ships, landed in ruined lands, and gone through the process of moving up to the line. First there were the replacement depots. They were piled into boxcars, then loaded onto trucks, and with all of their belongings, arrived a few miles from the lines. Here they were oriented on the Lightning Division and their regiment or other unit. Here also they refired basic weapons and asked countless questions. The loaded duffel bags that had been carried all the way from America were taken away. Then they moved on again, this time in smaller groups, right up to the front-line units. Nearly everyone went in as a rifleman. All were uncomfortable; some downright afraid. One artillery barrage, however, and they were on their way to becoming veterans. The shells came in. The men hit the ground. A moment later the new men looked about and found others brushing off the dirt.

As the old year ended the Division sector continued to remain quiet.



The infantry moves ahead, with the mighty roar of the accompanying armor

Just before Christmas, on December 23, the 311th Infantry had been returned to Division control and moved down from the Hürtgen Forest. It took over the Simmerath–Kesternich area, relieving the 309th and part of the 310 Infantry. The outlook for 1945 was grim, but the men started the new year off with a sumptuous turkey dinner.

Supply had by now improved considerably and front-line units began to receive the new winterized clothing—shoepacs, new type mittens, waterproof pants, and other improved items of dress. Much of the men's time went toward improvising stoves and making capes and mittens from old blankets. They sat in their holes and dugouts and wondered what was to come. They tried to laugh, told each other stories, dreamed of going to Paris, slept, ate, went on patrols, stood guard, wrote letters, and somehow managed to get by.

The Division held during this time firm control of the ground won earlier in December. The front line ran from the high ground north of Rollesbroich to the southeast, skirting east of that town, and then coming to a point north of the crossroads at Witzerath. From there it



1—A mortar crew dug well in has carefully prepared defensive fires. 2—An M7 set up by the second line of dragon's teeth in the Siegfried Line,



A strongpoint in the Hürtgen forest at Raffelsbrand

swung east to take in the western section of Kesternich, then back to the west and south to include Simmerath and Bickerath. Among the units identified as now opposing the Division were elements of the 62d, 246th and 272d Volksgrenadier Divisions.

The position of the 78th Division during the Ardennes offensive had been precarious. The 78th's salient extended four kilometers into German territory with German troops on three sides of the Division. Higher headquarters had ordered the sector held. It had been improved by construction of defenses.

During January a number of limited attacks by Lightning troops were conducted to knock out the fringe of enemy pillboxes that endangered the salient. The success of these attacks also gave the Division improved observation over the enemy lines.

The Doughboys moved in, heavily armed and organized into assault teams. Those groups, although small, contained plenty of fire power. A typical team would have demolition men, automatic riflemen, bazooka men, flame throwers and a submachine gunner.

Starting on the morning of January 3, Company B of the 311th Infantry undertook to knock out key enemy fortifications just south of Bickerath. Two pillboxes were captured and a third was sealed by a tankdozer.

Later in the month the 1st Battalion of the 309th Infantry conducted raids and seized the high ground from Raffelsbrand southwest



Long hours in a foxhole

to Kallbruck. The Germans threw in miscellaneous groups of replacements—a bicycle platoon and headquarters men were committed on vague instructions to counterattack but were speedily repulsed.

Three pillboxes and two hills were the chief objectives of the raid. The terrain was wooded and hilly. The Doughs used all the tricks they knew—demolitions, marching fire, close artillery and mortar support. By January 17 the battalion was sitting on all of its objectives. The enemy pillboxes had been blown. Contact with the 8th Division to the north was improved and better observation east over the Kall River obtained.

In these operations aerial photographs procured by Photo Interpretation Team 121 proved to be of great value. Instead of going in blind, the Doughs knew what to expect and were able to turn a corner and



Ski patrol shrouded in white sheets makes a ghostly reconnaissance

know there was a pillbox or troop shelter up ahead. This Division PI Team carefully studied aerial photographs, picking out gun emplacements, enemy installations, and unusual terrain features. Such information was checked by IPW Teams 132 and 133 during interrogation of prisoners. The IPW teams also identified the enemy units in contact and reported their strength and equipment. This intelligence work paid off when units launched an attack having accurate descriptions of the enemy and the area.

Having successfully eliminated these enemy pillboxes and other fortifications in the northern sector of the Division area, the units settled down briefly to rest and to prepare for the major attack that was to be made.

Meanwhile the enemy remained constantly on the alert and patrols found it increasingly difficult to take prisoners. The 272d Volksgrenadier Division troops were still opposite the 78th lines. German mortar and automatic-weapons fire was directed at the slightest movement during daylight. At night as patrols cleared their friendly listening posts, they found the enemy awake and ready to fire. Electrically detonated minefields were used by the enemy to forestall raids. In one instance, box mines and a large explosive charge were detonated by a German sentinel as a 78th patrol advanced on his position. The

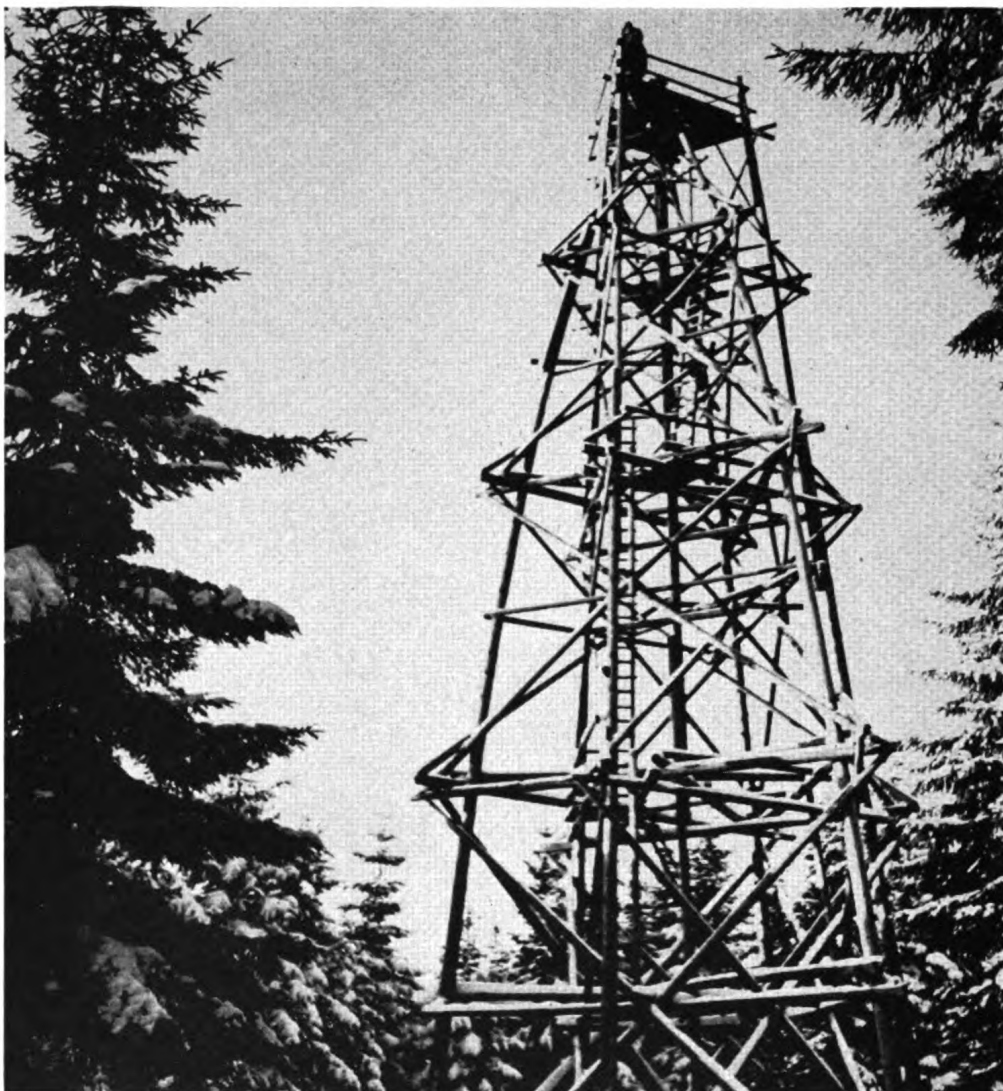


Time went toward improvising stoves and making capes

Germans were also trying to seize prisoners of war but without success.

The remainder of January passed quietly with little action beyond artillery fire at enemy positions. Expedients were devised to cope with the snow that blanketed the countryside. The 310th Infantry organized a ski patrol which, shrouded in white sheets, made ghostly reconnaissance behind German lines. Litters were mounted on skis in the 309th to facilitate the removal of casualties and the bringing up of supplies to the front-line units. Infantrymen, artillerymen, reconnaissance troopers, engineers, signal and medical corps men improvised snow camouflage clothing from German napkins, sheets, curtains, towels and nightgowns. Training was emphasized in all units and new reinforcements in particular were instructed in pillbox-assault techniques, demolition work and tank-killing. The time was coming for action on a greater scale.

By the middle of January the offensive into the Ardennes had been smashed. The Russians had launched their big offensives. Four Red armies were converging on Germany from the north and south. Now the troops along the Western Front prepared to resume the offensive.



A forest-fire watchtower serves as an AA observer's lookout

The enemy was becoming somewhat careless in exposing himself. One of his mess lines was observed in Strauch and was fired on with excellent effect by the Division artillery. At the same time German artillery and mortar fire was extremely light, except when he sought to turn back patrols. Movement in his forward areas was limited to single vehicles and dismounted troops in small numbers. Captured documents indicated the enemy held command-post exercises during this period and was preparing elaborate plans for the defense of the sector. Throughout the Lightning Division planning was continuous toward the day when once again the 78th's goal would be the Roer River and the vital Schwammenauel Dam. When the 9th Division jumped off to their south, the 78th units were to clear the area up to

the Roer. The seizure of the Schwammenauel Dam would come next. This was a continuation of the plan that had been in operation prior to December 18 when the Division had been ordered to the defensive.

For weeks Division headquarters at Rötgen had been compiling information. Army and Corps reports were received and studied by the G-2 and his staff. Each reconnaissance patrol that went into the enemy lines during those wintry days and nights brought back some bit of information which was evaluated and added to estimates of the situation. Alternative routes of advance were studied. The enemy's potentialities of defense and counterattack were plotted. Then the division commander with his assistant division commander and staff drew up the scheme of maneuver. Units assigned from Corps and Army were attached to the appropriate regiments; the plan of battle was decided in detail and Field Order No. 2 took shape.

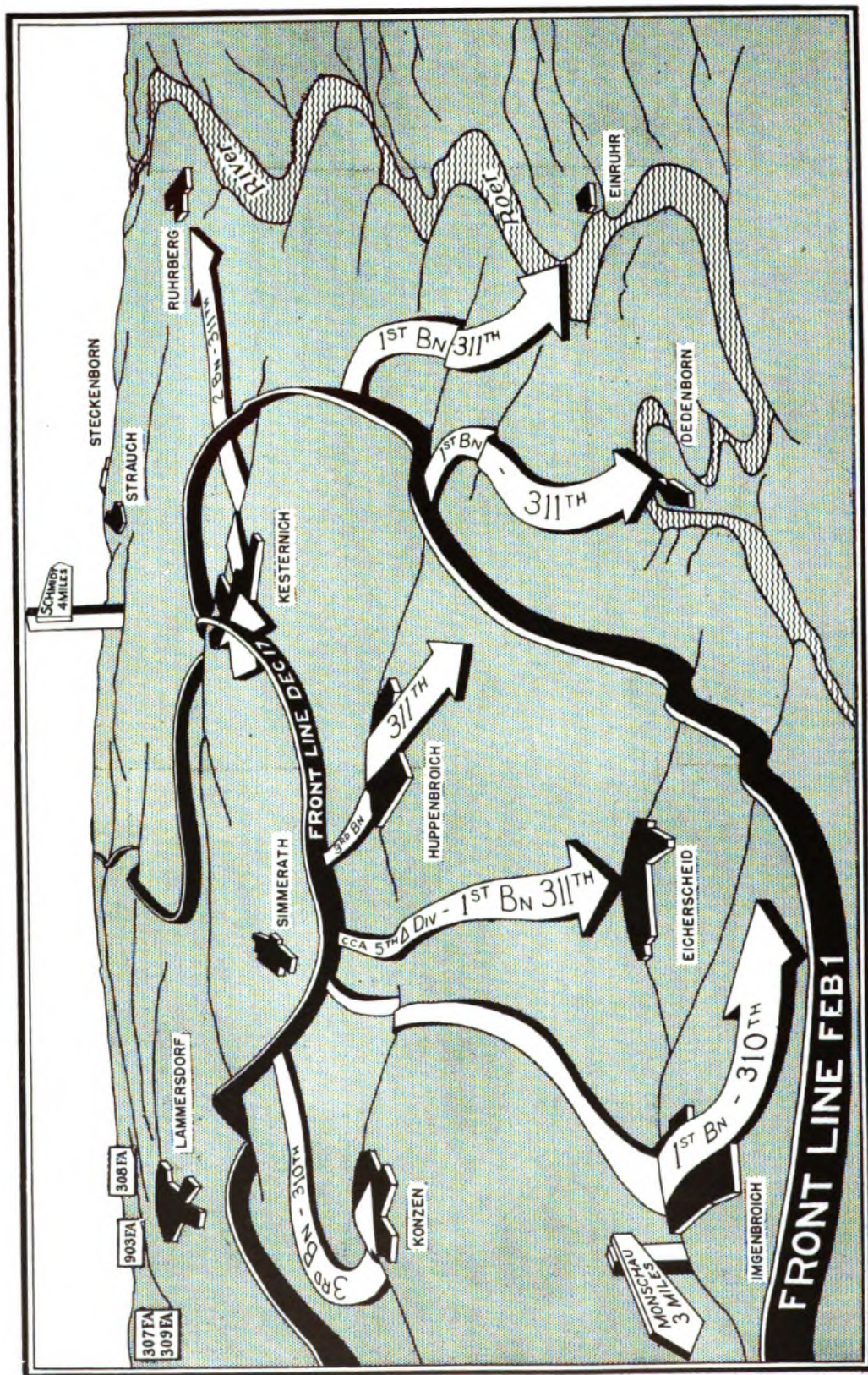
There was a heavy snowfall on January 28 when the regimental commanders assembled to learn of the new offensive and to receive the field order. Each of these men had the tremendous responsibility of directing several thousand men in battle. One mistake, one miscalculation, might spell disaster. The commanders studied their orders carefully. The 310th and 311th were to be the attacking regiments while the 309th was to hold the positions along the northern end of the Division zone, prepared to repel any counterattacks. When the minefields were cleared, tanks of the 5th Armored Division's Combat Command A, accompanied by the 311th's 1st Battalion, were to pass through the left sector of the 310th zone.

The 310th Regiment was ordered to seize the crossroads at Am Gericht, the towns of Konzen and Imgenbroich, and then swing south along the Siegfried Line to contact the 9th Infantry Division.

The 311th was assigned the job of seizing Kesternich and Huppenbroich and supporting Combat Command A of the 5th Armored Division in the attack on Eicherscheid. The area to the south cleared, the drive to the river's banks was to continue. Once the Germans were driven out of this area, the way would be clear for the attack on Schmidt the fortified town that had to be taken before Schwammenauel Dam could be reached.

Attached to the Division for this operation were:

Combat Command A, 5th Armored Division; 736th Tank Battalion; Squadron B, Fife and Forfar Yeomanry (British); Company A, 739th Tank Battalion; 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion; 552d AAA Battalion; 92d Chemical Battalion; 47th Armored Field Artillery Battalion; 71st Armored Field Artillery Battalion; Battery A, 258th Field Artillery Battalion.



The Sweep to the South

The following day was devoted to preparations for the attack. The regimental commanders conferred with their staffs and battalion commanders. Each officer was told what his unit's part would be in the offensive. As soon as it grew dark the men began moving through the waist-deep snow to their positions for the jump-off. There were short snow flurries during the early morning of the 30th and the clouds created perfect blackout conditions. It was fairly quiet with only harassing fire of artillery breaking the silence as the men pushed their way through the snow.

During the night 303d Engineers with bulldozers attempted to clear the route of advance to Konzen. Six of the bulldozers were put out of commission by mines impossible to detect in the deep snow. Suddenly on all sides the sky lit up. Division and supporting artillery roared out with every gun trained on the Division's objectives, a few hundred yards up ahead. The platoon leaders looked at their watches. It was 0525. Five minutes to go. At 0530 the tremendous barrage lifted and the men moved out.

The enemy had been preparing for this moment for six weeks. Our men ran into everything from barbed wire, mines, and tank traps to machine guns operated with a string from another position. Deep snow added to the difficulties of the advancing troops, but they had also been preparing for this moment.

Konzen fell quickly to the 310th's 3d Battalion. The Doughs had moved forward from their line of departure in the vicinity of Entenphut in a column of companies. In three hours they seized the town and the surrounding heights. A captured German company commander of the 164th Volksgrenadier Regiment admitted the attack had been a complete surprise, and praised the 3d Battalion's operation. He wept as he told how his garrison had been unable to defend, the 310th men having converged on the town so rapidly and unexpectedly.

But the 2d Battalion was running into trouble. Companies F and G jumped off south of Bickerath and immediately ran into a hail of lead pouring from a fortified factory directly to their front. The British flame-throwing tanks of the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry roared to their help and by 0720 that area was cleaned out. In 100 minutes the battalion had neutralized 32 enemy pillboxes and seized its objective, the fortified crossroads at Am Gericht. Two platoons from Company B of the 303d Engineers came forward to blow the neutralized pillboxes and clear the mines.

The 310th's 1st Battalion was initially in regimental reserve. With Konzen already captured, however, and the crossroads at Am Gericht secured, the Battalion moved on. That afternoon it passed through the



Destruction caused by American artillery in Imgenbroich, Germany, which was taken by troops of the 310th Infantry Regiment, 78th Infantry Division, January 31, 1945.

recently taken 2d Battalion positions and headed for Imgenbroich. By late afternoon it was dark but the men continued advancing until 2000, when they reached the vicinity of Belgengacher where they discovered the bridge over a small stream was destroyed. All through the night they fought to get across the stream. By 0400 the following morning the bridgehead was secured and several pillboxes in the area knocked out. The men rested until 0800. Then, after a heavy artillery preparation, Companies A and B proceeded southwest to seize Imgen-

broich, meeting little resistance. The Germans had evidently fled. By midafternoon tanks of Company B, 736th Tank Battalion, had contacted the 102d Cavalry. Patrols from 1st Battalion, 310th Infantry, contacted the 9th Infantry Division and the regimental mission had been successfully completed.

Meanwhile the 1st Battalion of the 311th, with the 5th Armored's tanks, had moved out from the area south of Simmerath on the morning of the 30th. Just outside of Simmerath they ran into trouble. Because of the difficulty in clearing the minefields, the tanks were unable to keep pace with the infantry and soon the 311th's 1st Battalion was four hundred yards ahead of the lead tanks. As the tanks moved out, German mortars zeroed in. The tank commander was hit. The 1st Battalion commander took charge of the operation. Fire from enemy howitzers continued. Several more men were hit before the tanks were deployed behind a ridge. They were now just north of Eicherscheid.

The outskirts of Eicherscheid were reached early in the afternoon. Men of the 311th and tanks of the 5th Armored paused as they waited for Combat Command A's armored infantry to approach. By 1600 all units were in position for the attack. One hundred and twenty guns pounded the town for several minutes. Then the tanks roared toward the town, closely followed by Company C and the heavy-weapons men of Company D. By nightfall the town was captured, but all through the night strong points continued to hold out. By morning the town was cleared—many Germans were killed and 230 were taken prisoner.

During the morning hours of the 30th, the 3d Battalion of the 311th a mile to the north, had smashed through defenses around Huppenbroich and by 1100 had entered the village. Company I had been held up when it ran into enemy fortifications but antitank guns were moved up and the positions overcome. The afternoon was devoted to mopping up.

The appearance now of *Kampfgruppen*, alarm companies, and assault companies indicated lack of enemy reserves and necessity for improvisation. Fighting efficiency of these organizations was low; their personnel, particularly in the alarm companies, was assembled and committed without unit training. In most instances administrative and train personnel, stragglers, and remnants of badly decimated units were collected, designated as a company, and ordered into combat.

While these objectives were being taken, to the north in Kesternich a bitter and bloody struggle was taking place.

Once before Kesternich had been almost in the grasp of the Light-

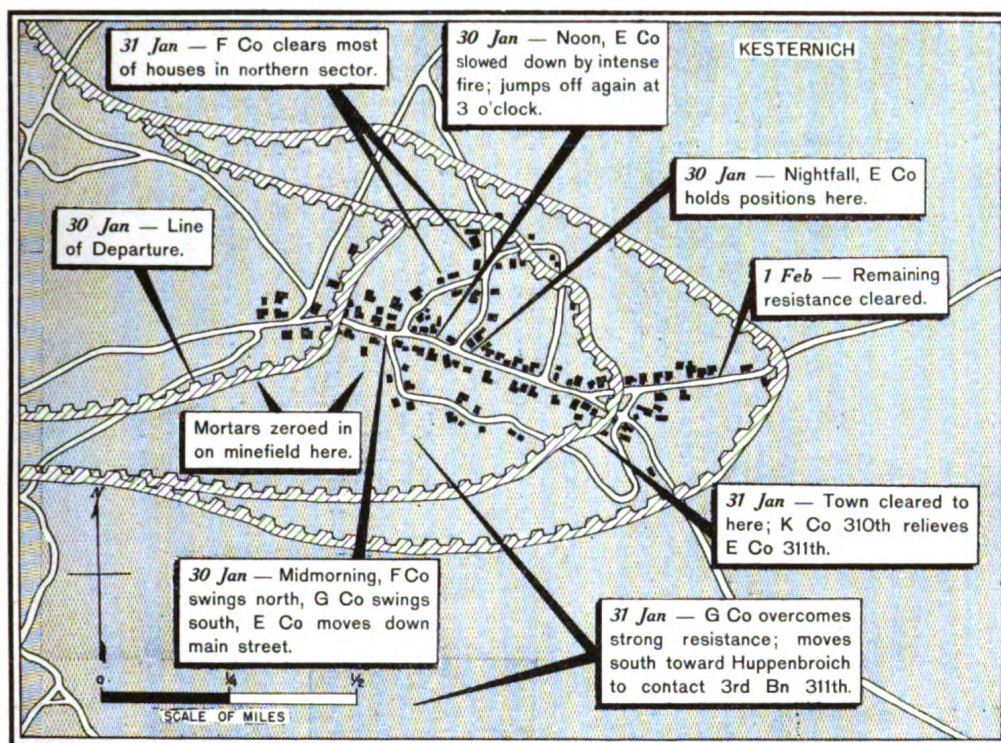


Tankers and Doughs ready to move up for the attack on Eicherscheid

ning Division. Even as the Division launched its original attack on Kesternich in mid-December, not far beyond the town, Von Rundstedt was massing his armor and infantry for the Ardennes offensive. When the 2d Battalion of the 310th had advanced to the eastern outskirts of Kesternich it had run into German troops headed for the Ardennes. The first attack on Kesternich had ended with the 78th holding on to the western tip of the town which it held grimly throughout December and January. Now the 2d Battalion of the 311th was ordered to go in and seize the town.

The most detailed plans had been made for the attack. The whole area had been carefully reconnoitered. Each building in the town was numbered on maps that were distributed down to the squads. Each man knew his exact assignment. The plan was for Company F to move along the north flank while Company G was to go into the center of town just below the main street and then switch south. Company E in the meantime was to move into the gap. To the battalion were attached Company A, 736th Tank Battalion (medium tanks), and a platoon of tank destroyers from Company C of the 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion, to aid in the attack. A battery of 4.2 chemical mortars was in direct support. Everything possible had been done to insure success.

H-hour for the 2d Battalion was the same as for the other units of the Division that jumped off on that miserably cold morning of January 30. In their positions outside of Simmerath and in the few houses they held on the western outskirts of Kesternich the Doughboys got ready. They had tried to sleep the night before, but the tension was too great. Everyone was on edge. Men made last-minute preparations. They



Seizure of Kesternich

tightened the white snow capes that covered their olive drab uniforms. They stuffed an extra K ration into their field jackets. They took a last look at pictures of their loved ones. Then after a final drag on a cigarette they filed outside into the snow covered roads, surrounded by the ghostly rubble of earlier fighting and started toward Kesternich.

It was still dark when the Doughs moved out but by 0600 it began to get a bit lighter and the men were observed. There were sudden explosions of artillery and mortar shells. Crouching low, the riflemen continued to advance. Burp guns opened up on them from hidden positions. The men hit the ground and crawled through the snow. The tanks slowly rumbled up, sliding in the snow, skidding for short distances and then, when the treads caught hold of solid ground, lurching forward.

At this point radio communication with the tanks failed. It looked as if the minutely prepared attack might bog down. Without communications coordination was all but impossible. Everything slowed down. Then suddenly a lieutenant of Company F darted over 150 yards of open terrain to where the tanks were standing. It seemed as if every German gun in Kesternich opened up on him. Mounting the lead tank, the lieutenant led the armored vehicles into action. The tank he was riding hit a mine and he was thrown to the ground, but he jumped



Artillery observers advance to better observation point as 78th Doughts prepare to take new objectives

on to a second tank and continued to lead the attack. A few minutes later this tank was also hit and the lieutenant wounded. But even this didn't stop him. In spite of his wounds the lieutenant continued to lead the tanks in support of his company until the first objective had been taken.

By 1030 Company F had fought about one-third of the way into Kesternich where they paused for the next phase of the operation, in which Company E, heretofore in reserve, was to pass through.

Meanwhile, the 1st Platoon of Company G had been cleaning out houses to the south of the main road. The 2d Platoon had moved to the draw south of Kesternich where it was held up by a minefield and mortar fire. After the platoon had cleared the mines, it moved on. By the end of the day the platoon held the western part of its objective, but had suffered heavy casualties.

By midmorning Company E had been committed and began passing through the positions just taken by Company F which was turning north. Simultaneously Company G swung south. The two attacking platoons of Company E, plus a supporting weapons platoon from Company H, advanced through the middle of Kesternich. They got half-way through the town before intense German fire swept the area.



Medics evacuate a casualty in a Weasel

Company E's attached tanks now rumbled up and advanced fifty yards beyond Company F's position. Suddenly the lead tank bounced a few feet in the air and then lay still. It had detonated a mine. A shell hit the next tank. It, too, had to be abandoned. At noon the Company E commander sent a runner back to inform Battalion that his company was being held up in the middle of Kesternich by fire from positions outside the town.

While this was taking place the 1st Platoon of Company G and the 2d Platoon of Company H ran into a heavy mortar concentration.

The cold was so intense that the machine guns and other automatic weapons began to freeze. The Company E men were rapidly digging in. Memories of what had happened in this town over a month ago were fresh in their minds. Five tanks had already been lost and a sixth was stuck in the road. But the attack had to continue. Kesternich had to be taken. At 1445 the artillery opened up on the German positions. At 1500 the Doughboys jumped off again and worked their way into ten more buildings before it grew dark. Then the order came to button up for the night.

It was eerie that night of January 30 in Kesternich. The town was spotted with burning buildings and the flames flickered over the blackened snow, occasionally picking up a litter party, or a Weasel evacuating the wounded. There was no sleep for anyone that first night in Kesternich. Every man was alert. The enemy continued to throw in artillery and mortar shells.

After a sleepless night the men jumped off again at 0830. Company F immediately ran into resistance in the northern sector of the town. The men fought their way forward. Three designated houses were their objectives. In each of these they literally fought from room to room, leaving dead and wounded Germans behind as they proceeded to their next objective. By nightfall only a handful of houses in the northern sector of town remained in German hands.

Company G in the southern sector had taken one enemy strongpoint by noon but then it ran into another position to the southeast where the men were held up. Tanks and tank destroyers assaulted the position but were unable to knock it out. Finally, behind a curtain of smoke and mortar fire, the company moved in on the enemy, each man firing as he advanced. By dark they had overcome the position.

Company E, advancing slowly down the main street, had again run into bitter opposition. Two tanks were knocked out and the company did not reach the road fork at the east end of the town until noon. Approximately twenty buildings still remained in enemy hands.

When they finally reached the road fork, the big guns of the artillery started booming again and a platoon of tanks was ordered to join in the attack. The company waited for them to move up but there was no action. Once again, as on the previous day, radio communications had failed. This was as critical a moment as any so far. The battalion commander, taking things into his own hands, jumped up on one of the tanks and beat on the turret with his helmet to get the tank to open up. When the tank commander opened the hatch the lieutenant colonel pointed to the enemy strongpoints on which he wanted him to fire and then went over to the remaining tanks and similarly gave them orders. As a result the attack was resumed and the enemy was cleared from the crossroads.

The second section of tank destroyers which had been assigned to the battalion had meanwhile moved up almost to the crossroads. The situation at the crossroads was again tense. About an hour before some German soldiers dressed in American uniforms had caused considerable confusion by "surrendering" to the Americans. The hoax was revealed and the Doughs grew suspicious. When his identity was questioned a tank destroyer commander popped out of his turret to let



Vicinity of Kesternich

loose a string of oaths that established his identity beyond a shadow of a doubt. Things calmed down and the attack continued.

It was 1630 and rapidly growing dark when the order was given to hold. Company E had cleared several more houses and reorganized on the eastern edge of Kesternich for the next morning's attack. During the night Company K of the 310th Infantry moved into Company E's positions. Of the 15 tanks that had gone into the attack eight remained.

The weather, up to now freezing cold, suddenly warmed up on the afternoon of the 31st and the men's foxholes became wet and slushy. By midnight the temperature had taken a sudden drop.

It was 1430 the next afternoon, the first day of February, before the attack was resumed to clean out the remaining enemy resistance in Kesternich. Company E had been moved back into town where it remained in cellars. Company C moved out to the southwest and contacted the 3d Battalion of the 311th Regiment. One platoon sergeant led his men over three hundred yards of open ground to the last remaining enemy positions.

During the night of February 1 and the morning of the 2d, the 311th's 2d Battalion was moved back to Lammersdorf to rest and care for its weapons. The battle for Kesternich was over.

In the fierce two-and-a-half-day struggle for Kesternich every inch and foot of ground had been fought for. The Doughboys had battled

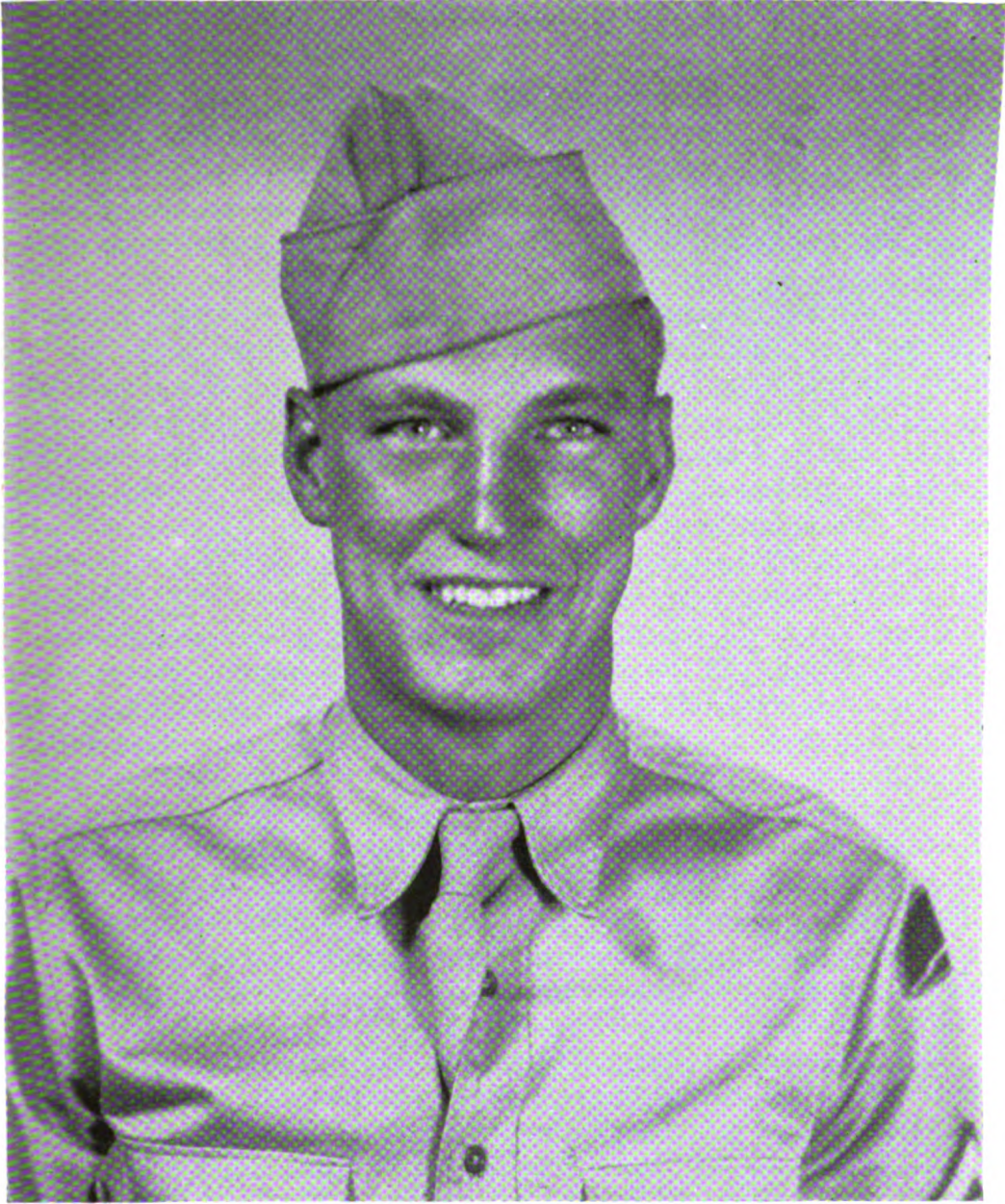


Kesternich: The calm after the storm. The German was a casualty of the attack on the town

from house to house, cellar to cellar, rubble heap to rubble heap, methodically cleaning out every possible place where Jerry might be hiding. The surviving defenders fled to the draws east and southeast of Huppenbroich. After the battle not a building stood in the town. *Stars and Stripes* in covering the story, very aptly referred to Kesternich as "Little Aachen."

The enemy had lost heavily in this town. And so had the 78th Division. For its action in Kesternich as well as for its record on subsequent days in the attacks on Ruhrberg, Woffelsbach and the key ground at the approaches to Schmidt, the 2d Battalion later was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation and S/Sgt. Jonah E. Kelley of Company E was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

Throughout the entire action Kelley had led his squad in repeated assaults on the barricaded houses of Kesternich and was the first man of his squad into every building. He was wounded twice, once in the back and later in his left hand, but he would not allow himself to be evacuated. His hand incapacitated, he continued to fire his rifle by



STAFF SERGEANT JONAH E. KELLEY
Company E, 311th Infantry

laying it across his left forearm. In spite of his wounds and the heavy casualties suffered by his squad, he continued to go forward throughout the battle, killing a number of Germans including two snipers who had delayed his company's advance. Kelley lost his own life when he rushed an enemy machine-gun nest. He was hit as he fired the last three shots in his rifle into the German position, successfully knocking it out.

The weather changed again on the 2d of February. It grew warmer and the snow melted, giving way first to slush, then to mud. Momentarily the Lightning Division was consolidating its gains, regrouping its forces, and resting briefly for the next phase of the attack to the north-east to seize the Schwammenauel Dam. To the north much of the Allied force had reached the Roer River and was now waiting for the capture of the dam before crossing.

The battle for Kesternich had ended on February 1 but, meanwhile, the infantry was moving ahead in other areas. Some lightly held enemy positions running south to the headwaters of the Roer still remained. The 1st Battalion of the 310th Infantry cleared out the area between Imgenbroich and Eicherscheid on the 1st of February. The next day the 2d Battalion of the 310th Regiment captured Hammer against light opposition.

A few hours after midnight on the morning of February 3 the 1st Battalion of the 311th Infantry moved southeast out of Kesternich toward the town of Dedenborn just across the headwaters of the Roer River. The terrain near the Roer was bad; large cliffs ran down to the water's edge. The opposition was not expected to be strong because an alarm company, thrown together hastily from rear-echelon troops, was reported to be there.

Two platoons, one from Company A and one from Company C, were ordered to move down two draws leading to the stream. As they moved in, enemy machine guns sent hot lead flying at them from a high point on the opposite bank. Partially concealed behind a ridge, the Jerries were able to cover the banks of the stream and look directly down on anyone trying to get across.

Normally the Roer at this point is about twenty feet wide, chest deep, and does not flow very rapidly. The melting winter snows, however, had turned this gentle stream into a torrent moving nine miles an hour. The width had increased to thirty-five feet and the water was now too deep to wade. Several attempts were made to bridge the river with logs but the direct enemy fire made this impossible.

Men from Company C finally entered the water and tried to reach the opposite bank by allowing the current to sweep them across. The

water was bitter cold. The enemy machine guns covering the stream opened up. Several men were wounded while in the water; others were swept downstream. Weapons were lost. Thirty men and two officers, elements of three platoons, managed to get across—many without their rifles. They paused at the base of the cliff leading up to Dedenborn while two assault platoons were organized. Some of the men were armed only with trench knives and grenades. Whooping up a lot of noise, the Doughs rushed the town.

The BAR men emptied one magazine after the other. The riflemen pumped lead from their M1s. Everyone was yelling. The fight for Dedenborn turned into a house-to-house battle, and it was dark before the town was secured. Forty-three prisoners were taken and twenty German dead accounted for. The next day the men who had made it went back to rest.

On the morning of February 4 the 3d Battalion of the 311th moved out from positions east of Kesternich shortly before dawn to clear the Germans from the ridge running southeast to Einruhr. Very little resistance was encountered there and by 1100 the battalion was in Einruhr and had made contact with the 9th Infantry Division.

At 0100 that same morning the 2d Battalion of the 311th had moved back into Kesternich after a short rest in Lammersdorf and proceeded on toward Ruhrberg. A number of reinforcements had been rushed to the battalion only a few hours before.

The battalion moved out of Kesternich in a column of companies with Company G leading and E and F following. Company G got into a heavy fire fight in buildings at the east end of Kesternich. The remainder of the battalion moved out to the north of the main road. It was another hour before Company G had cleaned out the enemy positions and was ready to rejoin the battalion. Meanwhile, heavy artillery and mortar fire had started to fall in Kesternich.

The ground just east of Kesternich was level and completely without cover or concealment. The snow had melted and as the battalion advanced in the moonlight the enemy began to lob in his mortar shells. At one point on the Kesternich-Ruhrberg road there was a sharp rise behind which the enemy had taken up defensive positions. As Company G came up the incline, the Jerries remained quiet. Then just as the company came over the knoll they opened up.

Company E, in the meantime, having by-passed this point, ran into a field of Riegel mines. By dawn, however, Company E was in position, overlooking Ruhrberg. The enemy was unaware of its presence and could be observed digging, clearly silhouetted against the sky. A number of Jerries approached to within a short distance of the OP

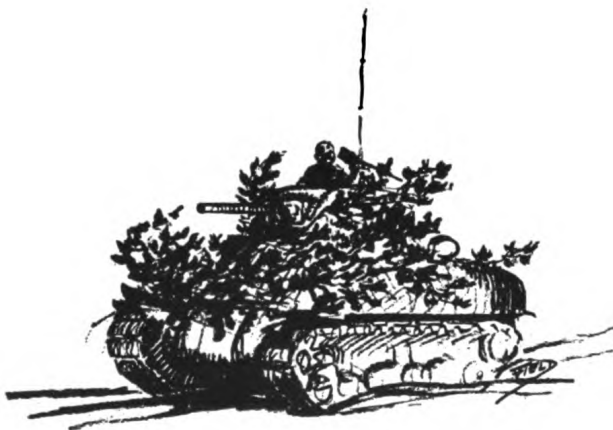
group but were allowed to pass unmolested. Thus far complete surprise had been achieved.

In the rear, meanwhile, Company G was still having trouble and a platoon of Company F men was sent back to help. When they arrived at the scene Company G was already overcoming the last enemy opposition.

Late in the morning of the 4th an order was issued to attack Ruhrberg at noon. A driving rain had started and the waiting troops were chilled to the bone as they lay in the hills overlooking the town. The order was later changed so that the attack would start an hour later, immediately following a five-minute artillery preparation.

The troops moved into Ruhrberg according to schedule and met little resistance. The bulk of the enemy had retreated back across the Roer River. By 1345 stragglers had been rounded up and Ruhrberg was in American hands. That night the 2d Battalion of the 311th was relieved by the 102d Cavalry Group.

With the seizure of Ruhrberg the Division was ready to turn to the final phase of its operation: the capture of Schwammenauel Dam. German defenders had withdrawn to the Siegfried Line pillboxes near Strauch and Steckenborn. Their south flank secure, the Lightning troops now prepared to turn north and advance on the stronghold guarding the dam, the town that had so long resisted capture—Schmidt.





CHAPTER 4

THE BATTLE FOR THE DAM



The Assault on Schwammenauel Dam

CHAPTER 4

THE BATTLE FOR THE DAM

During the evening of February 2 General Parker took his G-3 to a conference at V Corps headquarters. There they received orders for the final assault on the vaunted fortress of Schmidt and the Schwammenauel Dam. Control of the Schwammenauel Dam meant control of the waters of the Roer. So long as the dam remained in the possession of the Germans there was always the possibility that the waters of the reservoir would be unleashed, endangering the positions of the Allied troops then poised along the river. Further operations were therefore being held up pending the capture of the dam.

Maps were coordinated and checked. Routes were studied. There must be no margin for error. Plans were discussed, analyzed. This operation must not fail. Other American divisions had previously attempted to take the dam from the northwest but had been repulsed. In a series of quick, successive blows, the 78th was to knock the Germans off-guard, storm Schmidt, and seize the dam.

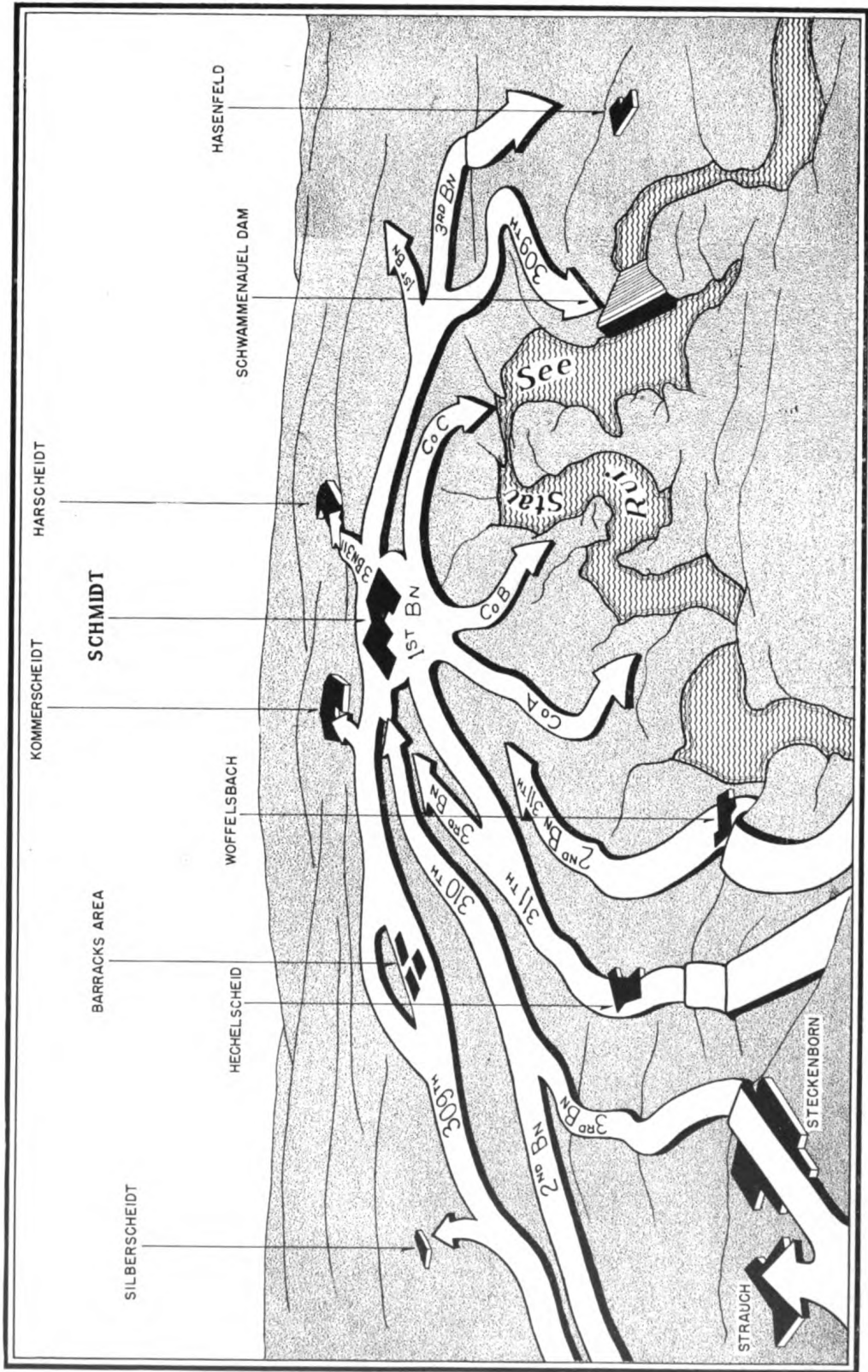
It had been previously decided that before the main attack could be launched the Division would have to clear its zone of defense as far east as the Roer River. This involved the seizure of Ruhrberg, anchor of the Siegfried fortifications running northeast through Strauch and Steckenborn. Meanwhile, equipment including heavy artillery and armor was to be poured into the 78th sector.

That night the Division was relieved of its assignment to the U.S. Ninth Army and was assigned to V Corps of the U. S. First Army. That night also the final plan of action was decided which would bring the Allied forces into Schmidt and to control of the mighty Schwammenauel Dam.

On February 2d the 309th Infantry had been withdrawn from the line and assembled in Lammersdorf. Looking about them, the troops saw a large number of unfamiliar units in the town. A large amount of artillery was concentrated in the area. Tanks were dispersed in streets and fields. There was a humming, buzzing atmosphere . . . something big was up.

Field Order No. 3 was issued the following night. In it was outlined the plan of attack on Schmidt and Schwammenauel Dam.

The 309th was to advance from Rollesbroich to a phase line half-way to Schmidt, seizing a barracks area located approximately at that



Capture of Schmidt and the Dam

point. Simultaneously the 311th was to advance on the Division's right flank from Ruhrberg to Woffelsbach and Hechelscheid, while the 3d Battalion of the 310th, with Combat Command R of the 7th Armored Division, was to take the towns of Strauch and Steckenborn in the center of the Division zone. The completion of these missions was to mark the end of Phase 1, and inaugurate the beginning of Phase 2.

Then the 310th Regiment was to pass through the positions of the 309th Regiment at the Barracks Area, and seize the Schmidt-Harscheidt area. The 311th Regiment, upon the capture of Schmidt, was to pass through the town and move on to the east and south to occupy positions just above the Dam. The 310th Regiment would then move about two miles farther east and north.

In the final phase the 309th was to seize the dam.

With the capture of Ruhrberg on February 4, the 78th was prepared to launch its attack. Attached to the Division for this operation were:

Combat Command R of the 7th Armored Division; 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion; 552d Armored Antiaircraft Battalion; 23d Armored Infantry Battalion; 774th Tank Battalion; Company A of the 739th Tank Battalion; Companies A and C of the 86th Chemical Battalion; 987th Field Artillery Battalion less Battery B.

The attack was launched at 0300 on the morning of February 5 by the 309th Regiment, which moved forward to seize the Barracks Area halfway between Rollesbroich and Schmidt. The 3d Battalion with Company E attached was the assaulting element. While the 3d Battalion advanced to the Barracks Area, Company E was to advance two miles north of Rollesbroich to take the town of Silberscheidt. As the infantry moved out into the cold, wet blackness, they felt again the misery, the sick, hollow feeling that accompanies attack. The night was pitch-black and there was a driving rain. Some of the men were so intent on penetrating the blackness in front of them that they were hardly conscious of the rain. The blackness seemed to cut each man off by himself, surround him, leave him completely isolated.

The men were moving through a heavily wooded area. They fell over bushes, walked into trees. There was no way of determining what lay ahead. In the darkness the troops were unable to move with great speed. Their mission was to reach and secure the Barracks Area as quickly as possible. Some enemy pockets were by-passed, to be mopped up later. As it began to grow light the troops were able to move with more certainty, more regularity. As dawn broke the battalion closed in on the huts of the German Barracks Area, taking the enemy completely by surprise. Some of the Germans were still asleep, others were having breakfast.



Spotted by the enemy, these infantrymen were forced to hit the ground for protection from flying shell fragments

The 2d Battalion of the 309th, following close behind, moved out to clear several pillboxes which had been by-passed—and to clear out any Jerries who might have gone into hiding.

While this attack was in progress the 2d Battalion of the 311th Regiment had pushed out of Ruhrberg toward Woffelsbach. Company F led the attack, feeling its way through the darkness. It was 0300. The Doughboys slogged ahead through the cold. The darkness engulfed them, and the rain hammered down on their helmets. About three hundred yards north of Ruhrberg they waded a stream and advanced up a draw on the east side of the Ruhrberg–Woffelsbach road. The men peered through the darkness but could see nothing.

Suddenly the company came upon a series of pillboxes astride the road. The enemy opened up. The company hit the ground quickly. At 0400 Company E crossed this same stream and maneuvered through the woods to the northwest. Company F, leaving its 2d Platoon in front of the pillboxes, withdrew under cover of fire laid down by the remaining platoon, and proceeded to follow Company E. Company G was then ordered into the wooded area where Companies E and F were located.

Company E pushed down on the ridge from the west. The enemy was forced to withdraw his security covering the pillboxes. Darkness now began to give way to a thin gray. The 2d Platoon of Company F was contacted and instructed to move forward. The three pillboxes which had held up the advance of the company were neutralized after a brief battle and the battalion continued on.

Woffelsbach and the road approaching it were under direct observation from a high ridge rising about five hundred feet above the level of the Roer. Scattered over this ridge were many cabins which the enemy occupied and from which he could direct deadly fire on the road and town below. During the night, however, while the attack on Woffelsbach was in progress, supporting artillery had been firing on and neutralizing these positions. The 3d Platoon of Company F continued with the attack, following the Woffelsbach road, and succeeded in entering the southern part of the town. By 1630 Company F was able to report Woffelsbach clear. That night Company G occupied the high ridge west of the town; Company E was outposted along the river. Company F, tying in with the other companies, set up defenses in the northern section of the town.

The 3d Battalion of the 310th Regiment, less Company K, was attached to Combat Command R of the 7th Armored Division to take



German civilians assembled to be sent to a rear area

the towns of Strauch and Steckenborn. At 0630 on the 5th, Company L had moved out northwest of Kesternich to take up positions from which it was prepared to place a torrent of fire on Strauch while elements of Combat Command R advanced and seized the town. In addition to this firing mission Company L was to join Company I in an advance on Steckenborn upon orders from the commanding officer of Combat Command R. Despite the increasing daylight, visibility was exceptionally poor due to a thick mist. Company L, unable to fire on Strauch with accuracy, dug in. The men sweated as they dug their holes; then froze as they awaited the order to join I Company. Company I, meanwhile, using a concealed route, had moved out from Kesternich and was advancing to positions behind a hill no more than 350 yards south of Steckenborn. They reached these positions undetected by the enemy.

At 0800 the commanding officer of Combat Command R ordered the tanks to move out from the vicinity of Kesternich. The roaring tanks moved forward. At the same time Company L opened up with all its weapons. At 1015 Company I moved out from its line of departure and Company L moved to its left rear to join the attack. Within fifteen minutes both companies were in Steckenborn. Resistance there was light, the enemy having already been demoralized by a barrage of rockets. At 1100 the task force attacking Strauch to the east reported that town secured. Companies I and L continued to move through Steckenborn. The enemy fired at them but there was no strong defense. By nightfall Steckenborn was secured and the companies dug in in the town.



Through mist and a heavy snowstorm the engineers repair a section of a road to enable the infantry-tank team to advance

Capture of the Barracks Area had proved less difficult than had been expected. The element of surprise had been most effective. It was to the advantage of the Division to continue the attack before the enemy could carry out an effective reorganization. Thus, shortly after 0900 on February 5, Division ordered the 310th Regiment forward to pass through the 309th Infantry and continue the attack.

The 78th was now ordered by Corps to investigate and devise a plan by which a task force, including principally the 311th Regiment, would effect a crossing of the Roer River in the vicinity of Ruhrberg, attack northeast, and secure the south side of the Schwammenauel Dam. Such an operation would encircle the German forces on the west bank of the Roer. To aid in this proposed operation, the 9th Infantry Division would effect a simultaneous crossing of the Roer to the south of



A demolished bridge over one of the smaller Roer River dams

the Division zone. These proposed operations were to take place during the night of the 6th and early the morning of the 7th.

By midafternoon of February 5, however, the projected operation had to be cancelled. Thorough reconnaissance supervised by the Assistant Division Commander showed that the current of the river in the vicinity of Ruhrberg was too swift to permit a successful crossing. The rapids in the area made impracticable the construction of a bridge. A crossing of the river by boat was also out of the question. The enemy had complete observation of troop movements in the vicinity, and his concrete pillboxes covered the entire area. It was decided, therefore, to abandon this plan.

As the initial steps of Phase 2 were being undertaken, Corps ordered, about 1100, that the 309th Regiment continue the attack. This was a substantial deviation from the original plan, which had provided that the 310th Regiment proceed with the attack from the Barracks Area. The new order presented a series of problems to the 309th. The 3d Battalion of the 309th had dug into defensive positions. The enemy, by this time recovered to some extent from his initial surprise, was now keeping this battalion engaged, thus preventing complete reorganization. The 2d Battalion was engaged in clearing the pockets of resistance from the rear and northwest of the Barracks Area. The new order required that the 309th Infantry break contact with enemy units and reorganize. This undertaking was made more difficult by the fact that the 1st Battalion of the 309th, which had been attached to the 310th Infantry for operations in Phase 2, now had two battalions of the 310th Regiment interposed between itself and its parent organization. Toward dark the 309th attack order was cancelled. Phase 2 was to be initiated at 0300 the following morning—February 6. The 309th Regiment was instructed to maintain heavy pressure against the enemy during the night.

At the scene of attack, a large quantity of material had been concentrated into a relatively small area. The roads, secondary roads at best, were hilly and muddy, jammed with equipment moving up to the attack. Tanks hurtling up to the front lines dug deeper and deeper into the mud. Messenger jeeps and miscellaneous vehicles, some carrying chow up to the companies, were having trouble getting through. Withal, however, the offensive was taking shape.

At H-hour on the morning of February 6 the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 310th Regiment moved out from their assembly areas midway between Rollesbroich and the Barracks Area. The 1st Battalion followed the 2d Battalion for a few hundred yards, then moved off in a

northeasterly direction across the Strauch-Schmidt road. The terrain was heavily wooded, and hilly. The darkness was impenetrable.

The 1st Battalion continued to advance until it reached a heavily wooded draw, where it was discovered by a group of Germans who opened up with automatic weapons. These Germans had apparently been in hiding since the initial attack and were now trying to make their way back to their own lines. Enemy artillery, attracted by the firing, zeroed in on the area. In the ensuing fire fight the battalion's casualties were heavy.

Meanwhile the 2d Battalion had pushed through the 1st Battalion of the 309th Regiment and had advanced to a position almost opposite the 1st Battalion on the opposite side of the road. Here, too, the darkness caused confusion. Men fell into holes enemy troops had dug in the area. At this point the battalion was subjected to heavy artillery fire from the enemy. Casualties were incurred in both the 309th and 310th Regiments.

At daybreak the intelligence officer of the 1st Battalion set out to find the 310th command post, to report the position of the battalion. As he reached the Schmidt-Strauch road he observed that he was three hundred yards away from the Barracks Area. Having thus confirmed the position of his battalion, he proceeded to Rollesbroich for further instructions from the regimental commander.

The 1st Battalion was now given a new mission. The battalion was now to move closer to the left side of the road and continue to attack successive objectives along the road toward Schmidt. Later, when the battalion moved out, it immediately ran into heavy fire, coming from well built fortifications hidden in the extremely dense woods. The advance was measured in yards. Just before dark the enemy counter-attacked, but the counterattacking units were dispersed with well placed artillery fire from supporting batteries.

The 311th Regiment had continued its attack during the 6th. A task force—Task Force Gero—had been formed consisting of a platoon of infantry from Company L, a platoon of tanks from the 774th Tank Battalion, and two tank destroyers of the 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion. The objective of Task Force Gero was capture of the town of Hechelscheid.

The task force moved up to its line of departure at the edge of Steckenborn under cover of darkness. The remainder of Company L, not included in the attacking force, remained in Steckenborn in cellars. At 0800 the force moved out—the tank destroyers moving down the road to Hechelscheid with a squad of Doughs on either side. The tanks



Field artillery gun crew prepares for a fire mission near Schmidt

and the remainder of the infantry followed in the same direction.

The attack was a bold, daring one. At a point some two hundred yards from the town one of the tank destroyers spotted a pillbox, moved into position and fired two rounds from its 90mm. gun at point-blank range. Simultaneously, from the houses and emplacements within the town, enemy soldiers ran out and surrendered. An hour and a half later the town was completely secured . . . without our incurring a single casualty.

The following day this platoon from Company L was relieved in Hechelscheid by elements of the 7th Armored Division and returned to the 3d Battalion. The 2d Battalion of the 311th, meanwhile, consolidated its positions in Woffelsbach.

At 2230 on February 6 the commander of the 3d Battalion of the 311th Regiment received orders to take the town of Schmidt. It was to be a coordinated tank-infantry attack and all phases of the attack were discussed with the tank commander of Company A, 774th Tank Battalion. The probable locations of antitank minefields and antitank guns

were reviewed. The discussions ended on a definite plan. The unit commanders returned to their men. The attack on Schmidt was about to begin.

Before midnight, when the initial attack order had been received, the companies of the battalion had been alerted and moved to a previously designated assembly area. One platoon of tanks was assigned to Company I, another to Company K, while the third platoon of tanks was held in reserve. Two tank destroyers were assigned to the battalion.

The infantrymen appreciated tanks in combat. Their tremendous fire power was effective in wiping out automatic-weapons emplacements, and in breaking up other infantry defenses. Tanks were excellent on open terrain and on many occasions they saved the Doughboy countless hours of fighting. There was one disadvantage to the tank, however. The roar of its motor and the clatter of its treads could be heard a mile away.

The Doughs, waiting in the assembly area, heard the tanks moving and as they maneuvered about their roar became loud. Suddenly artillery began to drop. The flashes of the shells as they exploded cut through the thick blackness of the night, illuminating the entire area. Everyone was concerned with staying clear of those 88s. Finally, after about half an hour, the shelling lifted. The medics evacuated the men who were wounded.

The battalion started up the road. But as it advanced it once again became the target for an intense artillery and mortar barrage. Men dived off the road, squeezed into ditches and depressions in the terrain. The battalion was committed. It had to go forward.

Men urged each other on. Reluctantly they left what little cover they had and began to advance. The enemy did not let up on his shelling. Men shouted above the noise and could not hear themselves talking. The wounded called for help. One group began to advance. Another group dove for cover. Slowly but surely the 3d Battalion continued to advance.

Typical of the outstanding duty constantly done by medical men of the Division, an aid man knelt beside a wounded soldier. A few yards off to the right the shells were falling. The medic's hand ran over the wounded man's leg and found the wound. He called back for a litter team, prepared his syringe and administered the morphine.

Two litter bearers came forward. The wound was dressed and the three men rolled the soldier carefully onto the litter. The bearers felt their way in the darkness, stumbling over low bushes, stumps of trees. Artillery began to fall nearby. The men set the litter down and hugged



Camouflaged light M5 tanks near Schwammenauel Dam await orders to attack

the ground. They could hear the metal zinging over their heads. The wounded man said nothing. He held his breath and listened to the artillery. His leg throbbed.

A jeep was waiting at the road. The litter was secured across the back and the jeep drove off. The litter bearers moved forward again.

Inside the aid station the gasoline lanterns hissed brightly. A red-hot stove filled the room with heat. Folded litters were standing on end in the corner. Along the wall on a row of stretchers silent forms huddled under their blankets. The doctor came over to the wounded soldier, cut his trouser leg away and examined the wound. He washed it carefully and applied the bandage.

By ambulance the wounded man was taken to the collecting station.

The sky was now graying. With daylight the shelling became even more intense but the battalion reached its line of departure. Here the men sought cover. Some dug holes; others, exhausted, threw themselves down any place. The tankers camouflaged their tanks in among the trees, cut the motors. The enemy, believing he had dispersed the attack, began to turn to other targets.

That afternoon at 1400 the battalion commander issued orders to cross the line of departure. Sleeping men were awakened. "We're moving out!"

The men assembled their equipment. The camouflage about the tanks was knocked down. The roar of engines began as the tankers set



There were buildings standing in Seaside, but they were exceptions

about warming the motors up. Men mounted their assigned tanks. Thus on the afternoon of the 7th, the 3d Battalion of the 311th moved out to take Schmidt.

Nothing happened at first and the men wondered. Maybe the Jerries had withdrawn. Maybe the Air Corps had wiped out their artillery. Maybe . . . The battalion began to climb a hill about one thousand yards west of the town. Men held their breath. From here one could look into the town itself. Suddenly, just past the crest of the hill, the shelling began again. The lead tank, hit twice, burst into flames.

During an artillery barrage men could hit the dirt or take cover in a decline, but tanks could do no such thing. Tanks remained exposed. In such a case the tanks could stay put and take it, or get out of the area as quickly as possible. As the lead tank burst into flames the remaining tanks stopped, turned and moved back to the line of departure. The Doughs who had been riding the tanks hopped off. The companies reorganized; prepared to move out again—this time without armor.

With a platoon of light machine guns, Company I began to advance two platoons abreast. Utilizing all their fire power they managed to gain entrance to the northern sector of Schmidt, to which they had been assigned. The Germans tried desperately to hold them back, but by the end of the day Company I had advanced through its sector of Schmidt to within four hundred yards of Harscheidt.

Company K had also moved out on foot, approaching Schmidt from the south. The enemy had concentrated machine guns covering the draw south of Schmidt. Company K advanced up this draw. The enemy fire was terrific. The company took cover. The company commander tried in vain to bring some tanks forward to help knock out the concentration of machine guns. Then, firing their machine guns from their hips, trying to outfire the Germans, the men of Company K advanced. They walked into a minefield. German machine guns fired at them from the flanks. Casualties fell out but Company K continued on.

Slowly, very slowly, the Germans began to give ground. Enemy fire dwindled and the company entered the town. The medics stayed behind to clear the wounded. Inside the town Company K joined Company I in house-to-house fighting. The Germans resisted, but the Doughs pressed on relentlessly.

The 78th had entered Schmidt. The war-torn town, pounded by air and artillery, had been a legend. Now the legend was reality. The troops proceeded cautiously. It seemed impossible that they were storming and taking the fortress of Schmidt. Here they were, from the streets of Chicago, Atlanta, Bridgeport, Petersburg, walking through the mud-filled, rubble streets of Schmidt. They gripped their rifles,

and began to advance farther into the erstwhile fortress town.

There were buildings standing in Schmidt but they were exceptions. Houses sprawled into the streets. Other structures appeared to have been split, walls torn away; beds, dressers, sofas, desks, or their remains, perched on the edge of a void. Frames of windows gaped. Entrances to cellars were blocked with wet piles of rubble. Roofs were shattered, and water dripped down onto china closets, rugs, dressers. Not one house in that entire town had escaped the mark of war.

Schmidt was a dirty, messy town. The thaw had left a filthy slime over the shattered wood that was piled along the street. Nothing lived in Schmidt. Cows, dogs and chickens were pinned under rubble, rotting away. Bloated horses, their heads crushed, lay in the streets under piles of wood that once were barns. The roads were muddy, pocked with gaping craters, filled with mud and water.

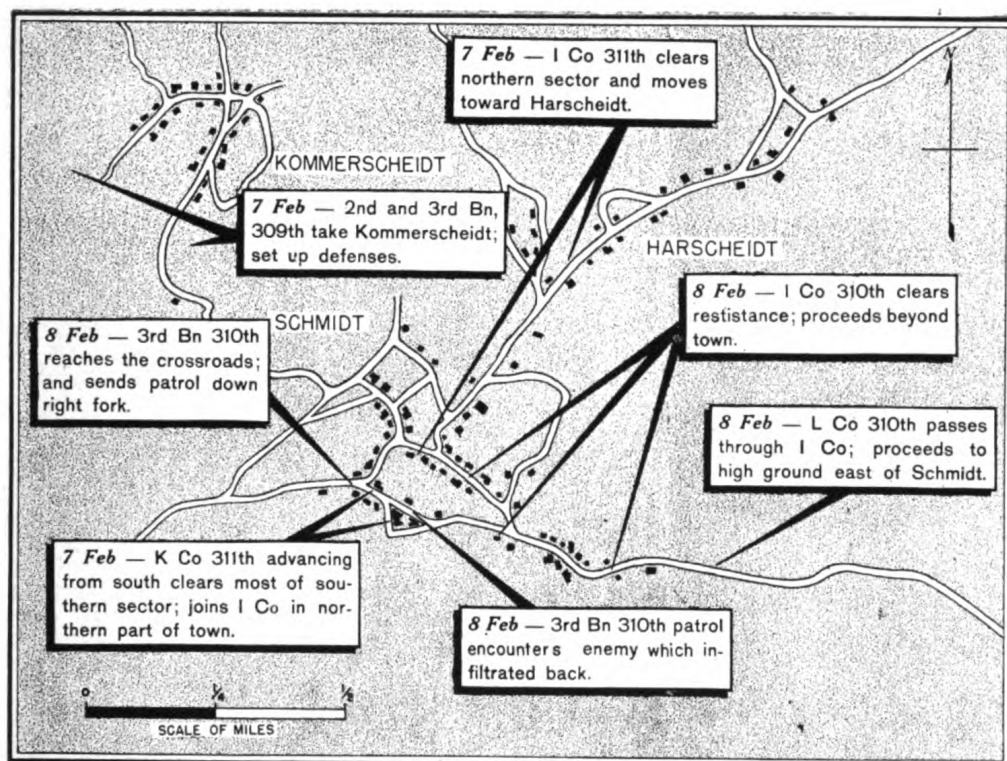
The Doughs fought on until dark when the tanks moved up. Hasty defensive positions were then set up in the eastern sector of the town.

That day, February 7, the Division had also struck toward Schmidt from the south. On the 3d Battalion's east flank was the 311th's 2d Battalion, which moved out from Woffelsbach parallel to the Ruhrstausee. The attack orders had been received at 0130. Three hours later the battalion attacked. Just as the battalion began to move out it ran into enemy time-fire. The shells burst in the air, spraying the area with jagged, killing shell fragments.

The terrain was extremely rough. Hills, which rose 450 feet with slopes of from 30 to 60 degrees, made the attack exhausting. The men stumbled about, holding their rifles high as they fell, in order to keep them from jamming. All equipment had to be hand-carried. There were clashes with the enemy as they continued to advance but the terrain and the darkness were the chief difficulties. At one point the ground was so steep that the men were forced to sit down and slide to the bottom of the steep incline. The blackness gradually dissolved into a sickly gray.

Just as the sun began to rise Company E was hit with a concentration of mortar fire. There were casualties and again the aid men were there. This time the trail leading back to the aid station was over the rough terrain the troops had just passed. Evacuation of the litter cases was a back-breaking ordeal.

The Jerries had every advantage. They had dug into cleverly concealed positions and opened up only when the Doughs were directly on top of them. The terrain was difficult but the men continued to inch forward. At least, now in the daylight they were able to see where they



Schmidt falls to the 78th

were going. The men fought hard for each yard gained. By noon the battalion had reached a point about two miles southeast of Schmidt. In this advance the battalion had pushed through and reduced the enemy's main line of defenses. Seizure of this high ground was the signal for the 3d Battalion's attack on Schmidt itself. The 2d Battalion had overcome 120mm. mortars, 88s and 75mm. artillery, pillboxes and field fortifications. Over two hundred prisoners of war were taken.

The 309th Regiment had also attacked on February 7. Orders for the attack were received at 2200 the previous night by the 3d Battalion of the 309th Regiment. The battalion jumped off at dawn with Company I in the lead. The Regiment moved to the north of the barracks area and the 3d Battalion continued in a northeasterly direction toward the town of Kommerscheidt, which was about a mile and a half due north of Schmidt. For about six hundred yards the battalion moved up the road toward Schmidt and then pulled off the road toward Kommerscheidt. From that point on the battalion moved by companies to the outskirts of Kommerscheidt. As it advanced a number of pillboxes and enemy bunkers were encountered but Company I continued its advance, while assault squads from Company K disposed of the emplacements.



In a hastily constructed emplacement behind a ruined building, this machine gunner prepares to repel counterattacking Jerries

An observation post was established on an approach leading into Kommerscheidt and a reconnaissance patrol was sent into the town. It was deathly quiet. Buildings lay in piles of rubble. An occasional frame, charred and tottering, remained standing. The scene was one of utter devastation. The patrol returned to the battalion and reported that they had observed no enemy forces. The battalion proceeded to move into the town, meeting only scattered resistance from a few enemy infantrymen. However, upon entering the town, the troops were greeted by a heavy concentration of artillery. The 2d Battalion moved up behind the 3d Battalion and a defensive network was set up around the town. There the troops remained until the next morning, February 8.

On February 7 the Division was transferred to the XVIII Airborne Corps and that night Letter of Instructions No. 20 was issued from Division headquarters, detailing the plan of operations for the final assault on the Schwammenauel Dam. The 310th Regiment was instructed to be prepared to initiate operations outlined in Phase 3 as



In a prisoner-of-war inclosure a look of defiance is found among more complacent expressions

soon as Phase 2, the capture of the Schmidt-Harscheidt area, was completed. When a passage north of the dam had been effected by the 310th Regiment, the 309th Regiment was to push through them, thus initiating Phase 4: the capture of the dam itself. Provisions were made for the relief of the 309th Regiment at Kommerscheidt by elements of the 82d Airborne Division. The 311th was instructed to assemble in Schmidt as Division reserve.

In the very early morning of February 8 the 3d Battalion of the 310th Regiment moved out to seize the high ground east of Schmidt. The Battalion was to pass through Schmidt, which had already been reported taken, over the east-west road in the southern half of the town. The battalion moved out from the assembly area with Company I in the lead. Just before the dawn Company I arrived at the first road junction in Schmidt. There the commanding officer of Company I encountered two officers from the 3d Battalion of the 311th Regiment. Learning that there had been severe intermittent battles in the town throughout the night, he decided to send a platoon of men and two

tanks ahead through the town, on to the line of departure. This was to provide assurance that the town was cleared before the rest of Company I and the battalion entered the town.

About two hundred yards past the first road junction the platoon encountered heavy automatic-weapons fire. The men were clearly silhouetted by the light of dawn, and were unable to move either forward or backward. After a short wait the company commander and the battalion commander went forward to investigate the situation. Since the town was not yet cleared, the 3d Battalion of the 310th was obliged to modify its plans. Company I was assigned to tackle remaining enemy resistance in the town, while Company L was to pass through the town when it was cleared and proceed to the designated line of departure. From here it was to take up the attack as planned.

Two platoons of Company I, supported by tanks, moved out. One took the left fork; the other the right. The latter platoon had advanced to where the reconnaissance platoon was held before they met any resistance. From this point on the going was rough. The enemy had had the entire night to prepare for this. He knew the town well and had been able to infiltrate through the lines set up by the 311th the night before.

Both platoons were advancing from house to house, the Jerries firing at them from either side. In addition to small-arms fire, the Doughs were also encountering deadly artillery barrages. They continued to advance, however, darting from house to house, continually shooting it out with the stubborn German soldiers. Men crouched in the streets and fired, ran to doorways and fired. Progress was slow but the enemy was withdrawing. The platoons finally converged near the far end of the town and proceeded on together. About fifty yards farther east an enemy minefield was located. Under a steady volume of small-arms fire the mines were removed and Company I continued its advance. By 1400 Schmidt had been cleared.

In summary, the capture of Schmidt was a feat of determination. There were two parallel roads running east and west through Schmidt. One of these roads ran through the northern half of the town, the other through the southern half. These two roads formed junctions at both ends of town. The 311th Regiment, having gained entrance to Schmidt from the west in the late afternoon of February 7, proceeded up both roads. There was a cluster of houses at the western end of the southern route. Then the buildings ceased and the road seemed to skirt the town. This was an erroneous impression. Actually, there was another group of houses some five hundred yards farther up the road. How-

ever, only a close inspection would reveal these buildings as one first entered the town. The 311th men, advancing along the southern route, cleared this first group of houses and then, satisfied that the southern half of town was cleared, turned their attention to the main part of town to the north. By this time it had grown dark. Fierce battles raged throughout Schmidt all that night but an organized flushing of enemy troops could not be conducted until daylight.

The 3d Battalion of the 310th entered Schmidt the following morning, intending to pass through the town and launch its attack on the dam. Attempting to pass over the southern road, they encountered the enemy soldiers who had probably occupied the houses which the 311th overlooked plus enemy troops who had infiltrated into the town during the night. It was necessary, therefore, for them to fight their way through Schmidt. Elements of four German divisions, the 85th Infantry, 9th Panzer, 3d Parachute and 3d Panzergrenadier, had attempted to hold back the attacking 78th men.

It was the combined efforts of both regiments which made possible the sign erected at the western approaches of Schmidt: "You are now entering the town of Schmidt through the courtesy of the 78th Division."

Schmidt cleared, the 3d Battalion of the 310th continued on with its original mission: seizure of the high ground east of the town.

At 1600 Company L passed through Company I and proceeded to its objective. As they were leaving the outskirts of Schmidt, they encountered fierce resistance from the high ground directly ahead. The company could not continue to move forward as a unit. Each time the enemy fire began to dwindle a couple of Doughs would rush forward and the Jerries would open up again with renewed intensity. It seemed as though the enemy, enraged at having lost Schmidt, was determined not to yield one more foot of ground. Artillery fire was requested but the exact positions of the 1st Battalion on the left flank and elements of the 311th Regiment on the right flank were unknown. The risk of hitting friendly troops was too great. The battalion, less artillery support, again tried to move forward. Inch by inch the Doughs advanced. The going was extremely difficult. By nightfall Company L had managed to advance to about one mile east of Schmidt where it dug into hasty defensive positions for the night.

During the afternoon of the 9th the 1st Battalion of the 310th Regiment was committed north of the 3d Battalion to relieve pressure on the latter battalion. Here, too, they were met with stubborn opposition. Gains were slight against the enemy's determined resistance.



An endless file of tired, determined footsloggers

Meanwhile the 1st Battalion of the 311th Regiment had moved to Schmidt with the mission of moving through the 3d Battalion of the 310th after that unit had taken its objective. Since the objective had not been wrestled from the enemy, the battalion remained in the vicinity of Schmidt.

At 2100 on the 8th the 309th Regiment was attached to the 9th Infantry Division and assembled north of Harscheidt prior to continuing the attack. The 311th Regiment, less the 3d Battalion, which was attached to the 310th Infantry, was also assigned to the 9th Infantry Division. Orders were issued providing for the 310th Regiment to take up positions along the Schmidt-Hasenfeld road to protect the north flank of the 9th Division and to assist the 9th Division's 60th Regiment in the attack on Hasenfeld.

In the early morning hours of February 9 the 1st Battalion of the 311th Regiment moved out of Schmidt with a new mission, that of taking the three peninsulas of land jutting out into the Ruhrstausee, the large body of water behind the dam. By dawn the battalion had passed over the line of departure. The terrain was bad . . . thickly wooded and hilly. But the fact that the men were able to see instilled in them a certain confidence, and they continued to advance against strong opposition, flushing the enemy from his hiding places, pushing him from their path of advance. Movement was slow, but steady. Company A was in the lead, followed by Company B and Company C. Company A moved out onto the first peninsula, and the other two companies con-

tinued the advance. The enemy was well concealed and oftentimes the Doughs overran his positions. Close-up fighting resulted. Resistance was stubborn but the advance continued. Company B moved off into the second peninsula. Company C pushed on and occupied the last peninsula, which was only about one thousand yards from the Schwammenauel Dam. From this latter position Company C was able to set up machine guns covering the dam.

The 310th Regiment continued to push east along the high ground on the north side of the Schmidt-Hasenfeld road, thus acting as security element on the left flank for the 78th and 9th Divisions. Here too the Doughs encountered a heavily wooded area, and a steep incline which was a formidable barrier to their drive. The 3d Battalion of the 311th Regiment consolidated its positions around Harscheidt and established a series of roadblocks along the Nideggen-Harscheidt road which was the main route over which the enemy could bring supplies and reinforcements from the east.

Simultaneous with these operations, the 60th Infantry, moving forward between the 311th and the 310th Regiments, advanced on Hasenfeld, a small town which lay at the bottom of a sizable valley. The west slope leading into the town was thickly wooded about halfway down. The remainder of the slope was open pasture land, offering no cover to advancing troops. From the houses in the town the Germans could observe any movements on the draw. In addition, Hasenfeld was open to observation from the eastern banks of the Roer. Despite these handicaps, the assault on Hasenfeld was successful.

By late afternoon of February 9 operations concerned with Phase 3 were completed and the fourth, and final, phase of the attack was initiated. At 1800 the 1st Battalion of the 309th Regiment moved out from an assembly area to the east end of Schmidt and passed through elements of the 311th Regiment. The final attack to seize Schwammenauel Dam was under way.

The men fought their way forward in the dark against fierce enemy resistance. The wooded terrain, the deep ravine over which the attack took them, made radio communication difficult. The blackness of the night was fierce but the men plunged on. One platoon of Company A veered far right in the attack and in so doing by-passed several strong enemy positions, thus achieving an element of surprise. The Germans tried desperately to hold back the advancing troops but the Doughs would not be stopped. The Jerries, it was apparent, had banked too heavily on the terrain being impassable. It was not.

By 2115 the leading elements of the 1st Battalion, 309th Infantry



Extensive damage was done by Germans to Schwammenauel Dam installations

Regiment, reached the bluffs overlooking Schwammenauel Dam.

The Germans were frantic. Some surrendered. Others fought on. Within half an hour assault teams of Company B had surrounded the structure housing the outlet valve of the dam. The Germans had already demolished it. Men picked their way over the rubble in the darkness, and pressed forward in the attack.

Even more than the enemy, the thought uppermost in the minds of the men that night was the possibility that the earth would blow up from under them—that the Germans would blow the dam, setting off a large eruption of earth, concrete and water. The Doughs felt certain that Jerry, in his desperate straits, would resort to this last stratagem, even at the risk to his own troops. A special 303d Engineer Battalion team waited anxiously to inspect the dam for demolitions; to remove the charges before it was too late . . .

The fighting, close-range fighting for the most part, raged on. Confusion was caused when a group of captured prisoners became inter-

mingled with Jerries who continued to fight. The men were forced to make their way over rubble caused by an earlier explosion, to scale precipitous heights as they pursued the enemy, routing him from his positions. The battle raged on. By 2200 elements of the battalion had secured the intake valve area.

Meanwhile, other elements of the 309th's 1st Battalion had slipped around to the lower level of the dam, taking the enemy there completely by surprise. Here was begun the final assault on the large power house and the concrete emplacements around it. Initial resistance was stiff, but the enemy gradually weakened. The Doughs gained entrance to the powerhouse. It was a shambles. The machinery inside had been wrecked.

The Doughs were now racing against time. If they could seize the dam before the Germans had a chance to prepare and execute demolitions . . . The men pounded their way ahead. At 2300 the engineer team moved forward to make its inspection of the dam. They were driven back by enemy fire. At midnight they made another attempt, this time with success.

The original plan was to cross over the top of the dam to the spillway and descend from there to a tunnel running through the dam. Intelligence reports on the dam were complete and detailed. The layout of the entire structure was available and the engineers had made full use of it in planning their inspection. Crouched low, their hearts pounding, the five engineers, along with protecting riflemen, moved out over the top of the dam, began to run across the spillway. Bullets zinged through the air. The men crouched lower, ran faster. Suddenly they were halted in their tracks. A portion of the spillway had been blown. The entrance to the inspection tunnel was inaccessible.

There remained only one other method of approach. This entailed sliding down the 200-foot face of the dam to the tunnel below. There was no alternative. The men went over the guard rails and down the steep face on the enemy side of the dam. In completing this maneuver they surprised six German machine gunners and took them prisoner. The engineers, on gaining entrance to the tunnel, proceeded with their inspection.

The atmosphere inside was stifling; breathing difficult. While the battle raged outside, the engineers groped their way through the dam's tunnel, conscious of the fact that twenty-two billion gallons of water were straining against the structure and that even as they pursued their search, an already lighted fuse might be burning down to the charge. Minutes ticked away . . .

Much to everyone's surprise, the tunnel, which was the most logical



The Penstock gates of Schwammenauel Dam were blown by the Germans, causing a minor flood along the Roer River. Engineers daily checked the rise or decline of the river to determine when troops might cross.

place for demolitions, revealed no prepared charges. The engineer team emerged into the night.

The cold air hitting them came as a relief after the suffocating pressure of the tunnel. They now proceeded to examine the surface of the structure. At one point, while examining the gate house they came upon a number of Jerries who had infiltrated back but managed to drive them away. The inspection of the dam's structure was complete. The boobytraps, the delayed charges which the engineers had anticipated, were not to be found. Only the outlet valves had been blown; the mechanism jammed. A column of water some thirteen feet in diameter was flowing from the reservoir.

Meanwhile the battle for the dam continued. Two hours after midnight the 1st Battalion of the 309th was in complete control of the dam. Patrols were immediately sent out to cross the dam and succeeded in doing so, returning that same night.

By morning the battalion was dug in around the dam. By-passed pockets of enemy resistance were reduced during the day. Positions were consolidated, gaps in the line plugged up. Division units were

relieved of their temporary attachments and reverted to Division control. The tension eased a little as the Division settled down to a semblance of routine, awaiting orders to resume the offensive.

The capture of the Schwammenauel Dam marked the completion of a major mission in combat for the 78th Division. This mission had begun in the cold early hours of December 13. It ended 1 month 28 days later, when, on February 10, the 78th Division was able to report its zone of operations cleared as far east as the Roer River; the Schwammenauel Dam, slightly damaged, seized and secured.

In the eight weeks since December 13 the 78th had cleared over 35 square miles of Siegfried defenses; it had captured some 16 towns, 2,700 prisoners. It had broken through the backbone of the Siegfried Line. The 78th had entered the lines a green outfit, had emerged a veteran Division.

Completion of this mission had involved a huge expenditure of matériel. From December 13 to February 10 some 242 million rounds of caliber .30 ammunition and 90,000 rounds of artillery were expended. The 778th Ordnance had furnished 159,000 pounds of TNT. The 303d Engineers had placed approximately 28,400 antitank mines, 3,500 antipersonnel mines. The 78th Quartermaster Company issued 415,000 gallons of gas and over a million rations. The 78th Signal Company wire teams laid over 2,000 miles of telephone wire.

The following commendation was sent to the Division Commander by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Commanding General of the V Corps:

1. During the latter part of January 1945, the 78th Infantry Division was engaged on the left flank of the V Corps in the forest of Monschau. Although not attached to this command, your organization rendered valued assistance to the V Corps in affording it the use of the Eupen-Monschau-Hofen road.

2. On 2 February 1945, your division became attached to this command and was given the mission of clearing the enemy from the Ruhrberg-Steckenborn-Schmidt area to assist the attack of other elements of the Corps from the south. When the attack was launched, the 78th Infantry Division undertook an operation to secure Dam No. 3 on the Roer River. In successfully achieving this objective your command clearly demonstrated that they had profited to advantage by their earlier experiences against the enemy. Your headquarters and the subordinate echelons of your command planned this attack in a workmanlike manner. Your troops executed their assigned missions with zeal and determination. The cooperation and assistance rendered by all elements of your command, first to the 82d Airborne Division which was committed on your left, and subsequently to the 9th Infantry Division, committed in your sector, were both noteworthy and commendable.

3. Had it not been for the determined assault of members of the 309th

Infantry Regiment, in the face of direct artillery and small-arms fire which resulted in the capture of Dam No. 3, further contemplated winter operations against the enemy on the northern front would have been impossible.

4. Although the 78th Infantry Division is relatively new in combat, you have given ample proof that in future operations you will add new honors to those you have already achieved in this. My personal thanks and appreciation to you and the officers and men of your Division for their valued assistance in this operation.

Schwammenauel Dam was now in Allied hands. The crossing of the Roer River, which had been delayed since November, could now proceed.

As General Marshall stated in his Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff:

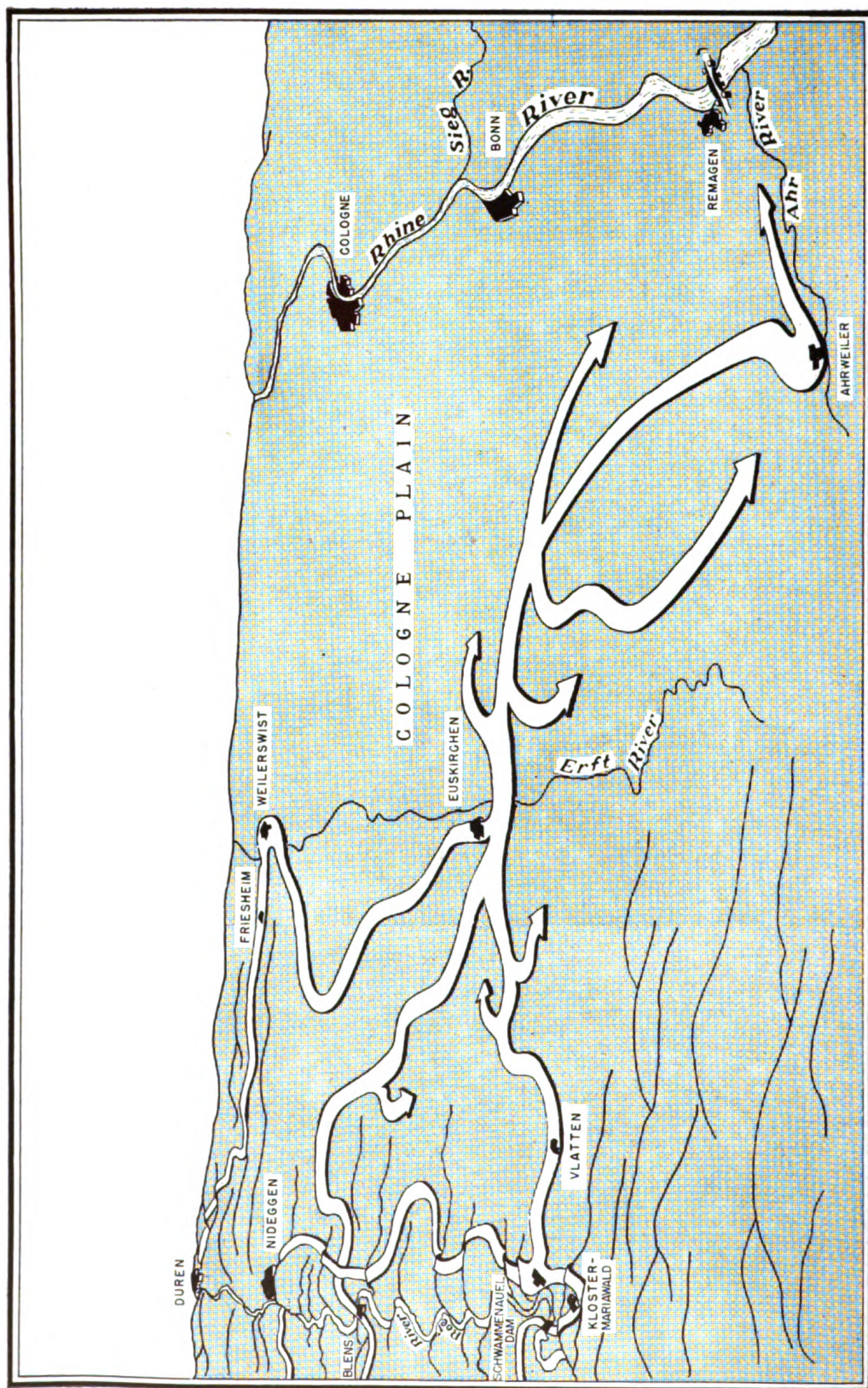
The reduction of the Colmar Pocket and the seizure of the Roer River dams to the north in the vicinity of Schmidt were both necessary preludes to clearing the enemy from the west bank of the Rhine and a full-scale drive into the heart of Germany. The U. S. First Army now attacked toward Schmidt while the Third Army threw its weight against the Siegfried Line in the Prüm-Trier area. By 10 February the First Army had obtained control of the Erft and the Schwammenauel Dams, and the following day had cleared the entire west bank of the Roer.

Although failing to prevent the flooding of the Roer Valley, this action forced the Germans to release the waters at a time when our operations would not be endangered, thus removing the most serious threat to General Eisenhower's plan for the invasion of northern Germany.





CHAPTER 5
THE COLOGNE PLAIN



Sweep to the Rhine

CHAPTER 5

THE COLOGNE PLAIN

Back in November 1944, when the 78th Division arrived in Belgium, the Ninth Army was already poised on the banks of the Roer River, preparing to cross. For almost three months operations centering about the Schwammenauel Dam had held up the crossing of the Roer by the Allied armies. With the Schwammenauel Dam in Allied hands, however, the river crossing was now a certainty. The blown outlet gates allowed thousands of gallons of water to escape from the reservoir and produced a temporary flood stage in this river below the dam.

For slightly more than two weeks after the capture of the dam the 78th Division manned its positions on the west bank of the Roer and maintained extensive patrol activities. At the same time a program of rest and rehabilitation was put into effect. Men were taken off the line and sent back for showers and fresh clothes. Some went back to the Division rest center; some went on pass to Paris and England. They wrote letters, played cards and maybe even read a book or two. They also took this opportunity to catch up on their sleep. Reinforcements arriving in the Division underwent, along with the veterans, a training program which emphasized assault river-crossing and village-fighting tactics.

German prisoners, found in the most unexpected places, were still being sent back to the PW cage. There were several reports of small groups of Germans hiding out in holes 78th infantrymen had intended to occupy. On one occasion a mess sergeant hollered out the traditional cry, "Come and get it!" An assortment of bedraggled Wehrmacht survivors tried to accept but were hustled back to the rear—without the food.

Meanwhile, the Division Artillery fired harassing missions at known and suspected enemy positions across the Roer. The 303d Engineers and the 78th Reconnaissance Troop maintained observation posts along the banks of the river, above and below the dam, and reported the level of water in the reservoir and current and depth of the river. Higher headquarters studied these reports, waiting for the waters to recede sufficiently before putting into action their plans for the attack across the Cologne Plain.

During this period most of the soldiers were living in cellars. The weather was clear. Often the Doughs stepped outside and sat around in the sun. They were always careful, however, to keep within running



Fresh beef for fighting men

distance of the cellar or of a hole. Jerry had direct observation on their positions and there was no point in inviting trouble. From time to time the men were reminded of this rather forcibly. A couple of fellows in the next squad had been too careless the day before, or that morning, and had "gotten it." In the latter part of the afternoon it usually grew chilly and the men began to make preparations for the evening. Foxholes were elaborated; cellars boarded up.

The nights were cold and long. Guard seemed interminable and very lonesome. Two hours seemed more like two days. While he stood there, wiggling his toes to keep them warm, the guard would listen to the sounds of out-going artillery swishing through the air. The Lightning cannoneers were composing music for his ears.

During the eighteen-day period following the seizure of the dam there were effected many small but important movements of Division troops which had the over-all purpose of consolidating the front lines. On February 9 Division headquarters had moved from Rötgen to Lammersdorf. The previous day the rear echelon opened at Rötgen. Where necessary, mopping-up operations were conducted—notably by the 311th Regiment, which on February 10 cleared out remaining enemy troops in the Eschael Peninsula. On the morning of February 13 at 0400 the 3d Battalion of the 310th Regiment moved northeast above



Engineers complete a ninety-foot span across the cratered Schwammenauel Dam installations

Hasenfeld to secure the town of Blens, located on the Roer about **two** miles north of Heimbach. Within forty minutes two strong outposts had been established there. The Division was preparing for the eventual crossing of the Roer. On the 12th the Division was attached to the III Corps.

The 78th Reconnaissance Troop had moved from the area around Rollesbroich-Silbersheidt where it had completed mopping-up operations to the vicinity of Ruhrberg where it patrolled the Roer River line. On February 14 the 102d Cavalry Group took over the river line south of Ruhrberg and the 78th Troop moved north to continue patrolling and outposting the Ruhrberg-Woffelsbach area until March.

Very effective work during this period was being carried out by patrols which crossed the Roer. The purpose of these patrols was to probe enemy positions, to determine enemy strength, and to simulate build-up for a river crossing in force in the Division zone, the latter designed to throw the enemy off guard.

Some patrols crossed the river in rubber rafts which were concealed upon arrival on the other shore, but at other places the stream was crossed on foot. Every time a twig snapped the men expected the whole

German Army to open up on them. At times the patrol would walk a short distance and lie down, waiting to see if anything passed by, waiting to see if there were anything up ahead. The woods were thick and dark. Every once in a while a patrol was discovered and had to fight its way back.

As the water receded in the Ruhrstausee, on February 24, a mud-covered road and bridge was revealed near the bottom of the lake, water-covered since the completion of the Schwammenauel Dam. Possibly a crossing could be made here. On the night of February 24-25 a patrol reconnoitered the bridge and road, but encountered a strong enemy patrol and was forced to withdraw. Later an explosion was heard. The Germans had blown this bridge.

The Division staff, meanwhile, was planning for the coming attack. From the flow of intelligence reports and research the following information was pieced together. The enemy was frantically constructing three lines of fortifications east of the Roer. The first line extended roughly along the mountainous east bank of the river and was obviously the easiest to defend. It started north of Abenden and reached as far south as Gemund near the Erft River, a Roer tributary flowing in an east-west direction. The second line in the Division's probable path of advance was shorter but it straddled the main roads and would deny the Division units access to the towns of Wollersheim and Vlaten, both important keys to the area's roadnet. The third line, four miles farther east and squarely in front of the level plain which extended from there all the way to the Rhine, was anchored in the north around Füssenick and extended to the south through Sinzenich, Juntersdorf, and Schwerten. The next barrier beyond that was the Erft River and Canal, the only sizable water barrier between the Roer and the Rhine. The countryside consisted mostly of cultivated fields and grazing land spotted with the many towns and villages, some so ancient that their medieval walls still stood. This was the Cologne Plain. This was western Germany's breadbasket.

On February 25 the engineers reported that the flow of water from the reservoir into the Roer River had eased and that the flood tide had passed its peak.

The Allied armies were prepared. The initial assault across the Roer was scheduled for February 27 in the sector just north of the Division zone. Plans were coordinated with the 9th Infantry Division to aid their assault across the Roer River with diversionary fire by the 78th's Artillery and to simulate a river crossing in the 78th zone. On February 27 Field Order No. 4 was issued, outlining the operations of the 78th



Wreckage of the railyard at Nideggen, Germany, in the Roer River sector held by First Army troops

Division in the river crossing and the subsequent drive eastward to the Rhine.

Field Order No. 4 designated one combat team—the 311th—to cross the Roer River on February 28 over a bridge in the 9th Division zone, then to pass through the 9th Division and attack south to seize bridgeheads along the Roer for projected crossings by the remainder of the 78th in the vicinity of Blens and Heimbach. In addition, this combat team was to deny the enemy observation on these projected bridge sites.

The 310th Regiment was to maintain its positions on the west bank of the Roer and to establish contact with the 311th as soon as the latter reached Blens and Heimbach. Then, as soon as a bridge was completed, the 310th was to move across the Roer at Heimbach and attack east.

The 309th was ordered to be prepared to send part of its troops across the river at Heimbach, the remainder across at Blens. The 311th was to continue south to Mariawald to defend the Division's bridgehead on the southern flank from possible enemy counterattack.

Division artillery was to support the 311th's initial attack as well as to help defend the bridgeheads. It was to be prepared to cross the river behind the infantry.

The 303d Engineers were to erect bridges at Blens and Heimbach and then be prepared to support the Division's activities.

The 311th Combat Team, which was to initiate the attack, moved



Railway bridge blown out by the Germans moving out of Nideggen, Germany, as First Army troops operating in the Roer sector prepared to assault the town

from its positions on the banks of the Roer back to an assembly area in the vicinity of Burck-Hetzingen. The main bridge at Nideggen, and a smaller one a mile and a half south of it at Zerkall, both bridges in the 9th Division zone, were designated as the crossing points for the Regiment.

During the night of February 27 the 311th began to move by foot in order to reach the Zerkall bridge, some eighteen miles away, by the next morning. The route of march was over rugged, hilly terrain. It was a tough march and a long one. They were marching into an attack. They were marching along on their own power. The march was tiring, and the men cursed the lack of transportation. At least in the Navy one rode to battle. They wondered if the family back home had any idea where they were tonight, what they were doing. Then, when they realized that the people back home could not possibly imagine what they were going through, they were thankful.

Because the bridge at Zerkall was incapable of supporting other than foot troops, the regiment's vehicles were forced to cross the main bridge at Nideggen. This resulted in a delay in assembling since the road leading to the Nideggen bridge was still under fire. Despite the smoke pots placed all along the road it was impossible to prevent the enemy from observing movement along the road. At the same time the foot troops moving up to the Zerkall bridge were subjected to frequent artillery concentrations. Some were killed before reaching the assembly area.

Once in Nideggen, or what was left of it, the troops could only move between artillery concentrations. The men hugged the ground as man-conceived death raged about them. They looked up at what had once been a building—a home—and saw a sofa with its legs sticking in the air; a table standing on three legs; a radiator hanging to a wall, the floor under it gone. The situation in the town was tense. Troops of the



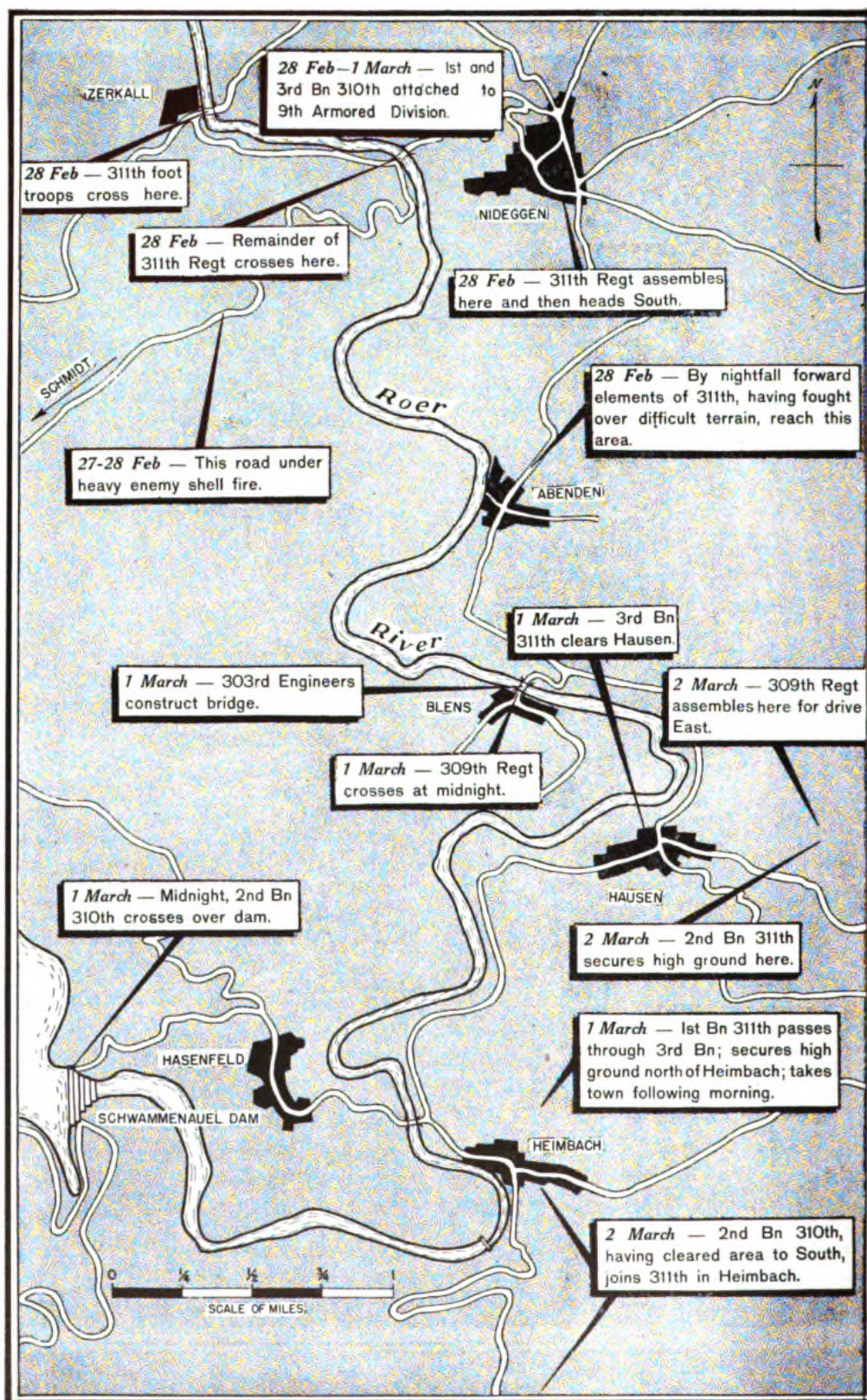
Men of the 78th Division pass through the 9th Infantry Division near Nideggen

9th Infantry Division were still fighting around Nideggen at the time, and it was hard to distinguish them at any distance from the men of the 311th. Debris cluttered the roads. Traffic was heavy. Men shouted orders. While the artillery fell, the 311th men who had had to fight their way to the town were assembled and reorganized for the drive south. Shortly after this had been completed, the Regiment moved out on its mission, while the regimental CP established itself in Nideggen.

The crossing of the Roer River was of strategic military importance. To push the Germans from the Cologne Plain was to cut off a major agricultural region and to threaten the Ruhr Valley. With the Russians now only thirty miles from Berlin, driving in from the east, Germany was sorely pressed. It was of tremendous importance to the Germans to hold the Allies west of the Roer.

The route of attack assigned to the 311th Regiment was thickly wooded and hilly. The men were exhausted from their night-long march and the confusion of battle in Nideggen. There had been no chance for rest. Consequently the attack was painfully difficult. The Regiment moved south with the 1st Battalion on the right, the 3d Battalion on the left. The 2d Battalion was to move by bounds behind the 3d Battalion, thus protecting the Regiment's east flank. As the Regiment drove on, resistance lessened. By the end of the day the 311th had taken up positions around the eastern approaches to Abenden.

Meanwhile, on the west bank of the Roer, arrangements were completed whereby the 102d Cavalry Group would relieve units of the 78th along the river front and around the dam. At the same time the 309th at Blens was preparing to move a battalion across the Roer. This battalion was to swing south and help secure the ground on the east bank of the river. The Regiment was also prepared to move east and secure



Crossing the Roer

the town of Vlaten. The 310th, after crossing the Roer, was to attack east and capture Wollersheim and Zulpich in the enemy's second defense line.

On February 28 the Division CP moved from Lammersdorf to Schmidt.

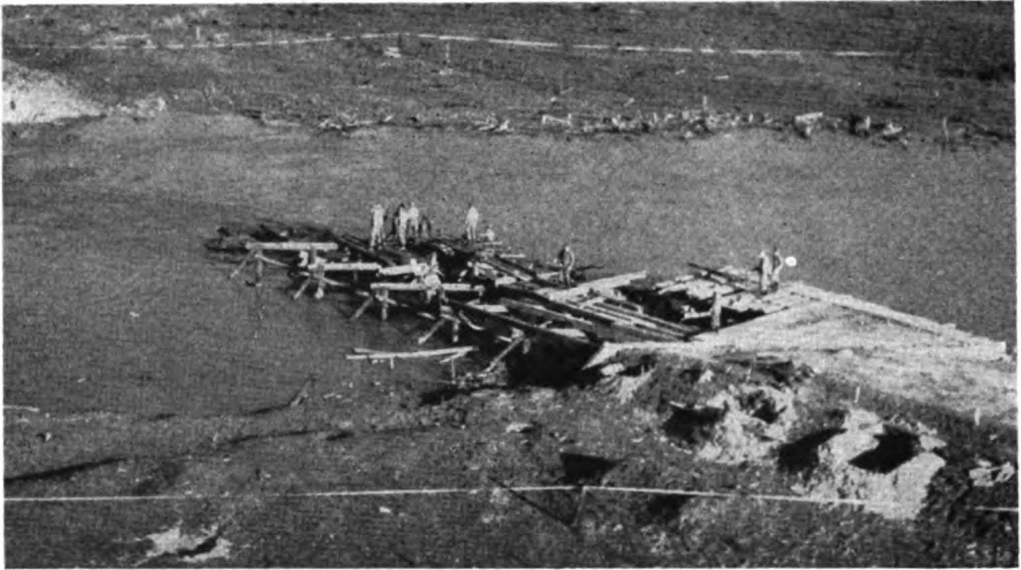
The next day, March 1, the 311th Regiment continued its attack. The Doughboys, after an uncomfortable few hours' pause, began to slug their way forward against elements of the proud German 3d Parachute Division. The 1st Battalion moved south at 0615, clearing the peninsula between Abenden and Blens. The fighting was difficult and the terrain was rugged. From well chosen positions automatic weapons, mortars and artillery were used against the advancing troops. However, enemy losses were not light. At this time the first instance approaching unit capture was encountered. An officer and 37 enlisted men of his command surrendered, after finding themselves surrounded.

After regrouping north of the Blens area the 1st Battalion moved through the 3d Battalion and continued the attack south toward Heimbach. The battalion secured the high ground surrounding Heimbach and there took up positions while plans for capturing the town were reviewed.

The 3d Battalion succeeded in securing the high ground northeast of Hausen and then continued on to attack the town. While descending on the town the battalion encountered heavy enemy resistance in the form of small-arms and automatic-weapons fire as well as a heavy concentration of mortar and artillery shells. Men pressed forward against the earth waiting for a lull in the firing.

Slowly, steadily, the battalion made its way forward. The firing stopped momentarily as the Germans looked about for a target. Suddenly a man crouched forward, dashed into the town and took cover in a house. The firing was resumed. Again there was a pause. Another man dashed forward and another and still another. Some were stopped but the battalion made its way into town. There was no let-up in the fighting. Men fought from house to house; door to door; window to window. The troops continued to advance through the town. Finally, by 1700 that evening the 3d Battalion was able to report Hausen cleared. After assembling in the town, the units rechecked plans to continue the attack south.

On March 2 the 311th Regiment was still engaged in its mission of securing and extending the 78th Division bridgehead across the Roer River. Early in the morning the regimental CP moved forward to



Engineers prepare to throw a temporary bridge across the swift waters of the Roer River

Hausen where it was able to maintain closer contact with its units. At 0300 the 2d Battalion launched an attack to secure the high ground east of Hausen. Within four hours the battalion had taken its objective, after which it consolidated its gains and dug in to hold its position. The troops, who had been in almost continuous action for nearly two and a half days, could hardly lift their shovels to dig.

At 0300 the 1st Battalion had also attacked, driving south in the direction of Heimbach. Mined roads, covered by self-propelled guns, slowed the advance. Once again terrain was a formidable enemy. By 0700 Company B had gained entrance to Heimbach from the west. In the town were elements of the 272d Volksgrenadiers who resisted stubbornly. Company A entered the town from the north. The Germans, anticipating the encirclement, withdrew, leaving behind a few men to fight a rear guard action. The two companies, supported by tanks from Company C, 774th Tank Battalion, continued through the town, and by 1330 were able to report it clear. Company C then moved eastward two thousand yards to secure the road running from Heimbach to Vlaten. The rest of the battalion proceeded to take up positions in and around the town.

The 3d Battalion had started its drive at 1000. It was to cut the road running east of Heimbach to Vlaten and the high ground beyond. By 1500 this had been accomplished. Shortly afterwards, the battalion was ordered to relieve the 2d Battalion of the 310th Regiment which had been attached to the 311th for the operation.

Shortly after midnight the 310th's 2d Battalion, minus Company G,



An engineer ponton bridge for vehicles and men, across the Roer River

had crossed the Schwammenauel Dam on foot. The eastern banks of the dam were heavily mined and boobytrapped and in the darkness it was extremely difficult for the battalion to pass through the minefields. Enemy fire was scattered and light. The battalion made its way forward some five thousand yards to the town of Kloster-Mariawald, where the enemy was waiting. He resisted stubbornly in the town but the battalion was successful in its attack. Once the town was secure, Company G, which had remained behind during the attack, made its way to Kloster-Mariawald and from there went to Heimbach to contact elements of the 311th Regiment. When this contact had been made the 78th Division bridgehead across the Roer River was officially established. The enemy's first line of defense had been smashed.

Meanwhile, on March 1, working under harassing fire from enemy artillery and mortars, Company A of the 303d Engineers had constructed a 70-foot plank bridge over the Roer River at Blens. By midnight the 2d and 3d Battalions of the 309th Regiment had crossed this bridge and the 1st Battalion was preparing to follow. Before dawn the 309th Regiment had begun its attack east. The morning was cold and it was extremely dark.

The 2d Battalion began its attack on Vlatten, which was an important anchor in the enemy's plan of defense. The battered 5th and 8th Parachute Regiments tried to make a stand west of the town with heavy machine-gun fire. The battalion went into the attack with Company E in the lead, Company G and Company F following. Company E ad-



American armor rumbles down to a treading for the Roer River crossing as infantrymen await orders to cross

vancing in the dark, reached the enemy's lines where it received a heavy volume of fire. Company G was then committed to the right flank of Company E. Company F was instructed to remain in position until the other two companies had entered the town. At this time Company F was to move forward to assist in the mopping-up operations. At 0830 an artillery concentration was placed on Vlaten and for three-quarters of an hour the shelling was continued. Then, supported by tanks, the battalion again began to move forward.

The country here was flat and open. There was little cover or concealment. The enemy had constructed an elaborate system of trench fortifications about the town but the tanks rolled over them. Once in the town the battalion fought from house to house. Company F moved forward. By 1100 the 2d Battalion of the 309th was in full control. That afternoon armor in force moved into Vlaten.

The road leading into Vlaten was rough, of dirt construction. Throughout the 2d of March there had been occasional snow flurries, followed by the reappearance of the warm sun. As the sun emerged from behind the clouds the light covering of snow melted and turned the road to mud. The tank tracks sank deep in the road. Light vehicles were forced to follow the tank tracks and many jeeps were hung up in the deep furrows of the road.

To the north of the 2d Battalion, the 3d Battalion of the 309th Regiment had jumped off to the east at 0630 on the 2d toward Eppernich and Burvenich. Although no opposition was encountered at first,

while crossing a stream between Vlatten and Wollersheim Company K, the lead company, ran into severe small-arms fire. The opposition was overcome and the battalion continued its advance. That afternoon Company K reported Eppernich clear. Before the battalion could reorganize to continue the attack it was dark. Nevertheless the battalion jumped off again—this time for Burvenich. By dawn of March 3 Burvenich had been cleared.

On February 28 the 1st Battalion of the 310th Regiment had been attached to Combat Command B of the 9th Armored Division and was moved by truck north to Düren where it crossed the Roer. At noon of March 1 the battalion received orders to move to Freisheim and arrived there late that afternoon. From there it was to attack Weilerswist which was more than halfway across the Cologne Plain. The battalion was unable to move out until 2200 that night. That presented a difficult problem: leading tanks through the woods at night and at the same time, defending them against enemy bazookas. Nevertheless, the attack could not wait. The battalion had to move out. As the battalion advanced considerable opposition was met including direct fire from 88s and 20mm. guns. Tree-bursts resulted in many casualties. In the darkness, communication and contact were difficult. At 0300 on March 2, an order to hold fast was received.

At daylight it was discovered that the command group was situated in direct view of the enemy. For three long hours a heavy enemy mortar barrage rained down on the area. A number of men were wounded including the 1st Battalion commander and the commander of Company A.

The attack was resumed even while the battalion was under direct fire. Determined to hold the railhead in Weilerswist, the Germans had demolished two bridges over the Erft Canal. Fighting was bitter. By noon, however, elements of the battalion had gotten across and gained entrance into the town. Because of the blown bridges evacuation of the wounded was extremely difficult. A German hospital, staffed by civilians, treated the wounded of both sides. By 1400 the battalion had cleared the western half of the town; by nightfall Weilerswist was secured. Later that night the 1st Battalion of the 310th was relieved by elements of the 16th Infantry of the 1st Infantry Division.

On March 1 the 3d Battalion of the 310th Regiment was ordered to march to Berg where it was attached to Combat Command A of the 9th Armored Division. On March 2 the battalion had moved out from Berg toward Wollersheim which was being attacked by the 52d Armored Infantry. The 52d Armored Infantry was encountering trouble from the north and from the southwest of the town when the 310th's



A smoke pot pours out a protective screen to cover a troop-crossing bridge at Nideggen

3d Battalion commander ordered his companies into battle. Company I attacked from south of Wollersheim and moved down to take Langendorf. Companies K and L advanced to the north. The original towns to be occupied by the battalion, Merzenich and Sinzenich, were not attacked that day, since the resistance at Wollersheim necessitated committing the companies earlier than planned, which entailed subsequent reorganization. But by March 3 the battalion was ready to move out for its original objectives.

By the end of March 2 all combat units of the 78th Division had crossed the Roer. The enemy's second line of defense had been smashed. The race to the Rhine was in full process.

Throughout March 3 the mission of the 311th Regiment was to protect the 78th Division's southern flank. This afforded the Doughs a much needed rest. For the four previous days they had been driving steadily. Now they were able to wash, to sleep. They were able to re-



Inquisitive GIs examine one of the AA guns abandoned by the enemy in Weilerswist

lax, feeling that the worst part of the battle was finished: that of establishing the bridgehead. They were anxious to learn of the progress of the other two regiments.

During the day the 311th made no actual contact with the enemy although various patrols operated throughout its sector. The 1st Battalion assembled in Heimbach. The 2d Battalion manned the outpost lines, south of Kloster-Mariawald, thus becoming the protecting element of the Division's southern anchor. The 3d Battalion wound up operations in the early morning and moved into an assembly area east of Heimbach. That evening the latter battalion, with an antitank company attached, entrucked for Langendorf.

The 309th Regiment continued its drive eastward. At 1100 on March 3 the 2d Battalion left Vlaten by foot and moved northeast through Eppernich and then to Burvenich. Walking along, the men appraised the now-empty system of trenches which ran along for miles, built by the Germans who had tried to resist the momentum of the 78th drive. They noted the sprawling lifeless bodies lying in the ditches—in the fields. The country they traversed had been held by the Germans only a few hours previously. Passing through the towns they noted the white flags hanging from the houses. The German civilians, it seemed, were not going to defend each house. From Burvenich the 2d Battalion turned east again toward Sinzenich, from where it was to jump off.

The road from Burvenich to Sinzenich lay across open ground. There was practically no concealment. Suddenly the marching troops of the 2d Battalion were showered with mortar shells. The fire was originating



78th Division men march former Supermen to the rear for interrogation

from the high ground south of Sinzenich. Casualties were sustained as the battalion approached Sinzenich and, as it made its way into the town, sniper fire ricocheted through the streets and enemy artillery kept dropping in.

The battalion passed through Company K of the 310th Regiment and began its attack.

Company F was assigned the town of Lövenich while Company G was directed to Linzenich. Company E was in reserve. At 1430 the companies moved out. As they approached their objective they were again fired on by enemy mortars. Within the towns, however, resistance was light, and by 1700 the two towns were secured. The 2d Battalion remained in the Lövenich–Linzenich area for almost three days.

Meanwhile, the 1st Battalion of the 309th was guarding the northern flank of the Regiment. Its lines extended from Burvenich to Linzenich. The 1st Battalion had been maneuvered to give the Regiment a balanced formation in case of an evening counterattack.

At 1130 on March 3 the 1st Battalion of the 310th, still attached to the 9th Armored's Combat Command B, moved by truck from Weilerswist back to Bisternich, and there received orders to proceed by motor to Lommersum. In so doing it outflanked the last enemy defense line. As the troops raced along, they saw burning German tanks . . . shattered vehicles . . . the twisted wreckage of a 20mm. antiaircraft

gun. Outside of Lommersum the troops hopped off the trucks but were unable to move through the town because of fighting still in progress in the southern outskirts. The fighting ended, the battalion had decided to slip in on its objectives during the night and complete mopping up at daybreak. Accordingly, Company C entered Wüschheim. The other two companies slipped through Wüschheim and converged on Gross Büllesheim. At daybreak all companies reported their objectives secured. Not a single casualty was incurred.

Earlier that day the 2d Battalion of the 310th had been attached to the 309th for operations. That afternoon the battalion was relieved of this assignment and was attached to the 9th Armored Division. The battalion was ordered to Vlaten where it remained until the following day.

The 3d Battalion of the 310th, still attached to Combat Command A of the 9th Armored Division, continued its drive east during March 3.

At 0630 Company L had started forward to attack Merzenich. The company moved into the town directly behind an artillery concentration. Merzenich secured, two platoons of Company L were sent to a position north of Sinzenich to assist Company K which proceeded to secure the town of Sinzenich.

Shortly after noon Company I moved out of Langendorf to seize Floren, Lövenich and Linzenich—unaware that the latter two towns had already been taken by the 2d Battalion of the 309th. It was joined in the attack by 5 tanks and 2 tank destroyers. Floren fell and the men of Company I turned to attack Lövenich. During the advance a patrol spotted the American troops in the town. A scheduled artillery concentration was cancelled. The attack, it was apparent, was proceeding ahead of schedule.

During the day the Division CP displaced from Schmidt, crossed the Roer, and at 1600 the advance section opened in Hausen.

By the end of March 3 elements of the Division had advanced eight miles. The Germans were in full retreat. The problem now was to increase the pressure against the enemy—to allow him no time for reorganization.

Code names were substituted for the tongue-twisting names of the German villages in the path of the advancing Doughs. Bridgeport, Cambridge, Lexington, and Concord were seized in one day. On another occasion successive objectives of the attack were Blackstone, Farmville and Atlanta.

The weather unfortunately was on the side of the enemy. All during the race across the Cologne Plain the weather was cloudy. Rainstorms were intermittent. The enemy was able to withdraw his troops

steadily, without fear of air observation. "Hitler weather," the artillery observers called it. Despite the weather, however, the Air Corps pounded the Rhine River bridges, impeding the movement of German troops back across the Rhine.

So rapid was the pursuit that artillery liaison planes attempted to keep track of the fleeing Germans. When a column was sighted, a message was dropped from plane to the nearest infantry unit in the vicinity.

In the drive over the Cologne Plain two new problems arose to confront the advancing armies. They arose from the relatively large civilian populations encountered and from the large numbers of liberated slave laborers. Until the Allies pierced the Siegfried Line it had been the policy of the Germans to remove the greater part of the civilian population from the path of the advancing armies. However, once the Allies were across the Roer this had become unfeasible.

It was often impossible for the Military Government team to keep up with the rapidly moving lines simultaneously in many different towns. Consequently the problem was frequently handled at company or platoon level by the advancing troops. After entering some towns and clearing the enemy, infantrymen moved the civilian population out of the cellars, where it had sought refuge, and herded it to a central location—a local hotel, or church, or schoolhouse. In these designated enclosures the people were kept either until the troops left town or until the Military Government team arrived to take over. During certain hours of the day the people were allowed to return to their homes to gather further supplies, to tend to their animals or to inspect their property.

The displaced persons were of all nationalities: Polish, Russian, French, Italian, Belgian, Dutch. They were of all ages. Many of them related extraordinary feats of escape through German lines toward the advancing Americans, of living in the woods or of hiding in abandoned cellars, awaiting the arrival of their liberators. Sometimes these stories were related in a strange tongue to an American of the same descent, more often with gestures and a basic language which Americans were adept at learning. A few sought revenge on the Germans, whom they despised, and open violence often ensued. The vast majority of them, however, were more helpful, sometimes supplying valuable information about the enemy forces and on occasion offering to join forces against the Germans. The 78th CIC Detachment and MII Team 451-G worked endlessly checking information, credentials and people, German civilians as well as displaced persons. As the Division advanced across the Cologne Plain it liberated more and more of these unfortunate people.

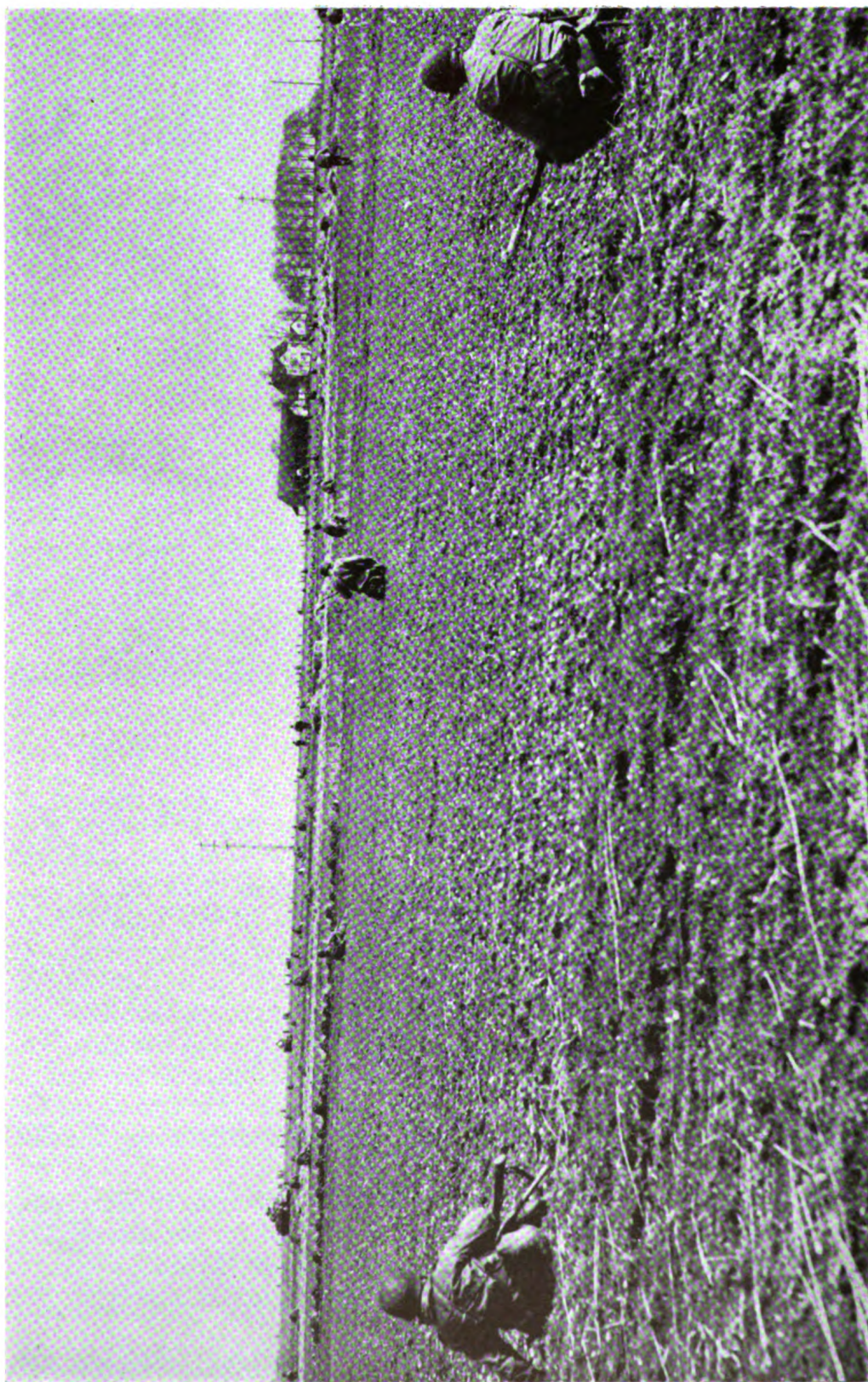


Before the remains of a house this crew sets up their machine gun against a possible counterattack

On March 4 the 78th Division was ordered to extend its zone to the southeast. The 309th Regiment was consequently ordered to continue attacking southeast, to maintain contact with the 9th Armored Division, and to assist the 9th Armored Division in its attack on Euskirchen. The 311th Regiment was to assemble in the Langendorf-Burvenich-Merzenich area on Division order and prepare to protect the Division's south flank. It was subsequently to pass through the 309th Regiment and to continue the attack southeast in the Division zone. The 310th Regiment, attached to the 9th Armored Division, was to continue with its mission. The 78th Reconnaissance Troop was to establish and maintain contact with the 102d Cavalry Group on the south flank of the Division and to maintain observation along the line between Vlaten and Hergarten.

The 1st Battalion of the 311th moved, on March 3, to Burvenich and that night continued to Sinzenich to prepare for the attack. The 2d Battalion also moved to Sinzenich around which the troops took up positions. The 3d Battalion remained in Langendorf, resupplying and refitting.

The 309th continued to act as the Division's attacking echelon



A mound of earth, a blade of grass, offers some concealment for 78th Division troops as they advance across the Cologne Plain



Units move forward from assembly areas

throughout March 4. There could be no let-up in the pace that had been set. The enemy could be allowed no pause. Shortly before noon the 1st Battalion attacked from Linzenich. Company A quickly pushed on and captured the town of Enzen, some two thousand yards to the southeast. Company C then entered Enzen and helped clean up the northern section of the town. Company B, held in reserve up until this point, also moved in. Companies A and C then moved out again and seized an important bridge over the Blei River, suffering casualties in the attack. During this offensive the 1st Battalion was on the exposed right flank of the 309th Regiment. South of the battalion was the enemy. The 309th was advancing along the exposed right flank of the First Army.

The 2d Battalion of the 309th remained in the Lövenich-Linzenich area throughout the day. The 3d Battalion moved from Burvenich to Lövenich and at 0915 attacked in the direction of Ulpenich, against elements of the 3d Parachute Division and 9th Panzer Division. The Germans' measure was being taken. The town was secured by mid-morning. That afternoon the companies were reorganized and were pushing out toward Durscheven. Antitank mines, strewn along the route of advance and a heavy mortar barrage slowed the battalion considerably. The infantry pushed on, however, and entered Durscheven. By 2100 that night the town and the bridge over the Blei River were secured. The 3d Battalion remained in position that night.

The 310th Regiment continued to operate under the direction of the 9th Armored Division. At noon of the 4th the 1st Battalion was ordered



War-torn Euskirchen offers cover and concealment to 78th Division men who have advanced across five miles of open Cologne Plain under constant enemy observation and fire.

to move into Klein Büllenheim to secure the town. From a point in a church steeple the command group had excellent observation and were able to note the Jerries retreating to the east as the American troops surged forward. Mortar and artillery fire was directed on the fleeing Germans.

During the same day the 310th's 2d Battalion assembled in Füssenich while the 3d Battalion, now assigned to a new zone, continued with its operations. This new zone extended southeast from Nemmenich to Euskirchen, the largest transportation hub between the Roer and the Rhine. It was the first big industrialized city troops of the 78th encountered. Two miles west of Euskirchen was Elsig, astride the main railroad line. This town was the 3d Battalion's goal for March 4. That afternoon Company I, supported by five light tanks, moved out from Nemmenich, following the railroad that ran into Elsig. The remainder of the battalion followed the attacking company.

The tanks knocked out the enemy machine-gun nests which consti-



Infantrymen use German trenches during a brief halt while awaiting orders to move out

tuted the initial opposition. As Company I pushed forward it ran into artillery fire as well as fire from antitank guns emplaced in the town. Once in the town, the company knocked out an enemy assault gun and captured over two hundred prisoners.

Inside Elsig the battalion began making preparations to attack the city of Euskirchen. Company I was once again designated as the leading element. As the company moved forward from Elsig, it again encountered automatic fire from both flanks and fire from antitank guns on the northern edge of Euskirchen. At some 250 yards from the barracks area on the western edge of Euskirchen the company halted to await artillery fire on the town, which had been requested.

By this time it was raining very hard and a thick haze was settling over the ground. Men dug into the mud and shivered as they waited to move forward again. A steady drizzle penetrated their clothes . . . water seeped through their shoes. The company was now receiving fire from enemy artillery, automatic weapons, and antitank guns; the men fired at an unseen enemy. It was growing dark and cold. A platoon of medium tanks moved up, but when two of the lead tanks were knocked out, they were withdrawn. Shortly after the withdrawal of the tanks the company received word that the requested artillery fire could not be had. Company I was directed to continue the attack.

With a platoon of tanks which joined them on these new orders, Company I began its assault on Euskirchen. Company L, which had been following behind Company I, now moved up on the left flank to aid in the assault. Together with its tanks, Company I managed to gain entrance to the Barracks just outside the town. The company remained in the Barracks Area long enough to reorganize and then proceeded to move up either side of the main street of the city. Two hours later the company had advanced to the center of Euskirchen. They had forced a small wedge into the city. But most of it still remained in enemy hands.

Company L, meanwhile, on moving west to the Barracks Area, had suffered casualties from an enemy mortar barrage directed at it from the north. Despite the falling shells, the men had continued to advance. In the Barracks Area Company L reorganized, and prepared to move out again on its mission.

On Division order the 78th Reconnaissance Troop had moved south that day and occupied Hergarten. There contact was established with the 102d Cavalry Group. The 78th Reconnaissance Troop then assumed responsibility for protecting the Division's southern flank.

That afternoon the 78th Division CP moved from Hausen to Wollersheim.



Alert! A Browning automatic rifle and a caliber .30 light machine gun manned by two infantrymen



Through the debris-cluttered streets of Euskirchen these infantrymen move out to the attack

By March 5 it was evident that the Germans were thoroughly disorganized and confused. They were fighting at best a disheartened delaying action. Where stubborn resistance was encountered it was found that fanatically desperate SS men had organized and led it, sometimes resorting to force to keep their men from surrendering. Many German soldiers deserted, hiding in barns and woods until the American troops arrived.

The pace of the offensive was gruelling. Troops marched and fought from morning to night. At night they set up security and stood guard. In the morning they moved out again. The men were anxious to reach the Rhine. Preparations for the crossing would probably entail time and they hoped that this would give them badly needed rest.

On March 5 the 311th Regiment passed through the lines of the 309th Regiment, thus becoming the assault element of the 78th Division. The 1st Battalion of the 311th assembled at Sinzenich in the very early morning, and then supported by tanks jumped off to take the towns of Satzvey, Obergarten and Antweiler. Company C encountered stiff resistance in Satzvey as did Company A at Obergarten. Company B, however, moving down to Antweiler, discovered that this town had already been neutralized by elements of the 3d Battalion. The 1st Battalion CP was set up in Satzvey which suffered so heavy a shelling during the night that practically all battalion vehicles had been immobilized.

That afternoon the 2d Battalion of the 311th Regiment had also passed through the lines of the 309th. The battalion moved southwest, with one company of Doughs riding tanks of the 774th Tank Battalion. Information was received that the 3d Battalion was in Billig, proceeding with mopping-up operations. The men of Company G mounted on tanks, moved down the road toward Billig, where they assisted the 3d Battalion in clearing the northern portion of town and then proceeded on to Stotzheim.

Suddenly the company came under heavy fire originating from the town of Rheder which was in the sector of another 3d Battalion unit. The tanks fired back and reduced the enemy positions. It was later discovered that Company I, whose mission it had been to take the town, had entered another town by mistake. Company G continued to attack Stotzheim, to find that both bridges across the Erft River had been partially blown. The south bridge, however, was found strong enough to carry foot troops and the company entered the town at dusk. The tanks, unable to cross the stream, deployed along the banks and supported the infantry with fire. Later, however, they did manage to ford the Erft and enter the town, thus affording the infantry closer support. The 2d Battalion CP was established in Billig that night.

At 0700 that same morning the 3d Battalion had moved to Enzen. Three hours later it launched an attack to the southeast. Company L moved out with a platoon of light tanks and proceeded through Neynan, meeting no resistance. Company I advancing west of Company L proceeded to Antweiler and from there pushed on to Kreuzweingarten. At dusk Companies I and L were ordered to attack Rheder. Company L moving in from the west encountered difficulty gaining entrance to the town but once the Doughs were inside, opposition crumbled and the town was secured. Company K then moved into Rheder.

On March 5 the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 309th Regiment completed operations west of the Erft River. During the day the 309th Combat Team had made gains of some eleven miles. The 1st Battalion had attacked toward Wisskirchen at 1100. An hour later the town was taken. Companies A and B moved through the town and took up positions eight hundred yards farther eastward, along a railroad track. Company C moved into the town and took over control of the civilian population. Thereafter the troops were rotated to a billeting area in Weiskirchen where they rested and cleaned up as much as possible.

The 3d Battalion had moved out early to secure Eunheim and Elsig which the 310th's 3d Battalion had passed through the previous day. A combat patrol dispatched to Elsig found white flags flying from the



A first sergeant directs a tank in mopping up and clearing battle-scarred Euskirchen, railroad hub of the Cologne Plain

houses. The patrol reported no resistance and the battalion moved forward. Another patrol preceded Company L into Eunheim which was only feebly defended. The battalion moved into Eunheim at noon and spent the rest of the day and night there.

The 2d Battalion of the 309th spent the day awaiting orders.

The 310th Regiment meanwhile continued to work with the 9th Armored Division. The 1st Battalion was motorized on the 5th and following directly behind the armored units of Combat Command B, mopped up the towns of Miel, Morehaven, Flerzheim, and Lüftelberg. Shortly after midnight the battalion assembled in Lüftelberg.

The 2d Battalion likewise continued to drive on. During the day elements of the battalion captured Wiedesheim, Cuchenheim and Oden-dorf. Opposition was light and the troops were able to move with considerable speed.

The 3d Battalion was also driving forward. At 1100 Company I had

jumped off from Euskirchen with four light tanks, a platoon of medium tanks, and two tank destroyers. The company was to seize the town of Roitzheim, and secure the bridge over the Erft River in the northwestern section of the town. The company approached under moderate fire from enemy automatic weapons and an antitank gun. They reached the bridge only to discover that it had been destroyed. The company was now receiving heavy artillery concentrations. But they had to get across somehow.

The men of the 1st and 3d Platoons moved into the stream. They were fired on from all sides. The cold water rose to their necks. Forming a line of skirmishers, they crossed in rushes and reached the opposite bank. The remainder of the company on the west bank vainly sought a place for the tanks to cross the stream. Company I's ammunition supply was running dangerously low. One of the tanks went back for ammunition and succeeded in bringing it up. Meanwhile, a location was found over which the tanks could cross. The remainder of the company and the tanks then moved into the town and succeeded in clearing it. Almost two hundred prisoners were taken in Roitzheim along with three SS officers who had directed the stubborn defense of the town.

Companies L and K meanwhile were still back in Euskirchen. Clearing a city the size of Euskirchen proved to be a considerable task. The buildings were infested with snipers. One company commander, using a jeep as his CP, rode up and down the streets directing the operation. By nightfall Company L had cleared its half of the city. Company K had already reported the other half of the city cleared and secured.

That night Company I was ordered to take up security positions south of Roitzheim to guard against rumored counterattacks. Company K was also ordered to move up. The 3d Battalion spent the night manning these positions.

During the day the 78th Reconnaissance Troop had captured Fleisdorf and Eichs, which had not been heavily defended.

On March 6, American forces between the Roer and the Rhine continued the relentless pursuit. The enemy was momentarily off balance and the First and Ninth Armies continued to press their advantage, racing across the Cologne Plain.

On March 6 Letter of Instruction No. 26 was issued by Division headquarters. The 311th Regiment was ordered to continue the attack east within the Division zone, paying particular attention to its right flank. The 309th Regiment was instructed to prepare to move on Divi-



Hurriedly, a soldier passes a burning building which has just been hit by enemy artillery

sion order through elements of the 311th Regiment and take up the attack. The 774th Tank Battalion and the 78th Reconnaissance Troop were attached to the 311th for operations.

The 2d Battalion of the 311th began its attack at three in the morning of March 6, slipping through Company F's lines north of Stotzheim. Flammersheim was taken shortly after daybreak. At noon, Company G, which had been left behind to complete the clearing of Stotzheim, rejoined the battalion and the attack was resumed. That afternoon elements of the battalion pushed through Burg-Ringsheim and Merzbach,

turned south and cleared out the towns of Scherbach and Schlebach.

The 3d Battalion moved out from Rheder at seven that morning. Company K moved southeast and Company L, with tanks and tank destroyers attached, moved northeast. By 1030 Company L had moved through Niederkastenholtz and Schweinheim. Company I meanwhile had taken Kirchheim. Resistance in all of these towns was negligible. Company L proceeded forward toward Loch while Company K moved south to Queckenberg. While proceeding forward Company L was delayed by enemy artillery and mortar fire. Company L meanwhile had moved out to take Eichen. By dark these companies had all taken their objectives and the troops settled down for the night. During the day the Regimental CP had moved twice; first to Billig, then to Flammersheim.

On the morning of March 6 the 1st Battalion of the 311th Regiment assembled in Antweiler. By noon the battalion had repaired its vehicles, using parts salvaged from the German vehicles which littered the roads. The battalion then proceeded to Stotzheim, where a radio message was received ordering it to Flammersheim. Arriving there in late afternoon, the troops were dismounted to spend the night. During this advance the battalion was providing right flank security for the Regiment.

The 309th Regiment marked time that day until late afternoon when all three battalions were motorized. The 1st Battalion was ordered to move to Flammersheim. So many troops and so much equipment had to move over such an extremely limited road net that the battalion spent the entire night on the road, arriving at Flammersheim in the early morning of March 7. The 2d Battalion drove to Billig where it detrucked and proceeded by foot to Stotzheim. The 3d Battalion arrived in Flammersheim that evening.

The 310th Regiment meanwhile continued to work with the 9th Armored Division. At midnight of the 5th the 1st Battalion of the 310th had assembled in Lüftelberg. Four hours later the battalion was notified that it was to be the motorized reserve of Combat Command B. But at noon the following day they received new orders. The battalion was now ordered to Berkum with instructions to clear the area to the Rhine River. At Adendorf the battalion was again halted and was joined by Company C of the 14th Tank Battalion. Three task forces were formed, each to consist of one rifle company, supporting heavy weapons, and one platoon of tanks. The letter designation of the rifle company was to be the letter designation of the task force. The battalion remained in Adendorf until the next day.

The 2d Battalion of the 310th Regiment moved out for Odendorf

at 0100. By 0730 the town was reported secured. Shortly after midnight Company G had moved into Oberdrees where it took a sleeping enemy by surprise. They had then rejoined the battalion which now moved out for Rheinbach. By midafternoon they were in the town. Late that afternoon an enemy formation of approximately fifty men was noted forming for a counterattack. A mortar barrage of over three hundred rounds was laid in on the attacking group, killing all but eight or ten of them. The 2d Battalion then proceeded to set up defenses around Rheinbach. They were now only ten miles from the Rhine.

The 3d Battalion had moved to Cuchenheim during the morning and remained there until 1800. They were then motorized and moved to Rheinbach where they joined the 2d Battalion.

The 78th Reconnaissance Troop meanwhile had secured the town of Segurrin. Resistance in the town itself was light, but a great number of minefields impeded the general advance. Also the troop had discovered and captured a monster German ammunition dump spread over many acres in the forest southeast of Rheinbach. This arsenal had been the main base of ammunition supply for the German Fifteenth Army, later for the Sixth SS Panzer Army, and finally for the Fifth Panzer Army. The Germans had intended to demolish the dump, preparations to blow having been completed, but the order had been suspended at the last moment as a truck convoy was sent up to salvage as much as possible. The trucks ran out of gas, however, and failed to reach the dump before the Reconnaissance Troop captured it. The Wehrmacht thereby lost two thousand tons of badly needed ammunition.

That day the Division CP moved to Dürschaven and the Division rear echelon to Wollersheim.

Shortly after midnight, during the early morning hours of March 7, further orders from Corps to exploit the disorderly route of the Germans were received at Division headquarters. Consequently, the 309th Regiment was ordered to pass through the 311th Regiment, and seize and secure bridges across the Ahr. It was anticipated that the 309th might link up here with elements of the Third Army which were driving up from the south. The 311th Regiment, meanwhile, was to protect the Division's right flank and rear and to maintain contact with the 102d Cavalry Group on the south flank. In addition, the 311th was to be prepared to pass through the 309th and continue the attack. The 774th Tank Battalion and the 78th Reconnaissance Troop were attached to the 309th for the operation to the Ahr.

The 311th Regiment sent out patrols constantly throughout the day. The battalions were assembled in the areas of Kurtenburg and Loch



With mud-packed boots, water-soaked uniforms, weary bodies, GIs plod through the wet streets of a small German village

where they reorganized. Shortly before noon the Regimental CP moved to Waldau and at 1700 moved again—this time to Neukirchen.

The 309th Regiment attacked early on the morning of the 7th with the 2d Battalion on the right, the 3d Battalion on the left. The 1st Battalion was held in regimental reserve in Schweinheim. By noon the 3d Battalion had overrun four towns and was making such rapid progress that it was decided to commit the 1st Battalion. Consequently at 1448 the 1st Battalion, with its attached platoons of tanks and tank destroyers, and the regimental cannon company, entrucked for Ringen to jump off for the attack on Ahrweiler. The attack was launched at 1745. As soon as the infantry assault waves had cleared the ridge leading into the town, the tanks and tank destroyers moved up and fired directly at targets within the ancient walled city. Except for the brief, spirited resistance Company B met at Nazi headquarters, resistance in the town was negligible. While Company C remained behind to police up, Companies A and B pushed through the town and established bridgeheads over the Ahr River at the southern edge of town. The battalion was ordered to remain in Ahrweiler for the rest of the night.

Staying in Ahrweiler was like living in some legendary medieval

town, for within the limits an ancient walled city still remained standing. The old town was built in the shape of a cross. The walls were from four to six feet thick, built of rock, with towers and ramparts rising to heights of thirty feet. Nearly one thousand of the town's inhabitants were found living underground in an abandoned railroad tunnel which had been carved into the side of a hill. A narrow street ran down the middle of this tunnel, lined on both sides by shacks improvised from old ammunition cases, logs and boards.

The 2d Battalion began its attack from Schweinheim. Neukirchen fell to Company F. To the right, Company E pushed through three small towns and moved southeast while Company F turned north. Both companies were to converge northwest of Hilberath, the battalion objective. As the battalion moved into the town, the Doughs were met with enemy machine-gun and self-propelled-artillery fire. Tanks and tank destroyers were brought forward and artillery was fired into the town. The enemy thus stunned, was quickly overcome. The battalion moved into Hilberath where it reorganized before turning southeast toward Kalenborn.

Approaching Kalenborn, the battalion again came up against self-propelled guns and machine-gun fire. The men were unable to advance. The battalion commander had his tanks move forward and fire on the German positions. The troops then advanced under cover of this fire. The tanks followed the battalion as the Doughs moved down the road and entered Kalenborn which offered very little resistance. The battalion then continued on to its next objective: Denna.

The 310th Regiment continued its operations with the 9th Armored Division. At 1315 on the 7th, Task Force A of the 1st Battalion jumped off from Adendorf and sped toward the enemy towns of Holzem and Villip. Every weapon was fired in this advance . . . "rolling fire" the technique was called. Task Forces B and C moved out simultaneously toward Berkum. The civilian phone systems throughout the area were still in operation and word of the American advance flashed from one town to the next. Enemy resistance seemed to collapse completely. Task Force B took Gimmersdorf and Liessem. Task Force C rolled over Ober Bachem and Nieder Bachem. In the early evening, as the task forces were speeding along, radio messages were received ordering them to stop operations immediately and assemble in Berkum. There the companies received word to prepare for a motor movement.

The 2d Battalion in Rheinbach was motorized at 0930 and moved out for Bad Neuenahr where the men detrucked, and moving out on foot, crossed the Ahr River to seize the town of Heimersheim, where a security network was set up and the Doughs settled down for a quiet

evening. Late that evening, however, they were suddenly alerted and moved out again in the early morning darkness.

At 0700 the 3d Battalion had also left Rheinbach by motor. The Doughs detrucked near Lantershofen. Company L learned of a bridge across the Ahr at Bad Neuenahr that was still intact, moved out and seized the bridge. One platoon crossed the bridge, dug in, and consolidated its positions there. A patrol of two men entered a nearby hospital and found eight American airmen in the basement. During the night a second bridge was captured by Company I. The battalion spent the night occupying positions south of the Ahr River. The battalion had been instructed to designate a patrol to contact elements of the Third Army which was making steady gains coming up from the south. Because of later developments, however, the patrol was unable to carry out its mission.

The 78th Division CP moved on the 7th from Düreschaven to Flammersheim, where it opened at noon. In nine days the 78th had plunged through some thirty-six miles of enemy territory and was moving across the last great barrier to final victory—the Rhine River.

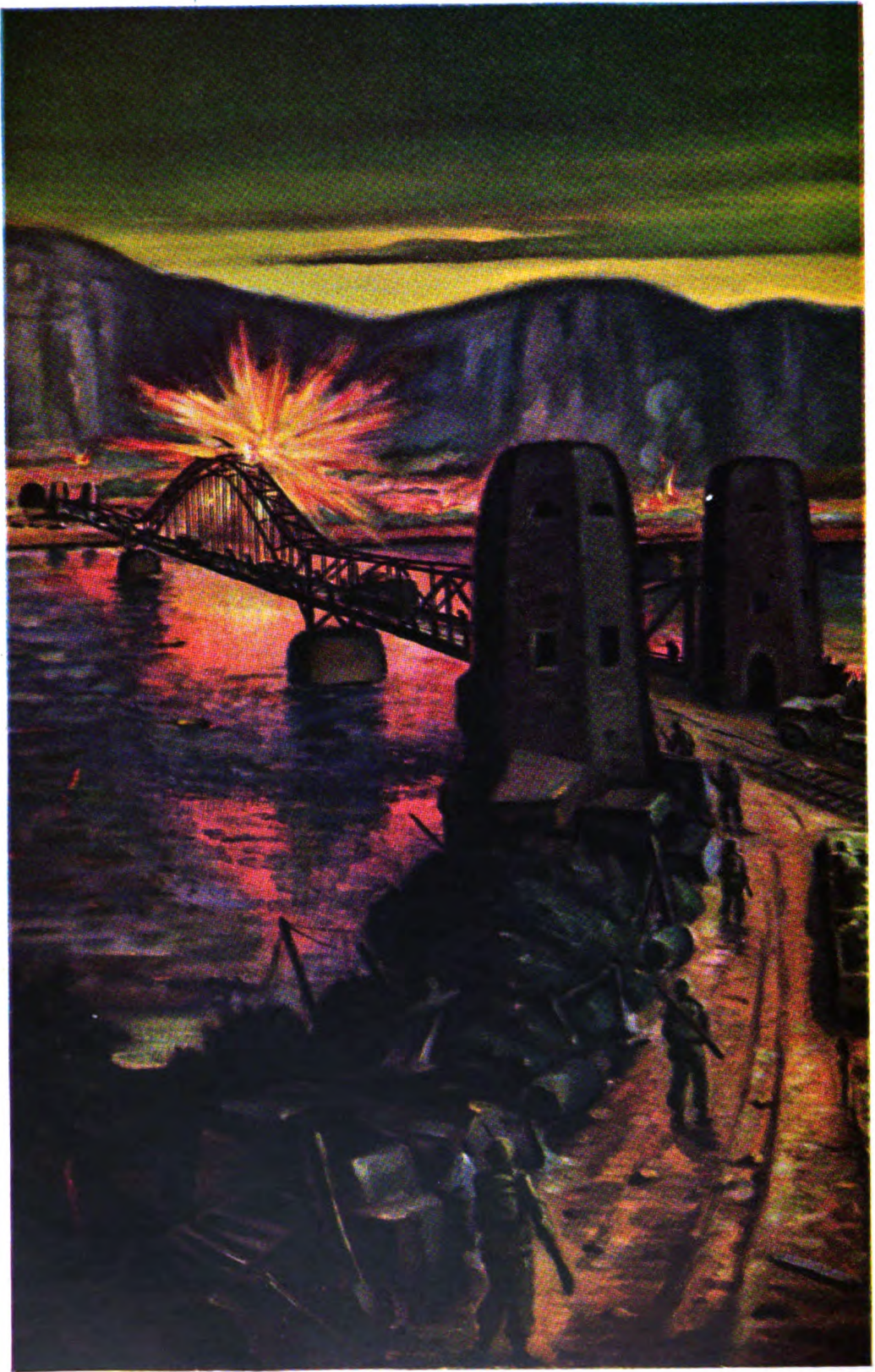
In the late afternoon of March 7, after a day of hard fighting, troops of the 9th Armored Division reached the banks of the Rhine at Remagen. There, before them, still spanning the Rhine River, was a bridge. The commander of these troops ordered his men across the span. Word was rushed to higher headquarters.





CHAPTER 6

REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD



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REMAGEN BRIDGEHEAD

The III Corps commander, Maj. Gen. John Millikin, was conferring with General Parker in the Division CP at Flammersheim on the afternoon of March 7 when he received word that the Ludendorff Bridge had been captured intact. He immediately directed that the 78th be prepared to send a regiment across the bridge. Hence, the 311th was alerted for movement to Remagen. At 2100 the 1st Battalion assembled in Berkum where hot chow was served. At 2300 the command group pulled out for the bridge. Early the following morning the Division was instructed to discontinue the attack but to hold the Ahr River bridgeheads until elements of the 2d Infantry Division could be pushed up to take over and relieve the 78th. As soon as it was relieved, the remainder of the 78th was to be prepared to move to the bridge.

The main crossing of the Rhine had been planned farther to the north where a vast fleet of naval craft and stores of equipment and bridging material had been assembled. However, a bridgehead at Remagen would substantially assist this plan and at the same time would give the Allies an invaluable alternative.

The initial problem of moving men and armor across the river to establish the bridgehead was made more difficult because capture of the span had not been anticipated. All of the divisions in the area were engaged and no complete division was immediately available to exploit the situation. Zone boundaries were changed; fighting units were withdrawn and temporarily attached to the 9th Armored Division's Combat Command B for the perilous crossing. The 1st Battalion of the 310th Infantry had already been attached to this command group. On the morning of March 9 the 9th Infantry Division CP opened at Erpel on the east bank of the Rhine. All units in the bridgehead were then attached to the 9th Infantry Division until their organic headquarters could cross the river.

Terrain on the east bank of the Rhine near the Ludendorff Bridge was in direct contrast to that over which the Lightning men had been fighting during their speedy thrust from the Roer River. Formidable-looking hills, deep valleys and cliffs rose almost directly from the river bank. Many of these heights were ideal for enemy artillery observers directing fire on the bridge and to the north thereof. The east bank of the Rhine was bristling with artillery positions.

Directly in front of the bridge on the east bank was a high bluff



Some 78th Division Doughs rode tanks on their way to cross the Rhine

span in the face of small-arms and automatic-weapons fire. The remainder of the company advanced about 150 yards beyond the bridge-head.

Suddenly dim shapes of men loomed up. Were they friendly troops or Germans? Someone shouted, "Halt!" A couple of shots rang out. The shadowy forms came forward with hands raised—Germans loaded down with explosives! Even as Companies A and C crossed the bridge, a would-be demolition squad, less demolitions, was being turned over for interrogation.

Company A was the last across the span. As it turned south machine-gun bullets whizzed through the air. The men fell to the ground and the rear platoons worked their way forward. Since Company C had crossed a few minutes before, some Germans had apparently sneaked back in the darkness to prepared positions between the river and the road leading off the bridge. But after a sharp exchange of fire the Germans surrendered, and Company A soon had a hundred prisoners to contend with.

As the men of Company C were about to enter Ockenfels a jeep was seen speeding up the road. Strangely enough it bore markings of the 106th Infantry Division which was supposed to be in a far different area—and on the opposite side of the Rhine. Warning shots were fired and the jeep halted. Out of it tumbled four Germans—a major, two captains and a first lieutenant.



1—Covered by natural fog, rain, and the half light of dawn, infantrymen move up an improvised road to the Ludendorff Bridge. 2—Roads were crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, all moving toward the Ludendorff Bridge.

Meanwhile, a twelve-man patrol from Company A had been sent ahead with two tanks to determine what resistance the companies would meet. In the darkness, however, the men by-passed Ockenfels and got into Linz, a few hundred yards farther south.

A prisoner captured there told them of three Americans in one of the hospitals. They hurried to the rescue. There were white flags all about. It appeared that the town had surrendered. However, a jeep with a chaplain's flag and Red Cross markings that was sent into the town that morning did not return.

Twenty men from Company C were sent to reinforce the Company A men. According to civilians SS and panzer units were in the towns just north and south of Linz. There were other rumors that Linz had been declared an "open city." Large numbers of civilians were wandering around the streets to see what was going on.



There were long waits as priority movements of converging traffic brought convoys to a halt

That afternoon a small group of snipers infiltrated to the south edge of the town. The small force of Americans stayed in the northern section of town as scouts probed to clarify the situation.

Throughout the night of the 8th, Companies A, B, and C maintained widely scattered positions waiting for the inevitable German counter-attack.

At this time on the east side of the Rhine, fighting to expand the crucial bridgehead, were two armored infantry battalions of the 9th Armored Division, one battalion of the 47th Regiment of the 9th Infantry Division, a troop of the 89th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, one company of the 656th Tank Destroyer Battalion, the 1st Battalion of the 78th Division's 310th Regiment and, going into action north of the span, the 311th Regiment, the first complete infantry regiment across the Rhine—all in all, no more than a few thousand men and a handful of armor. The rest of the Allied armies were west of the river.

For hours at a time the following day additional units were unable to cross the span. The handful of men that had gotten across fought alone on the enemy side of the river. The predicament of the 1st Battalion 310th Infantry, was described aptly by its intelligence officer when he said, "We felt as if we were a wart on a pickle."

The 1st Battalion was finally "relieved" by units of the 9th Infantry Division and took up positions in the hills east and southeast of Linz.

But here they encountered a new danger. The men were right in the line of fire of their own AA batteries set up on the west bank of the Rhine to protect the bridge against Luftwaffe raiders. As the weather



Near-miss during almost constant Luftwaffe attack on the Ludendorff Bridge

cleared these Nazi airmen tried again and again to fly through the screen of lead to bomb the span.

On March 10 the battalion attacked Dattenberg, the town directly south of Linz. Companies A and B were to attack from the north while Company C, supported by tanks, was to attack from the west by advancing along a road skirting the river. Disabled by a mine, the lead tank held up the remainder of the armor. Nevertheless Company C's men continued the attack.

Directly ahead and on top of a hill was a strongly defended castle, formerly a Nazi headquarters and armory. The only route to the town was through a draw right in the line of fire from the castle. While a platoon of Company A attacked from the northeast the men of Company C's 1st Platoon assaulted the castle. Machine-gun and rifle fire poured down upon them. The men crawled up the hill and overcame the defenders. They broke into the castle and began to search through its two hundred rooms. One hundred and seventeen SS men and paratroopers were ferreted out and a miniature arsenal discovered.

Company A was held up momentarily by what was estimated to be a company of enemy. One of the Doughs stepped out to the center of a road with his automatic rifle. He began firing his weapon as the rest of the platoon maneuvered to continue the advance. The Germans concentrated their fire on the lone individual. He managed to kill ten of them, however, before falling to the ground, mortally wounded. One squad of Company A with three tanks went up a hill east of the town where they knocked out eight 20mm. AA guns, killed 12 and captured 14 Germans. A Jerry bazooka man was holding up Company A's supporting tanks. A Doughboy crawled unobserved to within a few yards of the Jerry soldier. He lobbed a grenade in the bazooka man's direction. The tanks were then able to proceed.

Meanwhile, the men of Company B were held up at the northwest outskirts of Dattenberg by a concentration of machine gun, mortar, artillery and direct 20mm. antiaircraft-gun fire. Parts of Companies A



"Troops were streaming across the bridge to get into the fight for the bridgehead"

and C had managed to storm into the town. Aid was sent back to Company B. The opposition, which included a full 20mm. antiaircraft gun battery, was overcome and most of the survivors were captured.

The assorted mixture of paratroopers, Storm Troopers and antiaircraft gun crews which had escaped started fleeing to the southeast. The 1st Battalion mortarmen and machine gunners hastily set up their weapons as this group was sighted and only a few of the Germans got through the withering fire that followed.

That evening the battalion was reinforced by the 29th Armored Infantry Battalion and it dug in south and east of Dattenberg.

While this action was taking place the remainder of the Division's infantry had crossed the Rhine and was locked with the enemy north of the bridge.

Early in the morning of the 8th the men of the 311th Regiment had climbed on their trucks and began the slow trip to the bridgehead. Twisting, muddy roads were crowded with moving vehicles of all descriptions, all going in one direction—toward the Ludendorff Bridge. There were long waits as priority movements of converging traffic brought the convoys to a halt. The closer they got the more dense traffic became as trucks, jeeps, ambulances, tanks, halftracks and artillery pieces passed into the main artery from side roads.

The all-too-familiar sounds of Jerry artillery were heard on all sides. At one point shells bracketed the road but miraculously none of the 311th vehicles were hit. The convoy slowed down. Pauses became more frequent. Between artillery concentrations units were being sent across the span, trying to reach the other side before enemy artillery opened up again.

At last the MP at the bridge approach gave the signal. The drivers of the 1st Battalion trucks stepped on their accelerators and turned toward the span. A shell screamed through the bridge superstructure. Stukas droned and whined overhead. Through a screen of antiaircraft fire they dived toward the bridge. A bomb exploded to the left but no one was hit. The trucks seemed to be just crawling forward, for they had to move slowly as there were wide gaps in the planking that had been laid over the girders of the railroad bridge. Wrecked vehicles at the eastern end of the span further slowed their progress. Finally the east shore was reached and they were protected by the high hills.

The vehicles turned into Erpel, the little town just north of the bridge and there the men jumped out and were hastily assembled to prepare for action. Erpel was alive with vehicles, armor and troops. The front lines were only a few hundred yards north.

While the 2d and 3d Battalions followed on foot, protecting antiaircraft batteries zeroed in on more attacking Stukas and bombers. Four were hit. One of the pilots managed to bail out of his ship and dropped into the Rhine where he was seen unsuccessfully trying to remove his complicated harness.

The men assembled under protection of the river wall at Erpel. By this time it was midafternoon. The 1st Battalion of the 311th now received orders to move—its objective, Honnef, a town three miles to the north.

Two platoons of 9th Armored Division tanks were attached to the battalion. The weapons company men were assigned. The battalion moved out on the road which led to Honnef along the river bank.

Just past the Erpel outskirts, however, the sharp crack of antiaircraft guns were heard. The men hit the ground as artillery rounds burst in their midst. The Jerries had lowered their 20mm. antiaircraft guns, originally intended to defend the bridge against aerial attack and were firing at the advancing Doughs. At one spot the men were fired on by ten guns simultaneously. The men fought in small units to knock out the guns. Tanks swung wide to outflank the gun positions while the infantrymen worked their way along the river bank to get cover. They fought their way through the small village of Heister. There were no white flags here and every house had to be searched.



Late defenders of Remagen are marched to a PW inclosure in the shadow of the bridge

Shortly before sunset the battalion had advanced about a mile and a half and reached the town of Unkel, the first large village north of Erpel. Company B swung around to approach the town from the south-east. Jerry flak guns opened up again. The men of Company C worked their way into the town from the river's bank. By nightfall the town had been cleaned out and forty prisoners taken. The 3d Battalion followed the 1st into Unkel. The shells were falling fast now. The men were being shelled by direct fire from self-propelled guns in the hills east of the town. But Honnef, the 1st Battalion's objective, was still nearly two miles away.

Meanwhile, more troops were streaming across the bridge to get into the fight for the bridgehead. The 311th received orders to continue the attack that night.

The 3rd Battalion was to jump off at midnight. Its goal: Rheinbreitbach, a town about two-thirds of the way to Honnef. The 1st Battalion was to attack Honnef at daylight, after moving along the bank of the river during the early morning hours. The 311th's 2d Battalion had the job of taking the commanding ground overlooking both Rheinbreitbach and Honnef.

The night of March 8-9 was so black, as the 3d Battalion began its attack, that only a platoon from each company moved out. The remainder of the companies waited for word from the leading platoons. When the rest of the men in single file moved out it was almost dawn. Just as the sky began to turn grey the murderous 20mm. anti-aircraft guns opened up again. The men threw themselves into a ditch which skirted the road. Contact was made with the lead platoons in houses where they had taken cover from the anti-aircraft-gun fire.



Feindhörer u. Gerüchteverbreiter find
Volksverräter, die den Tod ve

Reconnaissance Troop vehicles stop momentarily to inspect a sign in Remagen: "Persons who listen to the enemy and rumor-mongers are traitors to the nation and as good as dead"

Riflemen crept forward to overcome the gun positions which were not dug in. Tanks moved up to help knock the guns out. From that point on the going was easier and the men moved into Rheinbreitbach where they took turns resting and outposting for the rest of the day.

The 1st Battalion, meanwhile, was approaching Honnef, hugging the river bank so closely "that one foot kept slipping into the river." They were almost at the approaches to Honnef and had not been detected. The lead scouts halted. They heard the sounds of machine gunners preparing to fire.

"You are surrounded," shouted a German-speaking 1st Battalion Doughboy. "Artillery across the river is aimed right at your positions. Surrender!" Not a shot was fired. Thirty-six Germans gave up. By the time the prisoners had been rounded up it was almost daylight. About this time Germans within the town opened up with everything they had. Tanks were called for to blast out the antiaircraft gun positions. Enemy resistance was fierce. Just south of Honnef was a wooded area through which the men had to pass. Tree-bursts blasted as the men crawled through.

At this point the regimental commander warned the 1st Battalion commander that an intelligence report revealed German reinforcements were being rushed to Honnef from the north by trucks that were speeding through the night without any attempt at blackout. Heavy German armor was also moving into the city. Here the earliest concerted effort to retard the 78th advance east of the Rhine was to be encountered.

As additional troops were not available, the men of the 311th's 1st Battalion without reinforcement were to assault Honnef, where elements of the 11th Panzer Division were setting up defenses. By late afternoon of March 9 they had reached the factory area which was heavily defended by small arms. Company B tried to outflank the position but once in the open the men were again in the line of fire of supporting antiaircraft guns. At 1500 the leading battalion elements were withdrawn and for fifteen minutes a heavy concentration of artillery from Division and Corps guns on the Rhine's west bank was poured into the town. As soon as the barrage lifted the battalion assaulted.

It wasn't until after dark that the 1st Battalion was able to overcome the panzer division's traditionally grim and determined resistance and occupy the southwest part of town.

At about dusk as the men were searching a group of twenty prisoners, a number of German paratroopers dashed out of a nearby alley firing burp guns. The 1st Battalion soldiers jumped into doorways. Firing wildly, the paratroopers killed almost all the German prisoners before they were subdued.



A soldier of the 78th Division uses a burning German convoy for shelter as he draws a bead on an enemy in the woods near Honnef



A long column of defeated Wehrmacht troops marches to PW camps near Remagen

Darkness and terrain were the 2d Battalion's chief obstacles as it moved out of the assembly area early the morning of March 9. The men literally had to hold on to each other in order to maintain contact. When the 2d Battalion reached Unkel they discovered that the 3d Battalion was still battling on the road over which they were scheduled to move up. Consequently they turned east toward the steep hills overlooking the Rhine. The ground rose sharply here. In a short while it became a cliff. Some of the men found a stairway built into the slope. Others clambered up the side, which was almost at a 70-degree angle. The mortars and machine guns were passed up from one man to the other.

Finally the long column reached the top and turned northeast toward its objective, the high ground between Rheinbreitbach and Honnef. The sun was rising now and the men were in positions where they could easily be observed by the defending Germans. The element of surprise hung in the balance.

On the far side of an open field German infantry could be seen dig-



The east-bank railroad tunnel served as temporary shelter during an air attack which knocked out the jeep in the foreground

ging in near a cluster of buildings and setting up their automatic weapons. Fortunately they didn't see the 311th men. The battalion commander radioed back for an artillery concentration. Then the men of Company F attacked, firing as they advanced across a 175-yard open field. Company E soon joined in the assault. Twenty-five Germans were killed; fifty were taken prisoner.

As the men regrouped and prepared to move once again, they noticed other friendly troops digging in about a half a mile to the northeast. They were later identified as Company A, 60th Infantry Regiment, of the 9th Infantry Division. At the same time they saw German infantry also digging in a quarter of a mile away between them and the 9th Infantry Division unit.

The observers notified regimental headquarters but contact could not be made with the 60th Infantry to arrange a coordinated attack. Some Company F men then worked their way around to the left flank as others sneaked around to the rear of the German positions. The flanking group attacked. Initially the German group put up sharp resistance but when they turned and saw the Company F men to their rear they gave up, and the Company F men captured 125 prisoners.

The 2d Battalion then received new orders. Instead of its original mission, the high ground between Rheinbreitbach and Honnef, it was ordered to seize the hills overlooking Rheinbreitbach. As it started for the hills from the southeast a number of Germans were encountered in the area they had gone through that morning. It looked as if a counter-attack was in the making. But the counterattack was broken up before it was organized and forty more prisoners were taken.

It was getting dark now so instead of continuing the battalion dug in for the night.

By darkness of March 9 the 311th Regiment had secured most of Honnef although there were still parts of the town to be cleared. Rheinbreitbach had been taken but the high ground overlooking those two towns had still to be occupied completely. A large number of prisoners had been captured—381. Units of the 303d Engineers rapidly laid mines to defend the area just taken. Before daybreak they were to be removed that the attack might continue.

Meanwhile, by midafternoon of March 9, the 309th Regiment had closed in its assembly area east of Unkel.

That night as on the previous night there was to be no rest. The 2d and 3d Battalions were ordered to meet an enemy counterattack which was expected east of Bruchhausen in the vicinity of Hill 424. Bruchhausen itself consisted of a road junction with a few houses about a mile east of Unkel.

Maneuver was all but impossible. The terrain was mountainous and rough. An overcast sky hid the moon and the stars. It was pitch-black. Company G spearheaded the advance. It went through a wooded area and then came upon a densely wooded draw. The lead scouts tried to find a way of crossing.

Suddenly a machine gun let go with a long burst. Germans shouted at them in English, "Hands up! Halt!" Machine guns and small arms opened up. Grenades were flung from several directions. The Jerries were no farther than five yards away. In the darkness the 309th troops were unable to see the enemy.

Company E was directly behind Company G. Lying prone, trying to avoid the blistering fire, the men wiggled to positions affording cover and concealment. They were joined by Company G men who were attempting to continue by maneuver.

Later that night the men of the 309th's 3d Battalion moved out from Bruchhausen to secure a line from the village to the railroad tracks directly east. Almost immediately the troops came under mortar and artillery fire. The men tried to avoid the fire, but it was impossible to



Young and old, these prisoners are marched to a collecting point. The first two PWs pull a wounded comrade in a cart

see more than a few feet ahead. One platoon of Company K suffered particularly heavy casualties. Company L also was losing men. But these infantrymen gritted their teeth and stuck it out until 0400 in the morning when they were ordered to return to Bruchhausen.

While Companies L and K were facing this fire outside Bruchhausen, a plan of attack was issued to be put into effect that morning at 0830. The 1st and 2d Battalions were to advance northeast from their present positions through mountainous, wooded tracts of land which formed natural barriers to the 309th's newly assigned objective, the Ruhr-Frankfurt *Autobahn*.

The 1st and 2d Battalions were to attack simultaneously on line. The first strongpoint to be overcome was St. Marienberg, a fortified area consisting of a few houses and a church. Company A advanced on this position. The lead scouts spied two German tanks covered by infantry. The Germans attempted to flee toward the east after 50 of their number were slain. The two tanks were deserted. The company was able to capture over 100 prisoners without suffering a single casualty. Company B overcame scattered strongpoints in its sector. Both companies waited for the 2d Battalion to move up.

But Company F had run into an artillery barrage. It was coming



“When you get across, turn right and attack”

from a hill directly to its front, the company's immediate objective. Tanks and tank destroyers supporting the company turned back. The men managed to get to the woods where they reorganized. Then they began advancing toward Hill 305 in the face of machine-gun and burp-gun fire. Halfway up mortars, artillery, and machine-gun fire opened up from the flanks. Three men attempting to maintain liaison between the platoons became casualties.

“First Platoon, First Platoon! Fox Company, First Platoon. Hold your fire!” shouted a voice in perfect English.

The men were wise to this trick and ignored the advice.

The enemy appeared to be withdrawing. Suddenly he wheeled about and his tanks maneuvered to the flanks. Jerries leaped off the tanks and sprayed the men with automatic-weapons fire. Company F appeared to be surrounded. The mortarmen dropped their mortars and grabbed MIs.

Men from Company A tried to break through the left flank to come to their aid. Company E fought its way through the right flank and made contact with the beleaguered men.

The companies were running low on ammunition. Many of the men had eaten only one unit of C rations in the last two days. The men were



On the east bank of the Rhine the infantry advances while artillery from the west bank supports them by fire. Smoke from the guns can be seen in the background.

ordered to withdraw to Bruchhausen. After reorganization they returned under cover of darkness to take up defensive positions.

Meanwhile, southeast of the bridge the 310th Infantry's 2d Battalion, having crossed the span in the early morning hours of the 10th, ran into another strong German counterattack near Ohlenberg.

The battalion had crossed the bridge under heavy enemy fire. The Germans had by this time moved their heaviest artillery pieces into positions to bombard the bridgehead area. The men were halfway across the bridge when two shells crashed into the bridge's superstructure. The Doughs had thought they were going to an assembly area at Ohlenberg. Here they hoped to rest and reorganize after their long march from their last positions on the west side of the Rhine and the perilous bridge crossing. Instead the battle of the mortars took place.

The 9th Infantry Division unit holding Ohlenberg had been forced to give way to a strong German counterattack aimed at cutting off all the units south of the bridge and recapturing the span itself, just as the leading units of the 2d Battalion entered the town. Company H, the heavy weapons company, set its mortars up. Ordinarily the job of one man, now two men dropped rounds into each mortar to maintain blistering fire. There were men on either side of the mortars, dropping in rounds as fast as they could. The barrels grew red-hot. In half an hour seven hundred rounds had been fired.

The counterattack was halted and two German platoons lost most of their men.

After marching all night the 310th's 3d Battalion crossed the bridge early in the morning of March 10. Once again men ran the vicious gantlet of falling artillery shells as they passed over the span. In Linz the exhausted men fell asleep as soon as they found resting places. But by noon they were on the move again.

There was a particularly menacing high point of ground south of Kretzhaus and about two and a half miles east of Kasbach. Overlooking the bridgehead site and the surrounding area for miles, it was a key German observation post.

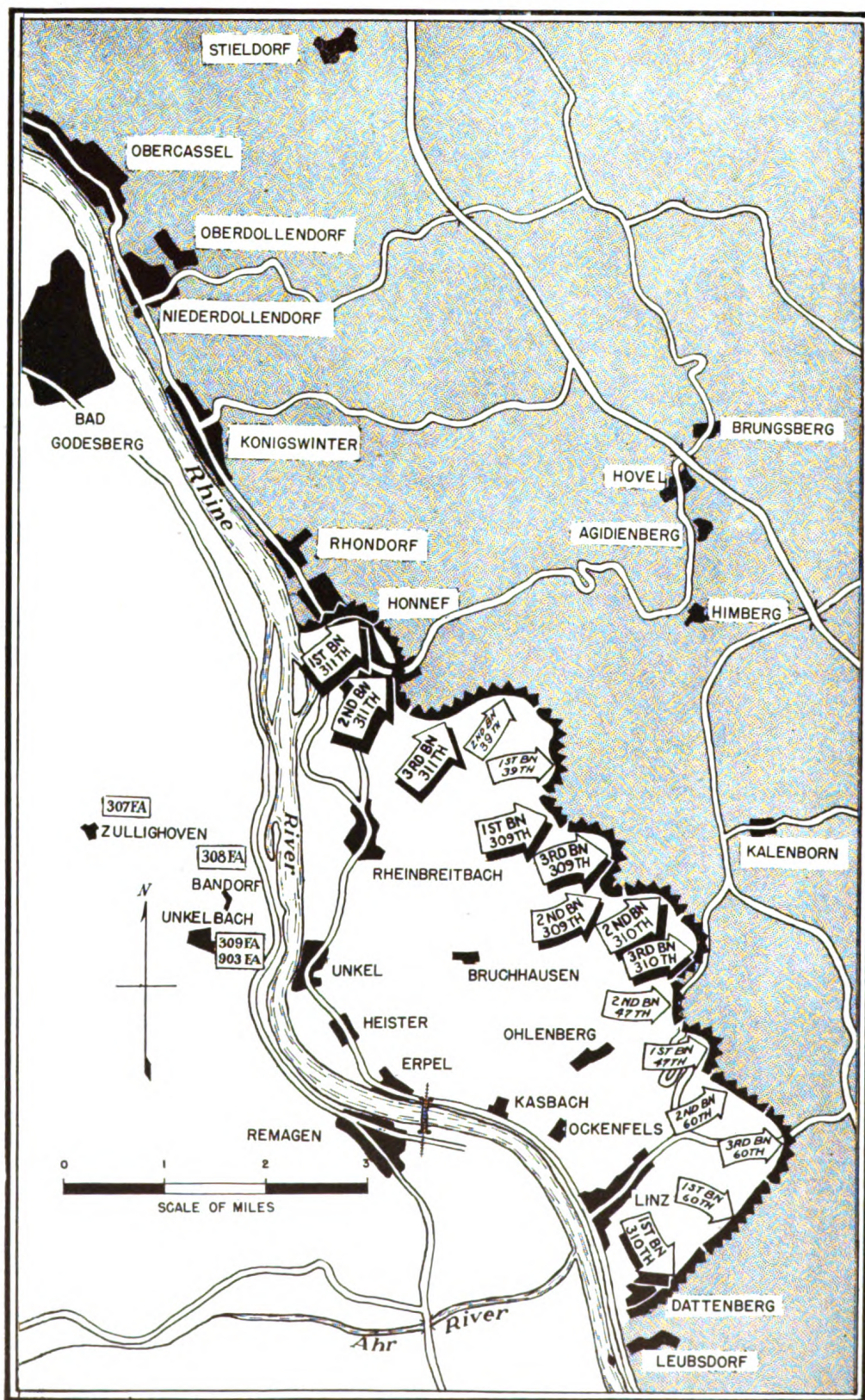
The men approached the hill by a roundabout route, taking advantage of cover and concealment. There had been no time for reconnaissance, but the men were briefed on maps and fragmentary orders. More of the situation was not known. Stukas attacking the bridge swooped down on the men as they approached their objective. One bomb landed right in the middle of one squad of Company L, the lead company. The terrain became increasingly difficult. The men now had to advance single file, hanging to the sides of steep cliffs. At several places they worked their way around spots where a sudden loss of balance would mean a 100-foot drop to the rocks below. Finally an area was reached immediately west of the peak. The attack was launched that evening. Five surprised German artillery officers were captured as well as a number of enemy enlisted men in this all important OP. The hill was taken. The enemy would no longer have such deadly observation on the bridgehead.

Companies I and L simultaneously moved to positions to defend the precious hill which it was thought the Germans would try to retake.

As the sun rose that morning, March 10, Division headquarters had established its CP on the Rhine's east side at Erpel to assume control of the northern sector of the Corps zone. Enemy artillery shells hurtled overhead toward the span and approaches. Luftwaffe raiders dropped their bombs at all hours of day and night.

Division artillery was in position west of the Rhine giving supporting fire to the infantry units. Because of ammunition supply problems and the difficulties that would have been encountered maneuvering the heavy artillery pieces in the small bridgehead area during the early stages of its expansion, the decision had been made to keep the artillery on the west side.

Traffic on the bridge was only one way—east. Bumper to bumper, a long line of vehicles continued to cross the span. The 303d Medical Bat-



March 11: Expansion of the Bridgehead



An abandoned river launch is put into operation as a small hospital ship to ferry the more seriously wounded across the Rhine River

talion set up a clearing station on the Rhine banks near Unkel. An abandoned river launch was found and put into operation by the 303d Engineers on March 9 as a hospital ship to ferry the more seriously wounded across the river. The ferry's engine broke down but an engineer powerboat was used to push the launch across the stream. On the other side waiting ambulances rushed the men to evacuation hospitals.

Jerry artillery had zeroed in. Seven men of 78th Signal Company wire teams were hit as they tried to maintain communications between the Division and regiments. Other 78th wire groups worked feverishly to maintain the only wire across the Rhine, just under the bridge, to the 78th Artillery and to other units. The first lines went out when a barge drifted downstream. Another cable was tried, this time more successfully. The previous day telephone communication had been established with the 307th Field Artillery Battalion.

Corps engineers were constructing two ponton bridges, one on either side of the Ludendorff span, in order to increase the flow of manpower, equipment and supplies to the bridgehead. Chemical units covered the area with smoke to conceal these activities from enemy observers.

The bridgehead was not yet secure. There was still the threat of major enemy counterattack. There was still the danger of isolation and annihilation.

This was the picture on March 10: North of the bridge the 311th's 1st Battalion had reached the outskirts of Honnef. Company L was



The Ludendorff Bridge from the northeast, with the town of Erpel in the foreground

guarding the high ground between Honnef and Rheinbreitbach while Companies I and K were holding still farther east. The 309th Infantry was guarding the bridge approaches in the hills east of Bruchhausen. The 310th's 2d and 3d Battalions, after halting the counterattacks at Ohlenberg and seizing the key enemy observation post to the south of the 309th sector, were guarding that region. The 310th's 1st Battalion was outposting the area east of Dattenberg. Units of the 9th Infantry Division and the 9th Armored Division were holding their designated positions to the south. The tiny patch of ground on the east bank of the Rhine was expanding, but still not enough ground had been seized nor enough troops moved across to insure the security of the bridgehead. The following day the rear CP moved from Wollersheim to Altendorf.

That night the following commendation was sent by Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, commander of the First Army, to units under his command:

1. The following message from the Supreme Commander is quoted:

"The whole Allied force is delighted to cheer the U. S. First Army whose speed and boldness have won the race to establish our first bridgehead over the Rhine. Please tell all ranks how proud I am. Signed Eisenhower."

2. To the men of the U. S. First Army who won this race, I extend my congratulations. I share the pride of the Supreme Commander in your fine achievement.

On the morning of the 11th the 309th and 311th Regiments, under bridgehead force control throughout the first phase of the operation, were returned to Division control.



Artillery forward observers, adjusting fire, watch for the burst of the next round

As the bridgehead battle increased in intensity, the German High Command threw in crack Wehrmacht units to aid the original defenders who were made up of engineers, antiaircraft-gun crews, and a few infantrymen and service units. The 3d Parachute Division and the 11th Panzer Division were ordered to halt the advancing Allied units at all costs and the 9th Panzer Division was rushed to the aid of the other two elite units.

With the arrival of the 11th Panzer Division enemy resistance stiffened all along the bridgehead and numerous counterattacks, all repulsed in short order, revealed the enemy's intention of containing the bridgehead until more reserves could be brought into the area.

Throughout the next two days, March 11-12, the 311th's 1st Battalion and E and G Companies were the target of repeated frantic enemy counterattacks as elements of the veteran German divisions tried to break through Honnef back to the bridge site.

The breakthrough attempts consisted of combination infantry-armor attacks. The Tiger Royal tanks first smashed at one section of the line, then another. But the 311th men hung on grimly. The 307th Field Artillery, firing from across the Rhine, helped substantially in stopping these attacks. Others were halted in their tracks by the infantrymen.



An overloaded jeep from an aid station moves up with advancing troops

One of these attacks, on the morning of the 12th, was aimed directly at Company B's positions. During the night German patrols had removed the mines the Doughs had placed in their area. At daybreak tanks carrying infantrymen came rumbling down on Company B. A tank ran over a mine that had been overlooked. The Jerries riding it jumped off and ran back toward their own lines. A Company B sergeant worked his way close enough to the tank to throw an incendiary grenade. The tank burst into flames.

Late in the afternoon an attack was also launched on Company E's positions. The company commander called for artillery. Once again the 307th Field Artillery threw rounds into the area. The attack was beaten back.

The 2d Battalion of the 311th moved into the Honnef area on the 11th. The 3d Battalion, which on the 10th had moved slightly to the east, strengthened its positions. Patrols were sent out to discover enemy troop concentrations and to reconnoiter routes for the next attack.

Northeast of Honnef, towering over the surrounding area, was a 1500-foot peak known as Sanatorium Hill. This hill was the 2d Battalion, 311th's objective for March 13. It was known that there were extensive enemy fortifications located in this strategic area and Company G was assigned the task of overrunning them.

In the early morning darkness the Company G men sneaked around to the enemy's northeast flank. Then as the sun rose they struck. This was one time the enemy did not surrender without a fight. In every foxhole he manned an automatic weapon. Three antiaircraft guns were

in the attack area. But before the surprised Germans could get the most out of their weapons the Company G men had closed in. German and American soldiers fought hand-to-hand. By 1030 the 311th men had gained the upper hand. Fifty Jerries lay dead, but soldiers of Company G, mostly from the 2d Platoon, had also been lost.

Company F then moved up to continue the advance, but was held up by three dug-in tanks, firing at its flank. A bazooka and rifle-grenade team advanced beyond Company F's line in an attempt to knock out the tanks. They hit one tank. As dusk settled Company F dug in for the night. Again the 303d Engineers laid protecting mines.

Meanwhile Company G had taken an intermediate hill which was undefended and moved on. That night the company had trouble re-establishing contact. The company needed ammunition and food. Later it was discovered that in the darkness Company G had moved to a hill eight hundred yards to the northeast.

The battalion's mission was changed on the morning of the 14th. Instead of continuing the attack on the peak it was ordered to secure the ridge running northeast from Rhondorf where the previous two days' enemy counterattacks had been organized.

The 1st Battalion of the 310th Infantry was attached to the 311th Regiment on March 12 and the 310th men moved north from the region south of the bridge which they had originally taken. They trudged along the river road from Erpel to join the 311th at Honnef where they were given the region bordering the river to defend and from which later to attack.

The 309th Infantry continued attacking toward the *Autobahn*. Intermediate objectives were the high hills overlooking the bridgehead site directly to its front. As soon as the resistance on one hill was overcome another hill had to be taken. It was an exhausting, dirty process, but the positions had to be overcome. The Doughboy wasn't able to call for a great deal of help from his supporting artillery or tanks. It was mostly a matter of outflanking the enemy or making direct frontal assaults on his well defended positions.

On the 13th and 14th the 309th took all the commanding positions controlling the route to the Ruhr-Frankfurt *Autobahn*.

There was a hopeful let-up in resistance on the 14th as all three battalions of the 309th made comparatively fast advances, of from two thousand to three thousand yards. Some patrols were even able to reach the *Autobahn* itself.

March 14 had begun like the previous days. The 1st Battalion, after moving two hundred yards, was stalled by a stream of German automatic-weapons fire. The 3d Battalion was preparing to attack a heavily



Close-up view of the *Autobahn* that was cut by the Lightning Division's advance

defended old stone quarry with an 1100-foot hill at its rear . . . Hill 335. Company L led the attack. By noon the men had reached the outer rim of the quarry.

For 15 minutes 72 supporting artillery pieces poured heavy, medium and light rounds into the Germans' fixed defenses to prepare the way for the 3d Battalion. Then the battalion launched its assault on the hill. The Doughboys raced forward across four hundred yards of open ground and stormed the hill. The dazed Germans held on, but were overcome shortly.

While the attacks continued, supplies and equipment were being hand-carried to the front. The 303d Engineers had done their best to keep the roads open but the vehicles on the main supply route, a dirt road, had bogged down in the mud. The only other road to the front-line positions was mined and under constant fire from mortars, artillery and self-propelled guns.

Throughout the following day, the 15th, the 309th held its positions, reorganized, and resupplied while its supporting artillery softened up the German *Autobahn* defenses.

Meanwhile in the area of Honnef, the 311th Regiment with the 310th's 1st Battalion attached, had launched its attack directly north into the tremendously scenic but difficult terrain along the Rhine's east bank. While the 2d and 3d Battalions fought in the hills northeast of Honnef, the 1st Battalion had as its objective the town of Rhondorf, which was more a northern extension of Honnef than a separate locality. All during the 13th the 1st Battalion fought through the northern out-



This ponton bridge spanning the Rhine at Linz used as a one-way span for light vehicles and foot troops of the First Army, was built by men of the 51st Combat Engineer Battalion under constant enemy shell fire and strafing. The photograph was made from the east bank.

skirts of Honnef against 3d Parachute Division remnants and by nightfall had reached the town limits. The next day Rhondorf was assaulted.

Stiff resistance was expected for a prisoner had said there were three or four companies in the town. Company C of the 311th moved along the river's bank with a platoon of tanks. The place turned out to be more lightly defended than anticipated, however, and by that evening the town was securely in control of the 1st Battalion.

The 2d and 3d Battalions were having a much more difficult time of it in the hills to the east. However, late in the afternoon of the 13th the 2d Battalion took the hills overlooking Rhondorf thus making the 1st Battalion's advance possible.

Over rough and wooded terrain, in the face of sniper and mortar fire, the 3d Battalion probed the hilly area east of Honnef, during the 13th and 14th, and overran mortar and artillery positions.

The 310th's 1st Battalion was held in reserve.

About this time a considerable number of mined roads and defended roadblocks were encountered. Local counterattacks were frequent during March 14, but the absence of armor indicated the possibility of regroupment for an all-out counterattack. The hasty employment of all troops in the area characterized the lack of tactical reserves and the enemy's difficulty in forming for a major counterattack in strength.

Southeast of the Ludendorff Bridge the 2d and 3d Battalions of the



German children wave to American soldiers outside the orphanage in Honnef

310th were having a difficult time halting the counterattacks at Ohlenberg, immediately after crossing the span, the battalions had seized road junctions east of that point.

On the 12th a counterattack supported by seven tanks had threatened to push the 3d Battalion back. Everyone in the battalion was thrown into the defense. A Company I bazooka man crouched in a covered position and waited nervously as the tanks thundered toward him. When they were less than forty feet away he fired. The first tank burst into flames. He fired once again. A second tank was hit. The remainder turned about and left their escorting infantrymen. The riflemen disposed of the Jerry infantry.

Kalenborn junction was the hub of eight roads and a railroad line. Located on a high hill, it was another excellent post for German artillery spotters. It was the last German stronghold overlooking the bridge from the southeast. That became the next objective of the 3d Battalion of the 310th, while the 2d Battalion after reaching the vicinity of Kalenborn was shifted to the northern sector of the front to become Division reserve attached to the 311th Regiment.

As the sun rose the morning of March 15 the 3d Battalion's Company I moved north toward the junction. As the 2d Platoon approached the area they turned into the woods. Suddenly they ran into enemy tanks concealed only a few feet away. The men dropped to the ground. The tank guns roared. Then the Doughs zeroed in their bazookas. One tank was hit but the rocket bounced off. Another round apparently struck a vital spot for the tank turned toward the rear. The rest of the German tanks followed suit. Now the 2d Platoon men could deal with the

enemy infantry on an even basis. The platoon pursued them to houses at the junction where they captured 25 and found 10 dead. The other platoon hurried up to establish roadblocks. Later in the afternoon with Company C of the 52d Armored Infantry Battalion the 3d Battalion captured the rest of the junction area. The last enemy position with dominant observation on the southern section of the bridgehead was knocked out.

The following day the 3d Battalion moved to the Honnef area, after being relieved by the 60th Armored Infantry Battalion. It was returned to 78th Division control and was attached to the 311th Regiment.

Both the 1st and 3d Battalion of the 310th Infantry have received Distinguished Unit Citations for their action in the initial stages of the bridgehead as well as their participation in the drive from the Roer to the Rhine.

On March 15 the Division CP moved to the Mauser estate, built by the makers of the famous Mauser guns, on the banks of the Rhine just south of Honnef. The men who fought for the bridgehead received additional congratulatory messages from an admiring nation:

The following message from the Commanding General, 12th Army Group, is quoted for your information and necessary action [said a letter from the U. S. First Army Commander]:

"The Supreme Commander desires the following messages to be transmitted to all ranks under your command."

The following message received from the Secretary of the United States Navy:

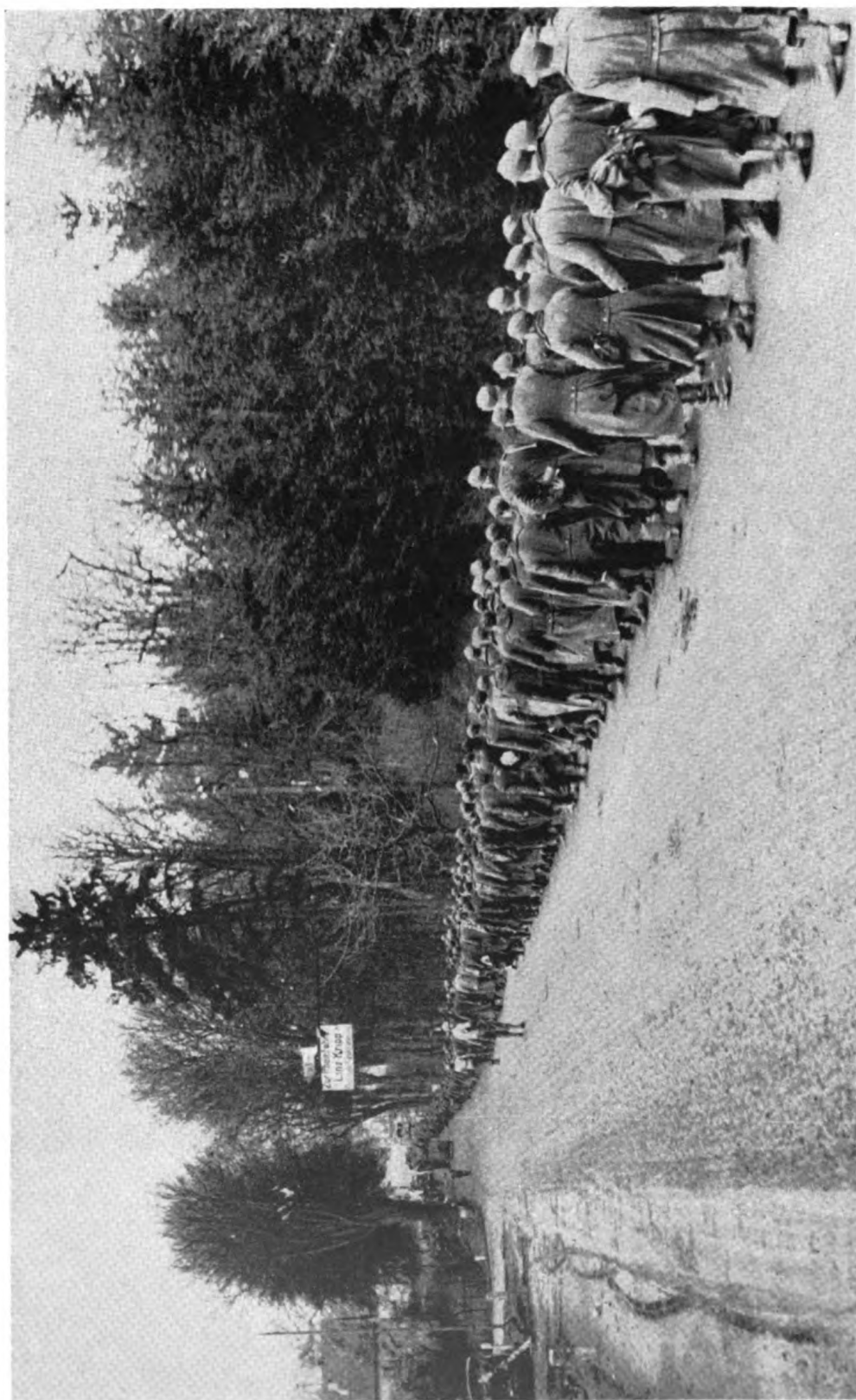
"For General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. The United States Navy joins the nation in admiration for the feats of the armies under your command and particularly sends its congratulations to the First Army on its historic crossing of the Rhine.

"Regards and all personal good wishes. JAMES FORRESTAL."

The following message received from Speaker Rayburn of the United States House of Representatives:

"At the request of the House of Representatives unanimously expressed, I send to you, the officers and men of all services under your command, our congratulations and thanks for the magnificent victories recently achieved on the western front."

On the morning of March 16 the 1st Battalion of the 309th set out to cross the *Autobahn*. Company A was in the lead. While the 2d Battalion assaulted the key towns of Hovel and Aegidienberg, the 1st Battalion men climbed three thousand yards over fallen trees and limbs.



Columns of captured Wehrmacht soldiers grew longer



Aerial view of a portion of the Ruhr-Frankfurt *Autobahn*, Germany's super-highway, east of Honnef and Königswinter

A hundred yards from the artery they met their only opposition but they assaulted the position and reached the *Autobahn* on a 500-yard front.

Company B headed for two overpasses on the *Autobahn* that had not been destroyed. Here they encountered German antiaircraft batteries. Supporting artillery fire was called for and the batteries were neutralized. By midafternoon the overpasses had been taken.

Company C, under cover of a smoke screen laid by artillery and chemical mortars attached to the 309th, slipped through the Company A and B positions to take the village of Brungsberg east of the *Autobahn*.

The 2d Battalion, meanwhile, was proceeding with its assault. Dazed by artillery fire the defenders of Hovel had been unable to halt the men of Company F. But the men of Company G ran into one of their fiercest battles when they attacked Aegidienberg.

Protected by artillery Company G moved along the dirt road approaching Aegidienberg. In the initial assault all the company officers but one were killed and he was isolated by enemy fire. As the men reached the first houses they fought hand-to-hand with the stubborn Germans. Because of five dug-in enemy tanks and the antitank fire from the town itself, the 2d Battalion's armor could not directly support the infantry. By midmorning Company E had moved up to assist the men of Company G. Machine-gun fire from the church in the center of town forced the reinforcing company to advance cautiously.

The Company G bazooka men now maneuvered to attack German



Reinforcements passing through Honnef en route to join a unit of the 78th in battle a few miles farther north

antitank guns. Attached tanks and tank destroyers now moved up to help knock out the German guns. Gradually the town was cleared. Many buildings had been levelled to the ground with fire from the tank destroyers. Late in the afternoon a group of Germans, about the size of a company, counterattacked from the northwest. They were repulsed.

Before sunset the town was completely cleared. Two hundred prisoners had been taken. The town had been defended by almost a battalion of men from the 3d Parachute Division.

On the morning of the 17th the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 309th Infantry were relieved by elements of the 1st Infantry Division. Seven days had passed since these 78th Doughboys had crossed the Ludendorff bridge. Their mission had been accomplished; the vital *Auto-bahn* had been cut.

In seven days of fighting the 309th had advanced nearly seven miles against an enemy superior in numbers and weapons and over terrain that would intimidate a mountain goat. They had captured 700 and killed or wounded an estimated 500 Germans.

The division received three platoons of Negro reinforcements during this period—the first Negro combat troops to hit the east side of the



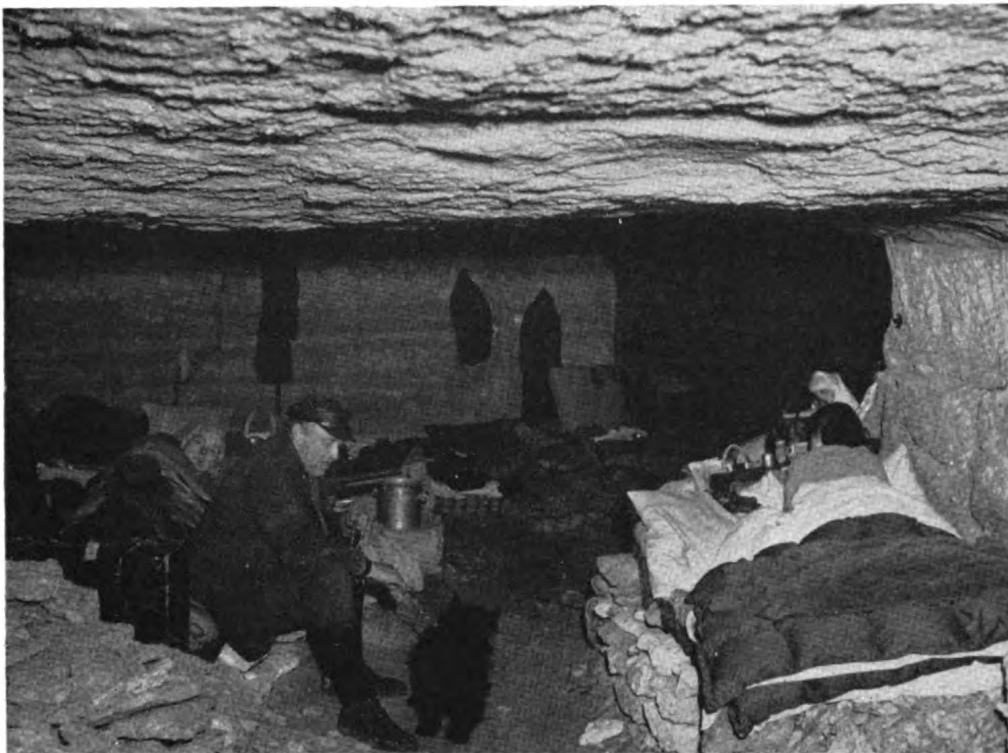
Units of the 78th found over 1400 slave workers in a subterranean factory

Rhine. Each regiment had been assigned one of these platoons. All were volunteers. Previously they had been assigned to port battalions and quartermaster units, but when General Eisenhower had called for infantry reinforcements back in January, these men had responded to his appeal. In the days that followed they fought well in action, winning praise from their unit commanders.

On the 16th the Division was transferred from the III Corps to VII Corps, still in the U. S. First Army.

Meanwhile, the 311th Regiment was continuing its drive north along the Rhine's east bank. Overlooking Rhondorf and Honnef was an observation post perched on the Drachenfels, a high cliff-like hill that rose from rugged, open ground only two hundred yards from the Rhine and extended as a ridge east to Ittenbach. The southern face of this ridge, directly in the path of the 311th's advance, consisted of almost vertical cliffs which constituted a formidable barrier to any further advance along the Rhine. On the 15th the 2d Battalion of the 311th attacked in a westerly direction along the ridge, jumping off from positions previously captured by the 60th Armored Infantry Battalion 2800 yards east of the Rhine. Drachenfels was taken by Company F from the rear or north side.

In an effort to find routes for evacuation of casualties and supplies, the company overran a 20mm. antiaircraft battery overlooking Königswinter and commanding the narrow approaches between Drachenfels



Slave laborers in an underground factory hospital cave near Königswinter

and the Rhine. By this maneuver, these and other positions constituting the main defenses of Königswinter were outflanked, and the town was entered on the 16th by men of the 1st Battalion against light opposition. However, heavy fighting took place in clearing the town.

As Company E of the 2d Battalion advanced east of Königswinter it encountered a large underground airplane parts factory that had been built into the mountains. In the factory were 1,400 workers enslaved from all over Europe and a large number of German civilians seeking refuge. Fuel pumps for Focke-Wulf 190 fighter planes and heavy German military vehicles were being manufactured in the subterranean tunnels. After overcoming the relatively feeble defenses outside the men of Company E had the satisfaction of liberating these workers.

The 60th Armored Infantry Battalion, under 311th control, which had attacked the strongly defended Ittenbach, captured a full colonel along with his staff and a hundred enlisted men. Both Colonel Henke and the 3d Parachute Division of which he was a member in good standing had been a thorn in the side of the 78th for some time. Several times he had been reported dead. PWs had told of his demotion or transfer to other fronts.

The colonel and his 10-man staff were captured as he tried to set an example of not retreating when the going got tough. He was under



Engineers laid ponton bridges on both sides of the Ludendorff span in order to increase the flow of manpower, equipment, and supplies to the bridgehead

the impression that having made a heroic last stand, his total force had been reduced to 30 men. He was chagrined when told that 173 of his picked men had been captured in cellars.

The same day MPs at the PW cage encountered a new situation. The Division captured two Nazi equivalents of WACs, searchlight-battery girls, home on leave in Königswinter.

"Young and good looking," said the IPW team report, "they represented an evacuation problem which was, however, immediately solved."

The 310th Infantry resumed control of its battalions on March 17 in the Division zone north of the bridge.

To increase the flow of supplies and manpower to the east more ponton bridges had to be constructed. Königswinter was selected as one of the bridge sites. The 311th was given the job of securing that bridgehead area. Moving north abreast of the 310th, the men jumped off at 0800 the morning of March 18.

The 311th's 1st Battalion, moving along the Rhine against machine-gun and automatic-weapons fire, drove its way into Oberdollendorf and then went on to establish positions along the Oberdollendorf-Oberkassel road.

The 2d and 3d Battalions fought in the mountainous and wooded area farther to the east.

The 310th Regiment attacked simultaneously. By the end of the day advances of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards had been chalked up and the regiment was on the high ground north of Königswinter.

Enemy opposition appeared to be confused and weakening. The Germans were cracking.

Since the regiments were nearing maximum range of their supporting artillery across the Rhine, Division Artillery now crossed over to the east bank.

After almost continuously heavy use for ten days, the battered Ludendorff bridge finally crashed into the Rhine on March 17. But the span had remained standing in spite of numerous hits from artillery fire and air attack long enough to give Corps and Army engineers time to build the ponton bridges over which the continuous stream of artillery and other reinforcing units now crossed.

By the 16th the men of the 78th had captured enemy positions which seriously threatened the bridgehead. The 310th Regiment initially halted the first desperate German counterattack south of the span and had captured dominant ground in this area. The 309th Regiment at the center had cut the Ruhr-Frankfurt *Autobahn*. The enemy had been driven into the interior and denied observation on the river-crossing sites. The Remagen bridgehead continued to expand. In the northern sector of the bridgehead the 311th Regiment was steadily driving forward through the deep valleys and over the high mountains of the historic Siebengeberg and in this had been soon joined by the other two regiments.

By the 18th all the Division's units were attacking in a northerly direction toward the Sieg River, the tributary that flowed at right angles to the Rhine just across from Bonn.

Here was the land of legend and mythology so dear to National Socialist mystics, the scene of countless Teutonic folk tales. Between Rhondorf and Königswinter rose the recently conquered mysterious Drachenfels peak. Here, according to German legend, Siegfried overcame the monster dragon and became involved with pagan gods and goddesses now characters in the operas of Wagner.

Before the rise of Hitlerism this area was a favorite of tourists. Perched atop many of the peaks were luxurious hotels from which could be seen long stretches of the Rhine, the plain approaching it, and in the distance, the tall spires of the Cologne cathedral.

Now these places were to serve as CPs, battalion aid stations and billets for tired Doughboys who saw in the area just another hill to be

overcome, a strategic junction to be captured before sunset or a crag ideal for an enemy artillery observer.

March 19 was a continuation of the previous day's action and the 310th's 1st and 3d Battalions seized three more towns.

Typical of the day's fighting was the experience of a platoon of Company K men who captured the village of Heisterbacherrott. Overcoming slight resistance outside the town, the men raced two hundred yards to the first house. A Doughboy kicked the door open. There sat twenty-five Jerries eating breakfast.

Then one squad went down each side of the street preceded by two tanks. The Germans launched unsuccessful counterattacks from the rear and right flank. A number of prisoners were rounded up including a captain who first insisted on surrendering to the "commander in chief" but was persuaded to bestow that honor on a staff sergeant. That night the Germans threw everything into the town from phosphorus to high explosives. The following morning the platoon found 35 more Germans who had been hiding in cellars. In all 120 prisoners were ferreted out of the village.

The 3d Battalion of the 309th Regiment, attached to the 311th for the day, had moved up to the south of 3d Battalion, 311th, and seized a woodline which it held. At this position the Germans launched two counterattacks during midafternoon. Seven tanks and two companies of enemy infantrymen swept down on the men. The tanks were knocked out and the attacks were repulsed. Meanwhile the 1st Battalion of the 311th eliminated opposition as it advanced to seize the town of Oberkassel and a cement factory which had been one of the enemy's principal observation points. The other two battalions of the 311th cleaned out more of the woods in the hills to the east.

The Division CP moved on March 20 to Königswinter and the next day it continued on to Holtorf where the war room was set up in the basement of a hardware store.

The Sieg River came within sight of the 78th's advance units as remnants of the German Wehrmacht now fled across.

The Königswinter bridgehead had been cleared and east of the Lightning Division's area the veteran 1st Division was also pushing demoralized German troops against the Sieg.

The 309th and 311th Regiments were ordered to sweep their zones up to the Sieg River. As the troops broke out of the hilly terrain along the Rhine the chase began.

The 311th swept along the Rhine on the 20th encountering a new obstacle. Thousands of civilians began wandering around aimlessly



Littered with smashed planes, this airport northwest of Hangelar was captured by the Lightning Division's infantry

on the roads. Many were Germans. Many others were liberated slave workers of all nationalities. They milled about the troops and armor, slowing down the advance.

A loudspeaker was mounted on one of the lead 1st Battalion tanks. Civilians were advised to keep off the roads and obey instructions. Doughboys who spoke Polish, Russian, French, or Italian told the liberated slave workers to stand by under cover. The Military Government team and the French liaison officer worked day and night to keep these civilians from starving, and more important, to keep them clear of military operations.

There was still dirty work to be done; towns to be cleaned out. Some were desperately defended, even the town police forces having been thrown into futile defense.

To keep up with the fleeing enemy and to try to encircle him Task Force Rankin was organized. It was a fast mobile unit consisting of the 78th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, Company I of the 311th Infantry, one platoon from Company C of the 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion, and Company D of the 774th Tank Battalion.

For three days, from the 20th through the 22d, this small armored task force swept around the areas near the mouth of the Sieg.

On the 20th it raced toward Vilich-Mundorf, a small town near Hangelar, on the plain before the Sieg River, where it ran into stubborn resistance and found the local police well entrenched with the Wehrmacht for the battle. Without pausing, the vehicles by-passed to out-flank this position, assaulting Geislar, another village a few hundred yards from the Sieg's mouth. The defenders of Vilich-Mundorf fled



The wreckage of an *Autobahn* overpass was only a temporary roadblock

during the night and Company I seized the town the following day. Other units of the 311th captured the town of Beuel.

Meanwhile, the 310th Infantry had been slowly advancing east of the 311th's sector. Each day the battalions alternated by leapfrogging, advancing one day, in reserve the next. The largest town in the 310th's sector was Hangelar. Near it were several airfields which were at one time Luftwaffe bases.

On March 21 the task of taking this town and the airfields was assigned to the 310th's 1st Battalion. At daybreak Companies B and C stormed the lightly defended town and by seven that morning the town was theirs. As Company C consolidated positions in the town, Company B went on through, advancing straight north to Menden at the bend of the Sieg. By midmorning it too had fallen. Company A, supported by a platoon of tanks, raced for the airfield northwest of Hangelar and had seized it by 0900.

That same day the 2d Battalion of the 310th swept before it a demoralized and confused enemy as Company F captured Niederpleis and Company C Siegburg-Mülldorf, thus bringing the battalion almost to the Sieg's banks.

The 309th Regiment in this last period had the job of cleaning out the area on either side of the *Autobahn*. All three battalions moved out on the 20th. Before noon a number of villages and populated points had been cleared. At the end of the day over three miles had been covered; 250 prisoners taken. Once more the 309th was driving eastward, but this time against a demoralized enemy over terrain easier to cross.

The next day the 309th continued what was now becoming a mop-up operation. By March 25 the whole regiment had taken up positions along the Sieg River line in the vicinity of Honnef.

Meanwhile on March 21 the Division rear echelon had moved to the

historic town of Bonn on the Rhine opposite the mouth of the Sieg.

General Marshall in his Biennial Report as Chief of Staff summarized the eighteen historic days of March in the following paragraphs:

Advancing on the right of the Ninth Army, the First Army captured the ruins of Cologne on March 7 against stout resistance. On the same day elements of its 9th Armored Division, probing to the Rhine further south, found the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen intact and immediately crossed to the east bank, developing a small bridgehead. Such a windfall had been hoped for but not expected.

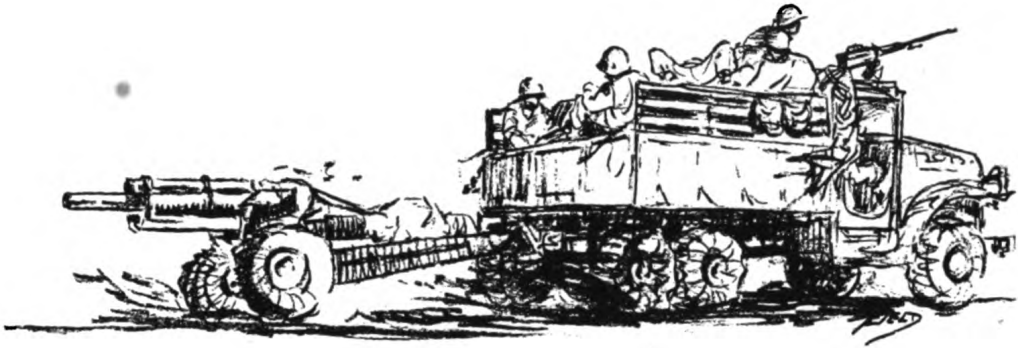
The prompt seizure and exploitation of the crossing demonstrated American initiative and adaptability at its best, from the daring action of the platoon leader to the army commander who quickly redirected all his moving columns in a demonstration of brilliant staff management. He established powerful elements across the river immediately in accordance with direct orders from General Eisenhower.

The bridgehead provided a serious threat to the heart of Germany, a diversion of incalculable value both to the main effort in the Ruhr and to the reduction of the Saar-Palatinate. It became a springboard for the final offensive to come.

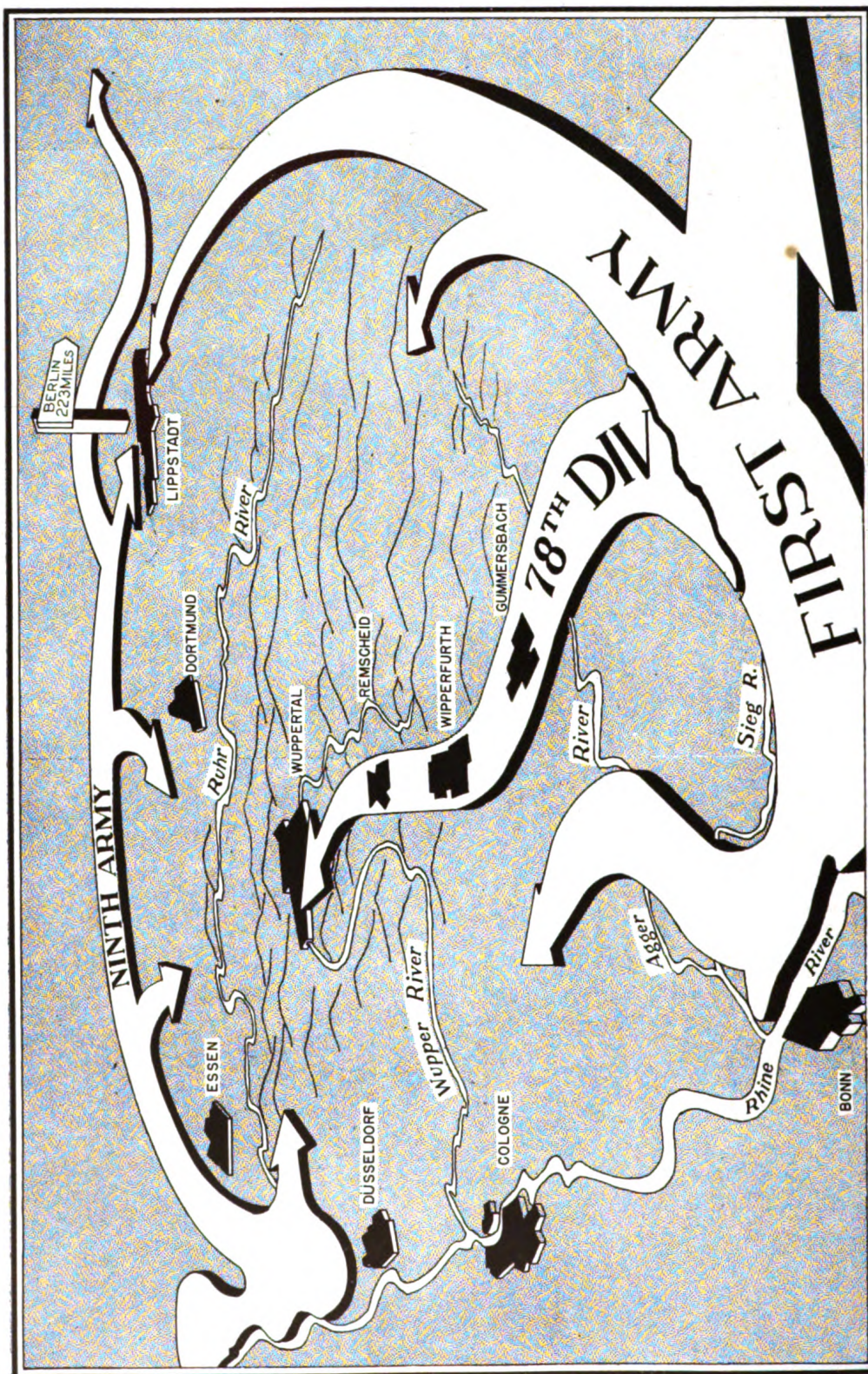
By March 25 hard fighting in the Remagen area had extended the bridgehead to a depth of 10 miles and a length of over 30. The German High Command, expecting an immediate drive on the Ruhr from this direction, had concentrated strong forces of Army Group B north of the Sieg River.

As March ended First Army troops were streaming across the temporary Rhine bridges and driving eastward. On March 23 the British Second and American Ninth Armies crossed the Rhine north of the Ruhr. The final battle for Germany had begun.





CHAPTER 7
THE RUHR POCKET



Encirclement of the Ruhr

CHAPTER 7

THE RUHR POCKET

Red armies were now pounding at the gates of Berlin and driving along the Danube River into the heart of Germany while, on the Western Front, American, British and French troops were swarming across the Rhine, the great water barrier on which the German High Command had pinned its last hopes in the west.

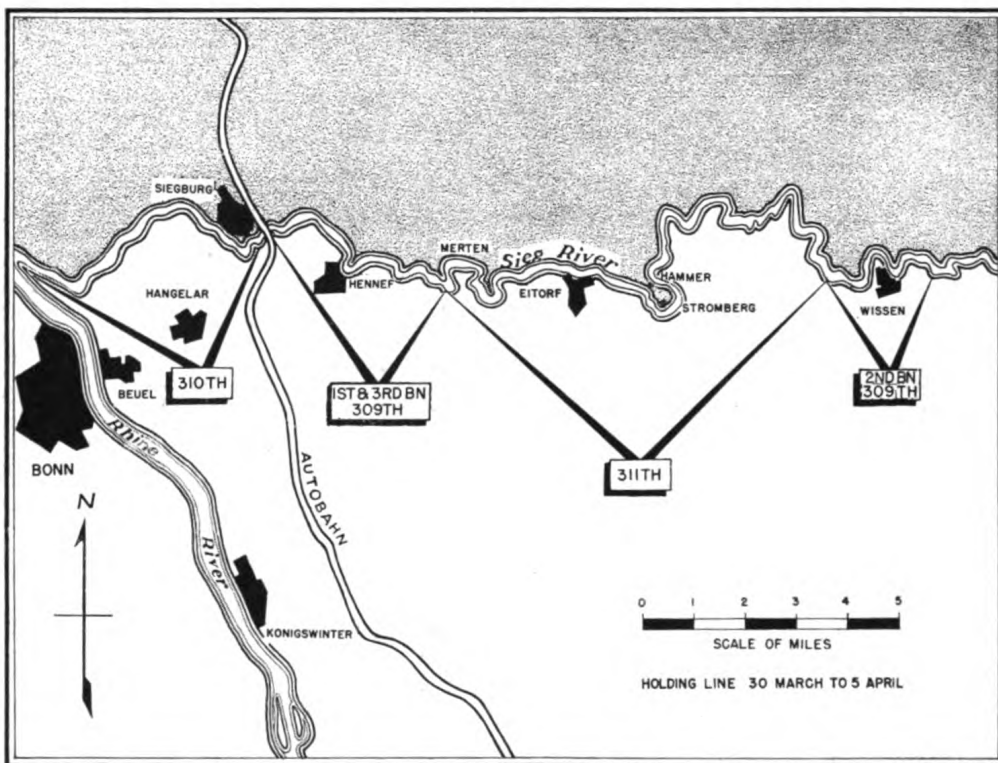
General Patton's Third Army troops had made a surprise crossing of the Rhine to the south near Mainz and his spearheads were now swinging north and south. Still farther south Seventh Army troops were crossing the river. The largest crossing had been made north of the Ruhr on March 23. As Allied paratroop units dropped behind the German line, the U. S. Ninth and British Second Armies fought their way across the Rhine. First Army troops meanwhile streamed over the ponton bridges near Remagen and continued on east. The war was rapidly approaching its climax.

In late March the Lightning Division was defending the northern flank of the First Army along the Sieg River. The Division had pushed the enemy across the Sieg toward other Wehrmacht troops that were being driven down from the north as the Ninth Army raced eastward. These forces represented a formidable threat in that after reorganizing they could attempt to drive south across the Sieg and cut off the advancing First Army at the river.

On April 1 the First Army's 3d Armored Division and the Ninth Army's 2d Armored Division met at Lippstadt, thus completely encircling the Ruhr with Allied armor and men. American armies had trapped Field Marshal Model's forces in the greatest double envelopment of all time. Not since Stalingrad had a German army been encircled and this was to surpass even that debacle.

Geographically enclosed in this huge trap was Germany's greatest industrial area—chemical plants, iron works, oil stores, coal supplies and machine tools. The largest industrial cities, Dortmund, Essen, Hamm, Duisburg and Düsseldorf, were thus isolated from the rest of Germany proper. The area was densely populated and included many Russian, Polish, French, and other foreign workers impressed into service by the Nazis.

The Pocket was heavily defended by SS, panzer, parachute and infantry troops, together with numerous flak batteries and miscellaneous units of all descriptions, ordered to fight as infantry. It was originally



Holding along the Sieg

estimated that between 100,000 and 125,000 German troops had been encircled. The enemy was estimated to have a hundred tanks as well as a large number of flak batteries supporting his infantry.

In the closing days of March, the 78th extended its zone eastward along the river until it occupied a thirty-mile front on the First Army's north flank. Each division unit thus had an extraordinarily wide sector to defend against a potential breakthrough by this isolated segment of the Wehrmacht.

In addition to their other duties the 778th Ordnance and 78th Quartermaster Companies prepared to halt possible German breakthroughs in the vicinity of Beuel. On the night of March 26 the Ordnance Company was alerted for an enemy attack, and all that night the maintenance men manned BARs, heavy machine guns, bazookas and one 105mm. howitzer, weapons just repaired by the artillery and small-arms sections. The company had more fire power than an infantry battalion. The defensive positions were manned through the night, but the next day there was no rest for the men as they continued their regular functions. Once again the following night and the night after that they maintained their alert.



GIs get together to talk over home, mail, girls, previous actions, food, the future

Meanwhile when not indulging in practice alerts or building defensive positions, the Quartermaster Company continued its normal duties of issuing 25,000 gallons of gasoline and over 20,000 rations per day, driving approximately 6,000 miles per day and issuing the usual amount of clothing and other quartermaster supplies.

The infantrymen engaged in activities similar to those which preceded the crossing of the Roer. Patrols crossed over to the enemy side of the Sieg nearly every night to get information on Jerry's strength and future plans. Some patrols remained several days behind the enemy lines. One patrol from the 309th spent four days and three nights so far beyond the Sieg that they were able to observe German officers participating in pistol practice. Another patrol from the 310th remained behind the German lines for seventy-two hours watching and reporting everything that took place. 78th Reconnaissance Troop patrols across the river reported the location of German defenses and typhus epidemic among German civilians in Siegburg.

The 303d Engineers supervised the laying of minefields at critical points, studied the flow and depth of the river, and reconnoitered crossing places.

On March 20, Division headquarters moved to an abandoned orphanage at Ober Pleis.

Training schedules were again put into effect. Men were withdrawn from the front for a few days of rest in the rear area. Behind the lines units practiced working with tanks. Veteran Lightning men told rein-



A German self-propelled gun knocked out by 78th Division Doughs helps to dry out GI bedding

forcements of German tricks and gave them tips on how to stay alive in battle. Each day artillery pieces sent harassing fire roaring into the German positions.

Easter Sunday came on April 1. The Division chaplains held special services. Fallen comrades were remembered and prayers said for them. Men climbed out of their foxholes and, as artillery boomed in the background, bowed their heads in prayer and listened to the spiritual teachings of Christ. Jewish soldiers participated in the ancient ceremonies commemorating the Passover, the first time for many long years that such rites had been held openly in Germany.

On midnight of the 2d there was a flare-up of activity. Men from two platoons of the 311th's Company I crawled over a railroad bridge and raided the small town of Merten, north of the Sieg. Catching the enemy defenders unaware, they held on to the town all through the day and then, under cover of darkness, withdrew to their own lines with fifty-two prisoners, leaving booby traps behind. The following day men of Company F crossed the stream, occupied several small villages and held on to the tiny bridgehead, which was later turned over to the 97th Division when it relieved the 78th.

Higher headquarters now assigned to the XVIII Airborne Corps the task of wiping out the Ruhr Pocket from the south. On April 2 the 78th Division, disposed along the southern limit of the Pocket, was attached to this corps. Two days later it received its orders.

The 97th Division was to take up the positions the 78th was now holding. The 78th was to move farther east from where it would attack



A 57mm. antitank gun being loaded against a potential breakthrough by isolated German units in the Pocket

across the Sieg. The 8th Infantry Division, on the 78th's right flank, would jump off in advance of the 78th to seize a vital supply route in the 8th Division zone. In reserve was the 86th Division. At the same time the III Corps was to attack from the east and the XVI Corps of the Ninth Army was to move down from the north. The Pocket would thus be under attack from three sides.

Crossing the Sieg, the 78th was to advance in a northwesterly direction with the big industrial city of Wuppertal, fifty miles away, as its objective. Two rivers flowed through the 78th's path of advance. In the southern sector was the Agger River, which curved into the Sieg near its mouth. Farther north was the Wupper, a twisting stream that first flowed in a northerly direction and then made a 90-degree turn near Wuppertal and emptied into the Rhine. Crisscrossing the whole area were numerous valleys through which ran minor streams and brooks, all flowing generally to the west. The main roads were in the river valleys. An unfinished branch of the main *Autobahn* extended to the outskirts of Remscheid, just south of Wuppertal.

The following units, most of which had worked with the 78th in the other major attacks, were attached to the Lightning Division for this operation:

774th Tank Battalion; 893d Tank Destroyer Battalion (Self-propelled); 552d AAA AW Battalion (Mobile); 76th Field Artillery Battalion (25-pounder); and the 18th Field Artillery Group which in-



An infantry-tank team advances to clear the fleeing Wehrmacht out of refuge in the woods

cluded: 195th Field Artillery Battalion (8-inch howitzer), and 254th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm. howitzer).

On April 5 Division headquarters moved to Eichelhardt to direct the new offensive.

That night, as the regiments were relieved by units of the 97th Division, the 78th men withdrew to assembly areas where they climbed into waiting trucks. Through the night they slept as best they could in the packed vehicles. Before dawn they had arrived at their jumping off points, some sixty miles farther east.

The 309th and 310th Regiments, each with one battalion of the 311th attached, were to make the initial river crossing while the 2d Battalion of the 311th initially remained in the 97th Division area.

Engineers moved out in advance of the main striking force to seek fording points and clear minefields. During the night a steady downpour had swollen the Sieg considerably. Near Wissen a partially demolished bridge was found which was still strong enough for the passage of infantrymen. Assault boats were carried to the river. Tanks and tank destroyers rumbled to positions along the bank from which they could give direct fire support to the Doughboys as they crossed. It was still dark when the engineers had cleared the last mines. At 0500 the attack was launched.

Men of the 309th climbed into assault boats and started paddling to the opposite shore while others crossed on the partly demolished bridge. The 310th, meanwhile, moved alongside the 8th Division positions. Far to the north Ninth Army units were beginning to move south.

Initially, elements of four German divisions, 62d, 59th and 363d Volksgrenadier and 11th Panzer, opposed the 78th as it crossed the river. Their strength was estimated at 10,000 men; strength on adjacent Division fronts was estimated at 7,000 and 4,000, respectively.

The 78th Reconnaissance Troop moved into Wissen two platoons north of the river and one south to protect the crossing site.

Throughout the next eleven days the 78th's Doughs swept up into the Pocket at a rapid pace. This chapter will attempt a general impression of what those hectic, fast-moving days were like.

On a big scale the advance was so rapid that communications became a major problem. Division headquarters moved eight times in eleven days to keep up with the speeding forward units. The artillery batteries would no sooner get their guns into position than they would have to be on the move again to keep up with the infantry. Maps and overlays became obsolete shortly after they were issued. Traffic on



Evacuation of PWs assumed increasing proportions

the roads was jammed not only by American vehicles but by herds of disarmed Wehrmacht soldiers looking for prisoner-of-war inclosures. Trucks, crowded to capacity, hauled prisoners to the rear. Message and liaison jeeps weaved through heavy traffic six thousand yards to forward installations. Signs of German collapse manifested themselves throughout the sector. Stalled along the roads were German trucks and armored vehicles, their fuel tanks empty. Old men and young boys, re-



Liberated Italian slave laborers of the Germans await trucks which will carry them to rear areas

cently inducted into the Wehrmacht, almost begged to be taken prisoner. Hasty interrogations revealed that there were American prisoners of war hospitalized at Waldbrohl, a medium-sized town which was also the junction of several important roads. Companies of the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 309th raced to liberate the American prisoners of war. Although the town seemed to be well defended, a patrol from Company C managed to slip through the defenses and reach the hospital. They discovered seventy-one Americans, only two of whom could walk. The rest were suffering from lack of medical attention and malnutrition. The patrol was forced to withdraw, however.

Company K was approaching from another direction. The company headquarters group infiltrated to the hospital while the rest of the men took care of the opposition which centered around two self-propelled guns in the center of town. That night 78th medics cared for the liberated Americans. Before dawn they were evacuated from the battle zone.

Meanwhile Company G was liberating a hundred French, Russian and Polish prisoners discovered in a German cage at Morsbach.

Freudenberg, a small town on the east border of the 310th sector, was a key to the Nazi defenses farther east in the 8th Division zone. The Corps commander had ordered the town taken as soon as possible. It was heavily defended. All through the day the 1st Battalion drove toward Freudenberg. Company A jumped off at 0400, long before daylight. As it approached Ober Heuslingen, it ran into heavy artillery fire, but the men continued advancing through the bursting shells to seize the village. Company B joined the attack on Freudenberg. Finally the two companies overran its defenses, sending back their share of the five hundred prisoners captured by the 310th that day.

Armor and artillery meanwhile were rolling over the temporary



1—A German base hospital is overrun as Wehrmacht troops flee from the area.
 2—A German medical unit is inventoried after capture.

bridges the engineers had constructed across the Sieg. That night the bridge improvised at Wissen by Corps engineers on foundations of a destroyed German bridge, collapsed as a tank went across. The engineers went to work immediately on another span.

The 78th Infantry Division's command post moved to the town of Wissen long enough to unload equipment, then moved out again to recently taken Morsbach, where it occupied a former SS headquarters.



1—Rapidly advancing troops and constantly changing situations strained communications. 2—Communications became a major problem.

The same day the Division's rear echelon moved to Eichelhardt.

Previously in reserve, the 311th Regiment went into the attack on April 9. Riding tanks and tank destroyers, the 2d Battalion, after having defended the regiment's right flank earlier in the day, raced ahead in the afternoon, beating off a five-tank German counterattack as it moved forward. Another military hospital was overrun, this time by the 311th's 1st Battalion. Among the three hundred patients was one American.

The 311th Infantry Regiment took 275 German prisoners during the day.

Now the three regiments were attacking abreast. The 309th was on the left, the 311th in the center, and the 310th on the right. Reconnaissance elements patrolled the road net in the recently captured areas, while antitank companies set up roadblocks at the important road junctions. The artillery trucks were doing double duty. During the day they transported the advancing infantrymen to maintain contact with the fleeing Germans. After dark they returned to the battery positions to move the artillery pieces up forward. The artillerymen were rounding up their share of prisoners, too.

By the 10th the 311th's advance was so rapid and the enemy defenders so confused that towns were even taken by telephone. As advance patrols raced into an undefended town, they checked the telephone connections. Sometimes when a Doughboy picked up the receiver, he would hear the German equivalent of "Number, please?" A German-speaking soldier would get the next town on the phone, inform the *Bürgermeister* or local commander that the Americans had his town next on their list if he did not surrender. This method proved very effective and soon white sheets would be seen fluttering in the breeze by the Doughboys advancing on their objective.

Progress by the other two regiments was comparatively slow on the 9th. Dug-in guns from well chosen positions held up the 310th time and again. The men combed their zone for by-passed snipers and small pockets were mopped up. Another 650 Jerries were captured.

Each regiment was using a tank equipped with public-address system. Sometimes when one of these tanks approached a town and the surrender message was blared out, German soldiers stumbled out of their defensive positions with their hands clasped over their heads. But on other occasions more persuasive measures were necessary. Late in the afternoon of April 10 the 309th's Company C doughboys approached the town of Nümbrecht but were held up at its outskirts. Heavy mortar, ack-ack, and machine-gun fire rained down on the infantry. One of the tanks with a loudspeaker moved up close to the town.

"Stop firing . . . Surrender . . . You will be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention by the Americans," the loudspeaker blared out. The Germans replied with increased fire. Once again the loudspeaker blared out its message. This time it warned the town's defenders that they would receive artillery fire if they didn't comply with the order. Again the reply was mortar shells. The tank wheeled about and clanked to the rear. The Company C Doughboys withdrew a few yards and the company commander called for artillery.



An American lieutenant takes the name of a much-concerned German colonel who surrendered with his staff

Then for fifteen minutes three battalions of artillery, including the 308th and 76th Field Artillery Battalions, lobbed shells into the town. When the barrage ended, the Company C men raced in, quickly overpowered the bewildered and shaken defenders, passed right through the town to take the next one in its area, and there rested for the night.

On the 10th the 310th spurted ahead nearly eight miles as roadblocks and strongpoints were knocked out and town after town was seized. At one point the infantry overran a large German ammunition dump. First Battalion tank-riding Doughboys grabbed the town of Eckenhausen. As they rolled in to one end of town, two truckloads of Germans approached from the other, unaware that the town was being occupied by Americans. The trucks screeched to a halt and before the enemy could scramble out they were all prisoners of war.

The following day, as the 311th dashed across the Wasser River and raced past Gummersbach, the 310th's 2d Battalion was motorized to



A German general and his staff in process of demobilization

seize the dam at the Wasser headwaters which was then outposted by a task force of the 78th Reconnaissance Troop. This dam held back a large body of water around which the 1st and 3d Battalions were maneuvering.

The Reconnaissance Troop task force had fought through stiff opposition to reach the dam by midafternoon. But then it had to be searched for demolitions. Germans from the wooded hills around fired at the searching party led by the 3d Recon Platoon's commander. Finally the party found a door in a partially defiladed position that looked as if it might be an entrance to the dam's inspection tunnel. It was barricaded, however, and they could not smash through. Their only alternative was to run across the dam and try to enter from the opposite side. A jeep was driven up close so that its mounted machine gun could give the men covering fire. Then they made a dash for it. At the far side buildings which had been hit by American artillery were burning. Among them was a small ammunition dump and bursting explosives were throwing debris in all directions. Under fire the party reached the tunnel on the opposite side. But here too the entrance was barred. The patrol leader knocked and, suddenly the door opened. Out came fourteen frightened members of the Wehrmacht with hands raised. The 78th patrol dashed into the tunnel and ferreted out 160 more prisoners. No demolitions were found.

On the morning of April 11 the 3d Battalion of the 311th jumped off



A large Jerry gun thoroughly out of commission after capture by 78th Division infantrymen

to take the town of Gummersbach. This, the home of several large industrial and textile plants, with a population of 20,000, was one of the largest cities so far encountered in the Pocket. The city was, however, feebly defended and the troops soon took it over.

Then began the job of screening the town. This meant that every building had to be searched, snipers and hiding Wehrmacht soldiers captured, and contraband material confiscated. A small group of Doughboys entered each house. Usually the residents stood by quietly as their houses were searched. But some were more vociferous.

"We always hated Hitler. We're so thankful you've come," was a common remark.

Some even boasted of having relatives in the United States. None of them were ever Nazis. But the soldiers were not fooled by these protestations of innocence and they methodically searched each dwelling.

Sometimes houses were selected as billets for the night and in such cases the German occupants were forced to move in with neighbors until the Americans left. Tired soldiers flopped into soft white beds and fell into exhausted sleep. Before daybreak they were up and once again on the move to another town.

The 3d Battalion did not linger at Gummersbach. Before the end of the day it was heading for Markenputz. A bank was discovered in



Riding tanks and tank destroyers, the infantrymen push on through the Pocket as roads in some places disappeared

this town containing fifty millions dollars' worth of German marks.

The 309th, meanwhile, to the left of the 311th, had advanced another five thousand yards, the men at times struggling to move on roads that were jammed with prisoners walking to the rear. The whole garrison of Loope surrendered in a formal ceremony. The German troops lined up in parade formation and, with tears streaming down his face, their commander surrendered to Company I. Company F was supposed to have been in regimental reserve for the day. But, even while in reserve, the company captured a trainload of enemy ammunition stranded on a siding.

Division headquarters was established that day at Denklingen and by nightfall started moving to Gummersbach.

On April 12 the 309th Regiment ran into its stiffest battle of the Pocket. Advancing along the left flank of the Division zone it had been in contact with many German units pushed into its area by the north-westerly axis of the general advance. Trapped, these isolated units sometimes fought desperately before being subdued. In addition the 309th had to keep contact with the 97th Division's 386th Regiment to its left.

Almost on the boundary separating the two divisions was the town of Drabenderhohe. The 309th's 1st Battalion cut the road just south of the town and then swung west, to meet the 97th Division men. Suddenly, fire opened up on the men from directly ahead. Enemy infantry was supported by 88s and AA guns. There, partially camouflaged, was a German ordnance dump, converted hastily into a fort. The men worked to overcome this strongpoint. As darkness fell, the defenders



Tanks and infantrymen moved from town to town mopping up as they advanced

finally gave ground and slipped across the Agger River. Resistance ended, the 1st Battalion reorganized and marched until 0100 to catch up with the rest of the regiment. Meanwhile, the 3d Battalion had moved through the 1st Battalion during the struggle around the ordnance depot to maintain the pace of the advance.

In the area in which the 310th's 2d and 3d Battalions were advancing, resistance was beginning to crumble. By nightfall the two battalions had progressed nearly eight miles to the Wupper's headwaters, having overrun several German artillery positions. The regiment captured 1,200 prisoners that day and liberated more American and Allied war prisoners.

At one point a 903d Field Artillery battery, which was supporting the 310th, actually advanced ahead of the front lines. No matter how far up the artillery units moved during the night by the end of the following day the infantry had usually advanced to the limit of effective range.

But on the 12th this 903d Battery moved right past the infantrymen, capturing several hundred prisoners in the town they had picked for the night. The following day they turned the town over to the 310th men.

The 13th Armored Division, meanwhile, was advancing through the 97th Division area and was to swing east to trap enemy units in front of the 78th. On April 12 the 311th was to link up with the 13th Armored's advance units. But when the time came for the meeting, the armor had not yet arrived. So the 311th was ordered to continue forward. As a result nine more miles were gained; more prisoner-of-war camps overrun. The regiment's prisoner-of-war count hit a new high—1,512 being taken during the day.

The next day, April 13, the Division captured its first general officer. The 309th's 2d Battalion was driving on the hospital town of Lindlar when suddenly two German officers bearing white flags approached the Americans. They said they wanted to declare the town an open city because of the hospitals located there. They also reported the presence of a lieutenant general and his staff who wanted to surrender. The two officers were taken to battalion headquarters and a short while later they returned to the front escorted by a battalion officer. Then with Company G they entered Lindlar for the formal surrender ceremony.

Meanwhile the battalion commander led a group of drivers, radio operators and medics to a pretentious chateau where the lieutenant general was reported to have his headquarters. When they reached the chateau they noticed a large group of officers. The battalion commander approached one of them. "You're a colonel, aren't you?" he asked through his interpreter. The colonel replied in the affirmative.

The major pointed to a bemedalled figure off to one side. "Well, who's that character over there?" he asked.

"That," explained the colonel, "is the lieutenant general."

"Tell him to hop into this jeep and I'll take care of him," directed the major, closing the ceremony abruptly.

While this was taking place, Company C was conducting the business of accepting the surrender of the four hundred troops in the town. As many as possible were stuffed into huge busses. The German drivers swung their vehicles into a convoy and hauled the prisoners to the rear.

Another German garrison was supposed to be defending Wipperfurth, a hospital town in the 310th sector. The 2d Battalion raced for the town but as it approached the outskirts the defenders fled. Meanwhile the 311th was mopping up small encircled units in its sector and in so doing captured another 1,212 prisoners.

By the 13th it became apparent that the original estimates of enemy



Nazi soldiers and civilians crowded inclosures

strength in the Pocket had been substantially low. The Germans had improvised a replacement system which sent almost every male, with or without able body, into battle and all but tripled the military force originally surrounded. Often these men were captured seven or eight hours after putting on uniforms. German soldiers were captured carrying discharge papers instead of *Soldbüche* or carrying *Soldbüche* with the words "Dismissed from the Service" as a final entry.

About five miles south of Wuppertal was the city of Lennep, with excellent road and rail facilities to all parts of Germany. In this town were several important tool-manufacturing plants.

The 310th Regiment attacked Lennep on the morning of April 14, the 1st Battalion jumping off at 0630. Company C, after rounding up five hundred prisoners around Wipperfurth, marched eight miles to the edge of Lennep. A patrol entered the town. There was no opposition. The men passed rapidly through the streets but no sign of the enemy could be found—only white flags. Company A followed up and captured the high ground two thousand yards north of Lennep. Meanwhile the 2d Battalion was running into more formidable opposition. A path had to be cleared through the minefields that blocked their advance. Jerry artillery zeroed in on the men but by the end of the day they had advanced to positions within a mile of Lennep. The 3d Battalion continued mopping up near Wipperfurth.

By this time any accurate count of prisoners was impossible. Everybody was sending them back to the Division cage. A column of fifty would be sent back with one guard but by the time the prisoner-of-war inclosure had been reached another 25 had run from the woods to



A prisoner of the Nazis for eight long years

join the column. Even the 310th's Service Company caught its share of prisoners in one of the weirdest actions of the war.

A couple of Service Company men discovered an abandoned diesel locomotive. They had managed to put the vehicle into operation and were testing it out when they saw about twenty Jerries up ahead. They threw the engine into reverse and speeded back to Service Company for reinforcements. Then with the task force sprawled all over the engine they raced for the enemy. After going about three miles they caught up with three Germans walking on the tracks, who upon seeing the engine, dropped their weapons and raised their hands. In the woods



A 78th Division MP directs traffic through Remscheid

nearby other prisoners were rounded up. Then with whistle screaming and throttle wide open they chugged back to the company with their prisoners.

Meanwhile two more generals were added to the Division's growing prisoner-of-war roster. While fighting near Lennep the 2d Battalion had come upon a German military hospital. A squad rushed to the building and there, conducting an inspection, was the lieutenant general in command of all hospitals of German Army Group B. When he saw the Lightning men he snapped to attention, heil-Hitlered and surrendered himself and his 32-man staff.

The Division command post moved to Berghausen on the 14th and then on the following day to Wermelskirchen, about ten miles south of Wuppertal.

On the 14th the enemy fought with determination on the Division left flank, but fought dispiritedly and evacuated many towns without resistance in the center, although one determined effort to halt the ad-



Ruins of Wuppertal, a city of Germany's once famous industrial Ruhr

vance was made by elements of the 9th Panzer Division. Mines and antitank obstacles emplaced along the eastern sector hindered the advance of the 310th Infantry.

Wuppertal was the largest city in the whole area. From miles around one could see the towering smokestacks of its factories. It had been bombed frequently but many of its industrial structures were still standing. Slave laborers swelled the city's population to almost 400,000. Before the war the city was noted for its silk, textile, paper, cotton, wood, machinery, chemical and paper industries. Remscheid, five miles to the south, had a population of over 100,000, most of whom had worked in the tool and motor car parts factories—that is, before the factories were demolished by bombs.

On April 15, as all three regiments closed in on Wuppertal and its suburban areas, German resistance disintegrated. By the end of the day Wuppertal was surrounded on three sides. The 309th was coming in from the west, the 311th in the center past Remscheid, and the 310th waiting in the city's eastern suburbs for the signal to enter. Remscheid and Ronsdorf fell with hardly a shot fired in their defense. Even the telephone systems remained intact, with the operators still on duty.

The 311th Regiment's Intelligence Officer picked up a phone and asked for Wuppertal's mayor. He got him.

No, said the mayor, he couldn't surrender the city. He had no authority. But hold the wire.

Then a German colonel came to the phone. In a brief discussion, he explained that he did not have the authority to make the surrender. But the 311th officer was insistent. So a general came to the phone. It

turned out that since he was attached to ordnance, he was in charge of rear installations only.

"Sorry," he said, "but I do not have authority to surrender the city. But how about my surrendering? Will that do?" In fact the general offered to surrender his whole staff.

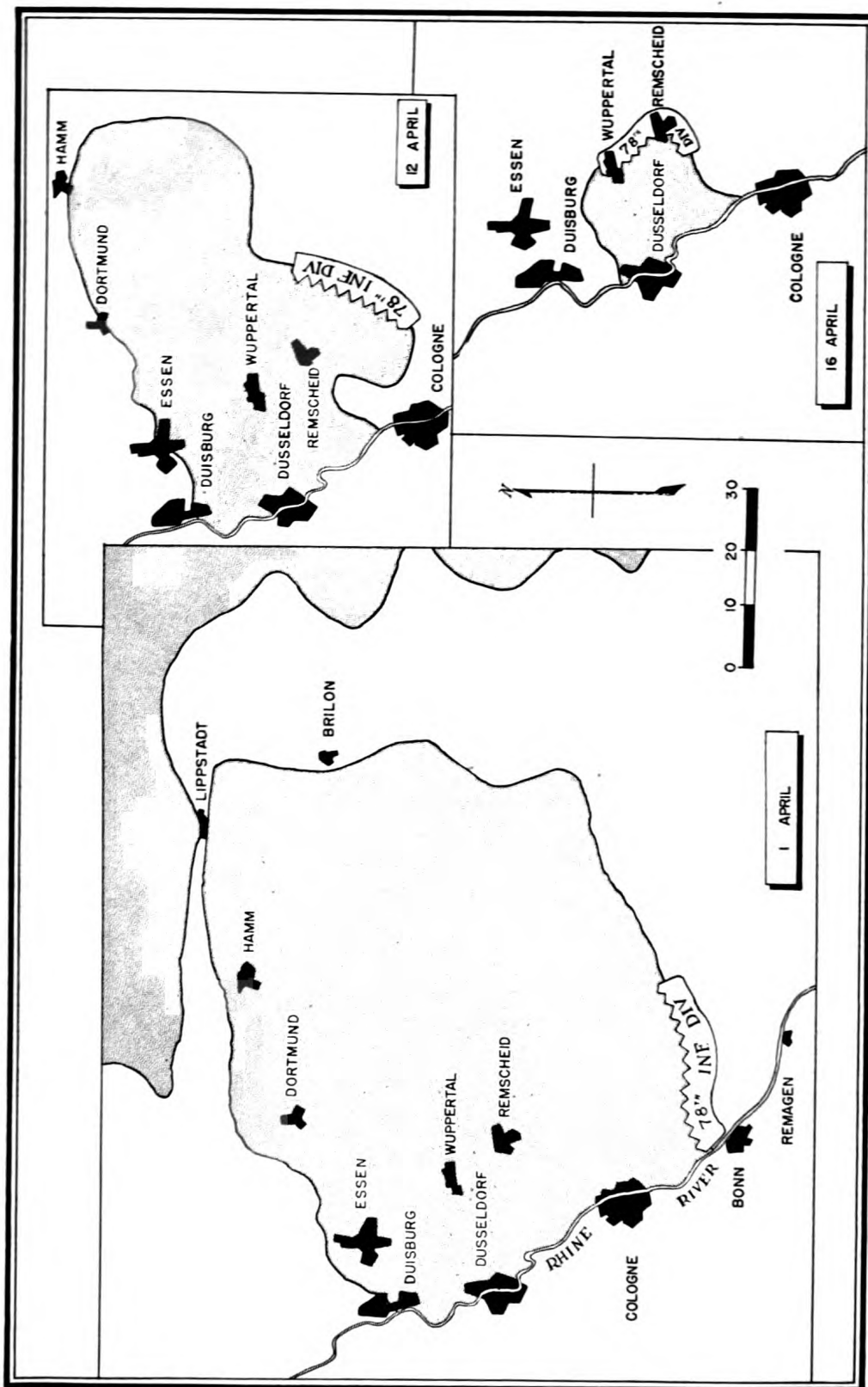
The American officer explained the surrender procedure, what insignia to use, the place and the time. Sure enough, right on time, the staff drove up in their sedans with white flags flying. But Wuppertal had not yet fallen.

Meanwhile, the prisoners kept piling in. One man from the 310th started out from Wuppertal with 68 prisoners. As he escorted his group down the road others kept pouring out of houses, woods and ravines to join his parade. Other units turned their prisoners over to him to take to the stockade. The "Pied Piper" finally reached the cage with over 1,200 followers.

The interrogators at Division prisoner-of-war cages had their hands full. The whole German Army seemed to be surrendering plus everyone else who ever wore a uniform and that meant practically every government official. Sixteen thousand were estimated to have been in the prisoner-of-war cage the night of April 15 but an accurate count was impossible. The huge mob was surrounded by barbed wire. Guarding them were two MPs one with a submachine gun and the other with a carbine. Food had to be found for 16,000 extra men. The prisoners had to be moved out to the Army cages. Every truck going to the rear, every square inch of riding space, was utilized. The Division's interrogation teams worked furiously trying to sift out valuable information from the wealth of material they were accumulating.

April 16 witnessed scenes too varied to describe, too bizarre to believe. The all-powerful Wehrmacht had collapsed. It was a day which no 78th soldier will ever forget.

All three regiments converged on Wuppertal, meeting scarcely any resistance as they entered the city from the west, south, and east. Tanks loaded down with Doughs rumbled through the streets. Liberated slave workers milled about cheering and shouting wildly. Some were crying; some laughing. German civilians stared out of windows with expressions of bewilderment on their faces. The predominant color was white—white flags, sheets, shirts—anything to indicate surrender. After seizure of the Wasser headwaters dam on the 11th, the 78th Reconnaissance Troop had been patrolling and maintaining contact between advance elements and rear troops and had brought in 2,326 prisoners, during the operation up to the 16th.



Reduction of the Pocket

In the midst of it all whole companies of Germans shuffled along, searching for someone to whom they could surrender. Detached remnants of the beaten German Army stood on every corner, their hands clasped over their heads; their long overcoats crumpled and muddy. Vehicles of all descriptions, brimming with prisoners of war, slowly picked their way through the milling crowds. At one road junction a German MP was directing the congested traffic to the inclosure.

There was occasional sniping and as a shot rang out, the crowds dispersed in panic. Enraged Doughs would dash into the building to deal with the sniper and in no time the crowds would reappear.

American soldiers tried vainly to maintain order. Each of them was surrounded by an excited group of foreign workers, thanking him for their liberation and plying him with questions. Now that the German government had collapsed, when could they go home? More important, who would feed them now? Before the end of the day, a German Army depot was discovered and here was found enough food supplies for eight days. Loudspeakers, mounted on trucks and tanks, informed the displaced persons that they would be fed and cared for.

While some Doughs in reserve units, too exhausted to enjoy the victory, sat up against the buildings and watched the crowds go by, long convoys of tanks, trucks, and jeeps worked their way through the streets, pushing northward out of Wuppertal.

Later that day, the Division contacted elements of the 8th Infantry Division which had swung around to approach the 78th zone from the north. The 309th and 310th mopped up a few pockets of last-minute resistance while the 311th kept order in Wuppertal. Division headquarters moved to Ronsdorf. Three days earlier the rear command post had moved to Gummersbach. The next day mopping up continued in by-passed areas. The Pocket with its 300,000 German defenders was now no more.

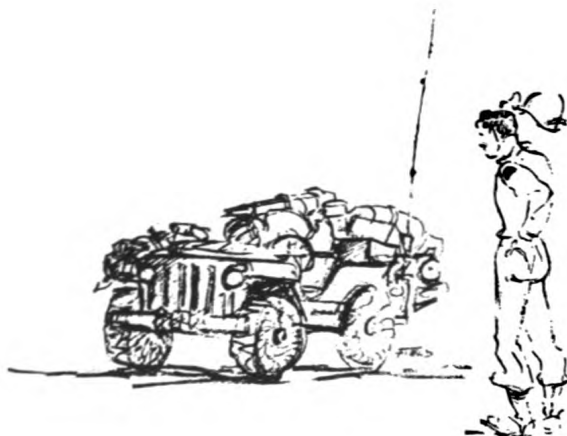
In those eleven hectic days the 78th had advanced over fifty miles. During the operation 47,581 prisoners including seven general officers had been captured from the 3d Paratroop Division, 9th Panzer Division, 11th Panzer Division, 12th Volksgrenadier Division, 62d Volksgrenadier Division, 183d Volksgrenadier Division, 353d Volksgrenadier Division and 363d Volksgrenadier Division and numerous miscellaneous units such as tank battalions, replacement battalions, combat schools, a snow-clearing company, a horse company, a barrage-balloon motor pool and police units. The Division seized 120 square miles of territory. Large quantities of enemy equipment were captured or destroyed including 17 self-propelled guns, 55 anti-aircraft-antitank weapons, 43 artillery pieces, and 69 trucks as well as numerous supply dumps.

General Marshall in the report previously referred to described the situation:

While these extensive operations continued, the battle progressed against the trapped Germans in the Ruhr. With the Fifteenth Army holding the west face of the Pocket along the Rhine, and armor and infantry of the Ninth and First Armies driving in from the north, east, and south, the formidable enemy forces were crushed in just 18 days. More than 300,000 prisoners were taken in this unique victory, won far behind our forward positions and squarely astride our lines of communication.

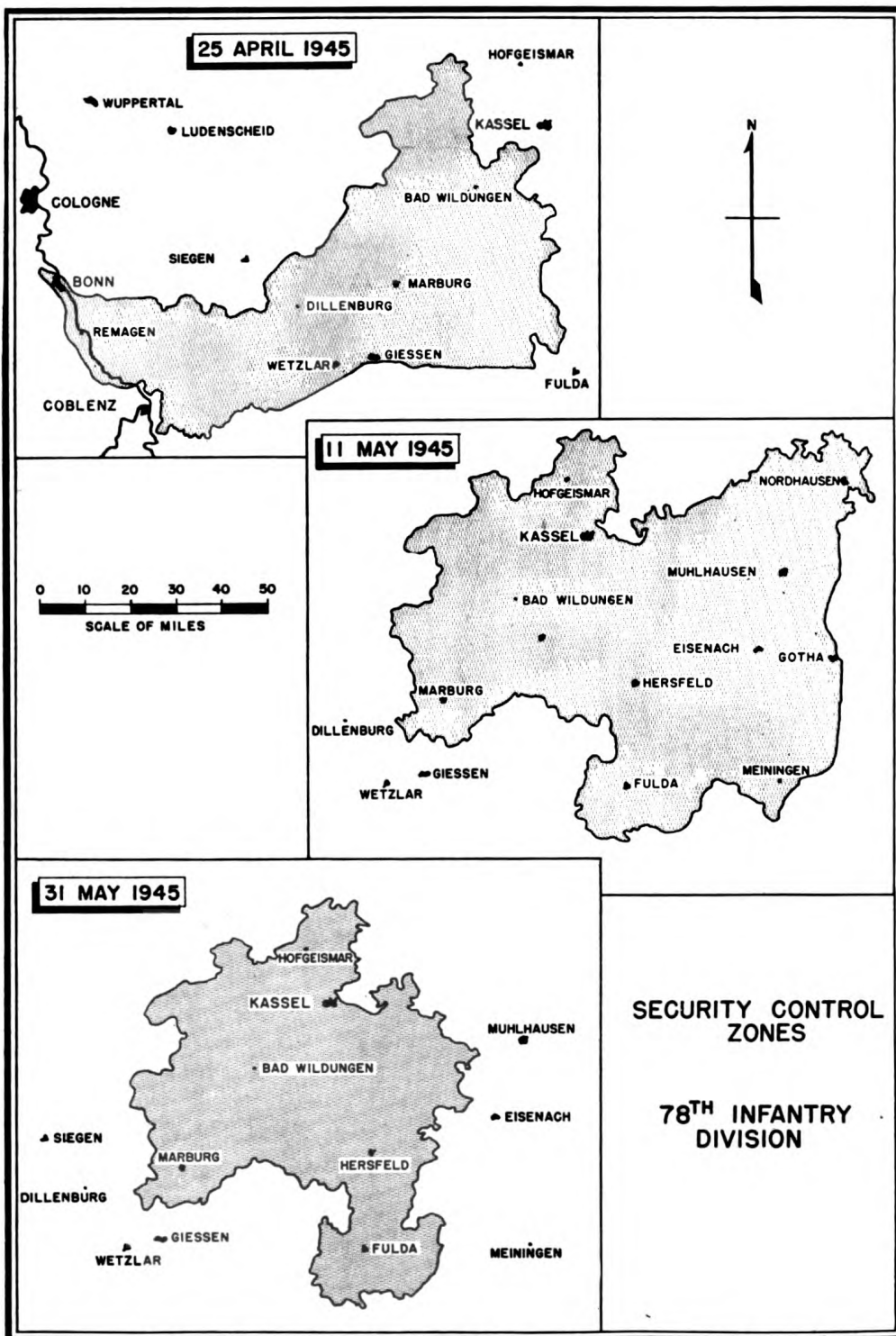
On April 18, after 128 successive days of combat the 78th Division, its Ruhr Pocket mission successfully completed, was taken out of the line for a well earned rest. But it was not a rest for everyone. Quartermaster personnel worked without pause to increase the supplies to the combat units and to make up shortages incurred in battle. In addition to their routine tasks, truck drivers were busily engaged hauling the 78th's toll of prisoners to the rear and taking Lightning men to the First Army rest and pass areas. The break-neck race through the Pocket was a strain on equipment too. Many weapons and vehicles had to be serviced and overhauled by the men of Ordnance Company. That was the meaning of rest for men in the service units. Nine days later the great link-up came. First Army patrols met Red Army troops east of the Elbe River. On May 7 Germany surrendered unconditionally, the surrender documents being signed at Rheims, France.

The war in Europe was over.





CHAPTER 8
OCCUPATION



CHAPTER 8

OCCUPATION

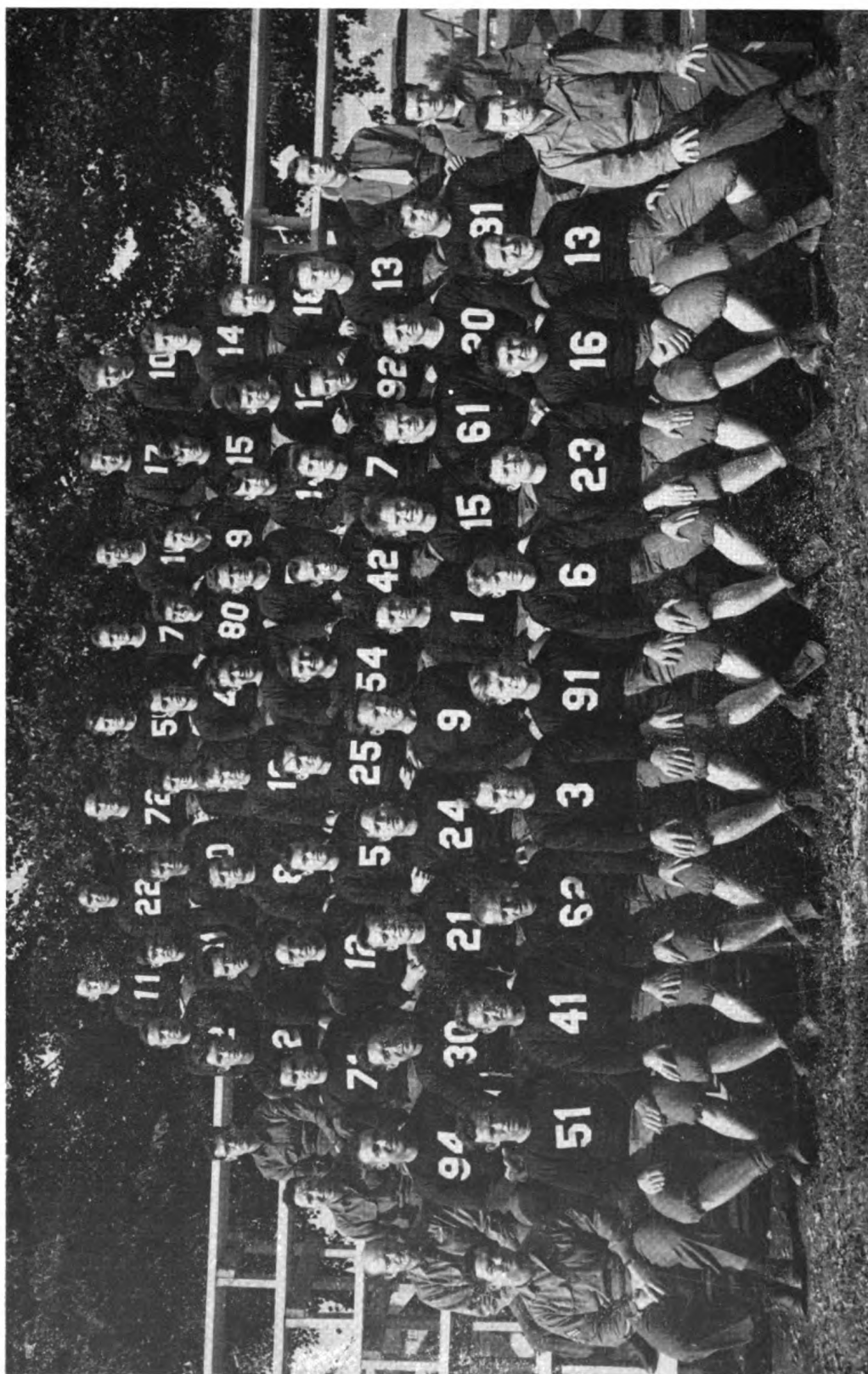
Following the completion of this mission, which was to be its last in combat, the 78th Division withdrew from the Ruhr area on April 18 and moved south to occupy approximately 3,600 square miles of German countryside surrounding Dillenburg, where the Division command post was established. The mission of the Division was to regroup, refit and provide security for First Army lines of communication and rear-area installations, such as supply depots, PW camps, and displaced persons camps. At the same time the Division was placed directly under First Army control and detached from the XVIII Airborne Corps.

All German supply and ammunition depots in the Division area were guarded. Munitions, armament and other war-production plants were seized and closed to production.

Control of the German civilian population was included in the mission of the Division. Curfew hours for civilians were established and civilians were restricted to the *Kreis*, or county, in which they resided. Civilian possession of any weapon was prohibited. The inhabitants of approximately 1,350 towns in the Division area were screened and all wooded areas were searched to apprehend persons without proper credentials and those who might threaten security. In many instances it was found that soldiers of the German Army had assumed civilian status and clothing in an attempt to evade capture. These persons, together with high ranking members of the Nazi Party, were arrested and interned.

For the first time since its commitment to action in December, the Lightning Division was able to relax in relative comfort. Although there had been passes to Paris, Brussels and other cities, days at the Division rest center, and periods when units were withdrawn from the line for a well earned rest, the 78th Division had been in continuous contact with the enemy since December 12, 1944. Now, Lightning soldiers lived in houses ranging from castles to farmhouses. In some instances all modern conveniences were not available but it was warm and dry, and the ingenuity of the American soldier provided many added attractions. Recreational facilities were constructed and men were encouraged to participate in athletics. The PRO section resumed publication of *Lightning*, the Division weekly newspaper.

In addition to fulfilling its security mission, the Division conducted an intensive training program. The 78th Lightning Division was pre-



Lightning's football squad, Germany, 1945

paring itself for a possible move to another theater to help finish the war against Japan.

With VE-day came a sense of relief. It was hard to believe that the war which had ravaged Europe for six years was at last ended. The men of the 78th Infantry Division had well earned their feeling of pride which follows a job well done. The achievements of Lightning men at Kesternich, Schmidt, Schwammenauel Dam, Remagen, the Ruhr Pocket, and a hundred and one other places, less prominent in name, had immeasurably hastened the collapse of the once mighty German Wehrmacht.

But the war in the Pacific was not yet won, and after a day of victory celebration, officers and men turned to the task of preparing for further combat with Japan. This included platoon and company combat exercises, night problems and range work. Particular emphasis was placed on jungle fighting, the Japanese Army, and Japanese methods of warfare.

Now unit censorship was discontinued, to the delight of each soldier and to the unrestrained joy of each unit censor. While a limited number of topics were restricted, soldiers were free to discuss their locations and to write home details of past operations. On May 8 the Division was attached to the XIX Corps of the Ninth Army.

Later the Division area was changed and troops were redispersed to occupy and govern the German province of Kurhessen. On May 14 the Division command post was moved to Bad Wildungen. Here, together with the mission of security, the Division was responsible for the administration of the military government of the province. Control of civilians by means of curfew, patrols and check points continued. In addition, prisoner-of-war discharge centers were set up and operated by Division personnel. At these centers former members of the Wehrmacht were screened and those found eligible were discharged.

In June, Brig. Gen. John K. Rice, Assistant Division Commander, who had been with the 78th from the fall of 1943, left the Division to return to the United States and take command of Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. Succeeding General Rice, Col. John C. MacDonald, commander of the 4th Cavalry Group, was designated Assistant Division Commander and joined the Division at Bad Wildungen.

The future of the Division at this time was uncertain and provided a favorite topic of conversation. "Will we go home?" "Will we stay here?" "Will we be deactivated?" "Will we go to the Pacific?" Finally in June it was announced by higher headquarters that the 78th Division had been designated as Category II, scheduled for return to the United States with the possibility of going to the Pacific Theater.



COLONEL JOHN C. MACDONALD, CAVALRY
Designated Assistant Division Commander July 1945

In July the Division concentrated to undertake intensive training for employment in the Pacific Theater. All elements were moved into Kreise Wolfhagen and Hofgeismar, with Division headquarters in the town of Hofgeismar. Specialists schools were inaugurated within the Division and men were sent to intelligence schools, where they received detailed instructions regarding Japanese tactics and order of battle.

At the same time the Army Information and Education program was instituted, providing men with the opportunity to further their education while serving in the Army. Textbooks for self-teaching courses covering a wide variety of subjects and organized classes with qualified instructors were made available to personnel.

Pass quotas were increased, affording more men the opportunity of visiting Paris, Brussels, the French Riviera, the United Kingdom and, later, Switzerland.

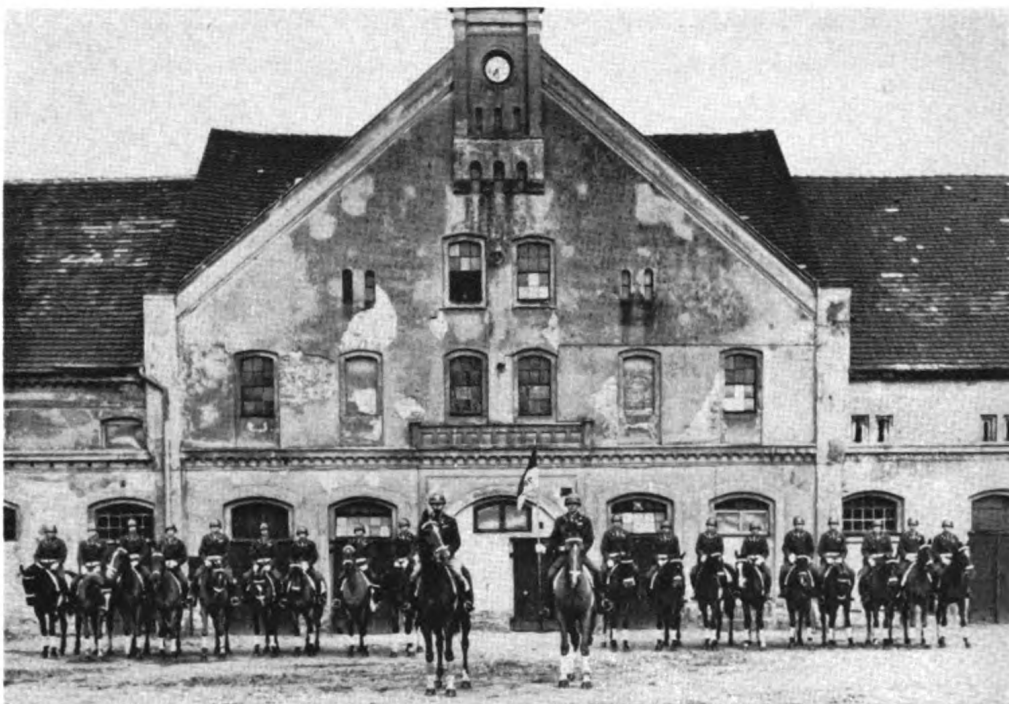
Battalion and regimental baseball teams were organized and inter-battalion and inter-regimental games were played, for Division championship. Rifle teams were also organized and competitive shooting matches were held.

As the Army redeployment program went into effect Lightning men and officers with eighty-five points or more were returned to the United States for discharge. The Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* was eagerly scanned each day for late news concerning redeployment, lowering of required points, and shipping news. Rumors concerning redeployment were rife and rumormongers had a field day.

In late July the Division was attached to the XXIII Corps of the Seventh Army, and participated in Operation Tallyho. During this operation, all civilian traffic was frozen and civilians were not permitted to leave their respective homes. A thorough search was made for contraband and evidence of black-market activities and the credentials of every civilian were examined. In the area of the 78th Division approximately 83,000 civilians were screened and over 900 were detained for lack of proper credentials. Only a limited amount of contraband and no evidence of an organized black market were discovered.

Check raids, on a smaller scale, were conducted by companies and battalions of the Division during the occupation of Kreise Hofgeismar and Wolfhagen. During these raids soldiers of the Lightning Division made a meticulous house-to-house search of the area. Preparations for such operations were secret in order that maximum surprise might be obtained. The startled expressions on the faces of many German citizens, awakened in the cold grey of morning by a squad of Lightning men, indicated that surprise could not have been more complete.

Besides German civilians and prisoners of war, there was another



Horse Platoon of 78th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop

problem which confronted the 78th Division. The problem was caused by displaced persons, people who had been brought into Germany by the Nazis from conquered countries to be used as slave labor. These included men, women, and children from Poland, France, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Latvia and other countries overrun by Germany. Upon the Army fell the problem of feeding, clothing and housing these persons until they could be returned to their respective homes. However, some of these persons were not content with what they received and attempted to loot German houses and farms.

The German civilians respected the men who wore the Lightning insignia. In fact, one German *Bürgermeister* commented, "There will be many Germans who will be sorry when your troops leave here."

Only a few minor acts of sabotage were encountered and no organized resistance was discovered. German men, returning from PW camps, were reported to have threatened to shave the heads of German girls who fraternized with American soldiers, but no head-shaving was reported within the 78th Division area.

Following the capitulation of Japan, on August 16, the Information and Education program was further expanded. Training hours were shortened, the balance of the day being devoted to Information and Education.

More time was devoted to athletics and other forms of recreation.



78th Division guard of honor, Tempelhof Field, Berlin. Honor company of 309th Infantry

Moving-picture theaters were opened, company beerhalls and clubs were established, a baseball diamond was laid out in nearly every village, and football teams began training. Organized hunting parties shot deer, rabbits and wild boar which roamed the countryside, while other soldiers fished for trout in the small mountain streams. Some riding horses were obtained and the 78th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop formed a horse platoon. Some units organized tours of battlefields and members of the Division were able to revisit localities from which they had routed the Germans.

Again the future employment of the Lightning Division was a subject of wide discussion. Now that Japan had been defeated, would the Division remain in Germany, or would it go home? And if it was going home, when would it go? In September the Division was redesignated as Category I, an occupation force.

On September 15 the Commanding General, Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, Jr., was designated Commanding General of XXIII Corps, at Bad Wildungen. General Parker had led the Division since its reactivation at Camp Butner in August 1942, through the long training periods and through combat. Through these years, by War Department order, the Division had lost key personnel repeatedly. Brigadier generals, regimental commanders, officers and noncommissioned officers of all ranks and grades were ordered away at critical times. General Parker, however, continued to lead the Division, through hard times as well as good, until its basic combat mission had been accomplished. The Division weekly newspaper, *Lightning*, summarized General Parker's service in an editorial entitled "A Great Man Leaves."

On a sultry evening three years ago at Camp Butner, N. C., several new officers were on their first hike with Division Headquarters. The pace and the

dusty road were all but getting the better of them. "Migawd," one said to another, "he's the first general I ever saw who could walk your shoes off."

It was like that in all things. "The General" played volleyball until the average man was blue in the face. He went over the obstacle course, played softball and touch football. In other words, "The General" did the things he asked his officers to do and saw to it that his officers did the things required of his enlisted men.

"The General"—Edwin P. Parker, Jr.—put his heart and soul in the Lightning Division the day it was entrusted to him by the War Department. Any man who ever wore our famed patch can say in honesty that the 78th and General Parker are one and the same. No one man was ever more responsible for the success of a unit than General Parker. And no man has been less willing to accept that credit than General Parker.

Through two years of hard work in the States, the General was the strong, guiding force. Time and again he was forced to give up the fine men he, his officers and noncommissioned officers had trained. Lightning-trained men helped to win the war in all theaters of operations.

The importance of "The Team" was a sort of military religion with General Parker. He sought "teamplay" throughout training, throughout combat and after combat. This was in no small part the foundation of the greatness which the 78th achieved in combat.

In saying farewell to his unit commanders and his staff, the General expressed one of his principles which is a reflection of the honesty and greatness of the individual: "Honors which I have received, I wear because of the 78th and the men of the 78th. My earnest advice to you is never forget your men." The General never forgot his men. He made every effort to get them the maximum of everything—in combat and in training. During combat he went to the forward CPs with the two stars shining out of his vehicle. To many, it seemed as though that was asking for it. But the General was going to see his men.

For the brilliant work General Parker has done, and as he would have it, for the work all of you have done, he has been named XXIII Corps commander.

Succeeding General Parker was Maj. Gen. Ray W. Barker, formerly of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

In late September it was announced that the 78th would shortly move to Berlin as an occupational force and preparation for the move was undertaken.

Subsequently the 311th Combat Team was designated to occupy the all-important port of Bremen and the enclave area thereabout which included Bremerhaven.

Thus the 78th Lightning Infantry Division, which had established for itself an outstanding record throughout training, maneuvers and combat, received the honor of becoming, in Berlin, capital city, and in Bremen, first port of the once mighty Reich, the representative occupation force of the United States Army.



APPENDICES

HONOR ROLL

The fortitude, daring and sacrifice of these men will ever remain an inspiration

Abbott, Arthur D. Jr.	Pfc	Bell, Jay	T/4	Boyes, Robert G.	2d Lt
Abraham, Irwin	Pfc	Bembow, William V.	Cpl	Bozochovic, Edward J.	Pvt
Abraham, Russell E.	Pvt	Bencohen, Gideon	Pfc	Bozzarello, Attilio J.	Pvt
Abramczyk, Henry M.	Sgt	Benjamin, Russell C.	Pfc	Bracker, Don C. M.	2d Lt
Acker, Eugene H.	Pvt	Benn, Harry C.	Pfc	Bradburry, Winston V.	T/4
Adams, Manley D. Jr.	Pfc	Bennett, LeRoy E.	Pfc	Bradley, Frederick P.	Pfc
Adcock, C. A.	Pfc	Bennett, Lloyd S.	Pvt	Brammer, Thomas E.	Pvt
Adcock, Elbert M.	T/5	Bennett, Ross	Pvt	Brack, Joseph	S/Sgt
Akin, Robert E.	Pfc	Bennett, Sydney F.	Sgt	Brandenburg, Calvin C.	T/5
Alamo, Thomas E.	Sgt	Bennett, Thomas F.	Pfc	Branson, Thomas G.	Pfc
Alexander, J. R.	Pvt	Berger, Normund F.	Pfc	Breitmeyer, Hazen	Pvt
Aliani, Dominick J.	Sgt	Berggren, Kenneth R.	Pfc	Brey, Kenneth W.	Capt
Allabaugh, Donald J.	S/Sgt	Berkebile, Willard W.	Pvt	Bright, Thomas G.	Capt
Allan, Kenneth R.	2d Lt	Bernardini, Albert	S/Sgt	Brinegar, Elmer	Pfc
Allen, Donald L.	Pvt	Bernstein, Phillip	1st Lt	Brockwell, Paul H.	Sgt
Allen, Willard J. Jr.	Pvt	Berry, Carl C.	Pfc	Brody, Calvin S.	Pfc
Alo, Anthony J.	Pfc	Berry, Charles J.	Pfc	Bromley, Charles W.	Pvt
Altfather, Nevin C.	Pfc	Berry, William C.	Pfc	Bronson, Lindley	Pvt
Amoroso, Carmelo J.	Pfc	Besner, Truman G.	Pfc	Brookman, Robert P.	Pfc
Anderson, Deyrell C.	Pfc	Bestul, Luther J.	Sgt	Brooks, Sturme W.	Pfc
Anderson, Raymond E.	Pvt	Bettencourt, Americus P.	Pvt	Brown, Alexander G.	Pvt
Anderson, Robert D.	S/Sgt	Bevilacqua, Alfonso J.	S/Sgt	Brown, Andrew	Sgt
Anderson, Robert G.	Pfc	Biederman, Carl A. *	S/Sgt	Brown, Donald R.	S/Sgt
Anderson, Rudolph A.	Pvt	Bierman, Russell F.	Sgt	Brown, Ernest S.	S/Sgt
Andes, John H.	Pfc	Bigbee, Fred J.	Cpl	Brown, Eugene	Pfc
Antol, Frank	T/5	Bigos, Walter F.	Pvt	Brown, John W.	Pfc
Applin, Archie A. M.	Pfc	Bilderback, Bobbie J.	Pfc	Brown, Nicholas V.	Pfc
Aronson, Edward	T/5	Bilowich, John	Pvt	Brown, Paul E.	Pfc
Ashley, Garland G.	Pvt	Bindreiff, Laurence W.	Pvt	Brown, William H.	Pfc
Aulenbach, William B.	1st Sgt	Birch, William J.	Pvt	Browne, Addison B.	Pvt
Aureli, Angelo A.	Pfc	Bishop, Horace H.	Pfc	Bruce, Elza E.	Pfc
Austin, William D.	S/Sgt	Bishop, Houston	S/Sgt	Bryan, Harold W.	Pvt
Axelrod, Seymour M.	Pfc	Bitterman, Frederick D.	Pfc	Buccigrossi, Anthony R.	Pfc
Ayers, Bernard L.	Pfc	Bizzoco, Angelo R.	Pfc	Buchanan, Gordon R.	Pfc
Azario, Ottavio	Pfc	Black Edward H.	Sgt	Buchanan, Harry R.	Pvt
Baeckl, Howard J.	Pfc	Black, Harold W.	T/4	Buckles, Arthur C.	Pfc
Bailey, Herbert P.	Pfc	Black, Seymour	Pfc	Buckles, Gerald F.	Sgt
Baisey, Dillard B. Jr.	Pfc	Black, Wilford M.	Pfc	Buell, Theodore R.	T/Sgt
Baker, Orville A.	Pfc	Blackwell, Claude	S/Sgt	Budden, Burrell B.	2d Lt
Baker, William H. Jr.	Pfc	Blackwell, Howard R.	Pfc	Bullock, Thomas W.	Sgt
Ball, George W.	Pvt	Blain, Robert R.	2d Lt	Burbach, Harold J.	T/5
Ball, James L.	Capt	Blake, Wallace E.	Pvt	Burden, James R.	Pfc
Ballinger, Willis A.	Pvt	Blanchard, Ovelo T.	Pfc	Burdick, Eugene F.	1st Lt
Bane, John B.	Pfc	Blankenship, Connor A.	Pfc	Burgren, William A. Jr.	Pvt
Barata, Donald G.	Pfc	Blatnick, Anthony	Pfc	Burgo, Vincent	Pfc
Barbee, Sam S.	Pfc	Blinks, David A.	Pvt	Burkardt, Robert B.	S/Sgt
Barebo, Champion C.	Pfc	Blitz, Philip	T/5	Burkey, Albert R. *	Pvt
Barefield, James A.	Sgt	Blitzer, Morris	S/Sgt	Burley, Wilson L. Jr.	Lt Col
Barga, Marvin J.	Pfc	Blum, Jack	2d Lt	Burnett, Albert	S/Sgt
Barker, William J.	S/Sgt	Blunk, Richard R.	Pfc	Burnham, John T. Jr.	Sgt
Barksdale, Harry E.	Pfc	Boarman, James N.	T/4	Burnham, Orland N.	T/5
Barnes, George E.	Pvt	Bobb, Virgil F.	2d Lt	Burnor, Henry W. Jr.	Pfc
Barnes, Richard E.	Pvt	Bocanelli, Fred J.	S/Sgt	Burns, Jack L.	Pfc
Barnett, Bernard	T/5	Bocknek, Harvey	Cpl	Burns, James R.	2d Lt
Barrick, Robert E.	Pfc	Bogan, John E.	Pfc	Burrue, Carlos Y.	Pfc
Barrick, Russell	Pfc	Boggs, Ruby C. Jr.	S/Sgt	Burson, Joe W.	Pvt
Barron, Joseph J.	T/Sgt	Bogumil, Norman A.	Pfc	Bushey, Charles E.	Pvt
Barry, John W.	Cpl	Boman, Lynn E.	Pfc	Butera, Charles J.	Pfc
Barter, Maurice H. Jr.	S/Sgt	Bone, James H.	Pvt	Butkowski, John S.	Pfc
Barthel, Robert E.	T/5	Bonin, Clarence E.	Pfc	Byrnes, Jerrold W.	T/5
Bartolotta, Settino F.	Pfc	Bonner, James R.	Capt		
Barton, Charles F.	Pfc	Bonsignore, Sol	Pfc	Cady, Marshall E.	Pfc
Barton, Richard L.	Pfc	Boore, Milton P.	T/4	Cafarella, Felix A.	Pfc
Basalyga, Walter	Pvt	Borcherding, Vernon L.	Pvt	Cahill, Lee M.	1st Lt
Base, Millard B.	Sgt	Borden, Paul L. Jr.	1st Lt	Cahow, Robert T. *	Pfc
Bastuk, Nick	Pfc	Borish, Hyman A.	Pfc	Caldwell, James	S/Sgt
Bayles, Marion E. Jr.	T/5	Bornstein, Harry M.	Pfc	Callio, Charles Jr.	Pvt
Bean, Arthur J.	Pfc	Borreggine, Paul J.	Pfc	Cameron, Adrian R.	Pfc
Beardslee, Ray M.	Pfc	Boseman, Harold R.	Pvt	Camp, Francisco	Pfc
Beaver, Floyd A.	Pfc	Boshell, William H.	Pfc	Campagnaoni, Arthur D.	Pvt
Beck, William U. Jr.	Pvt	Bostard, George R. Sr.	Pvt	Campbell, Cortlandt G.	Sgt
Beeler, Donald M.	Sgt	Boucher, Armand S.	Pvt	Canci, Anthony A.	Pfc
Beether, Mitchell	Pfc	Bouffard, Edward J.	Pfc	Cannizzo, Charles	Pfc
Behrends, Richard A.	Pfc	Bowden, Paul E.	Pfc	Carbine Leroy A.	Pfc
Beidel, Paul H.	Pvt	Bowers, Robert W.	Pfc	Carlberg, Robert E.	Pvt
Reideman, George W.	Pfc	Bowman, James K.	Capt	Carlson, Frank L.	M/Sgt
	Pvt	Boyer, Arlan A.	Pvt	Carlson, Sivert J.	Sgt

* Missing in Action.

Carnathan, Newvaughn	T/5	Craven, Verona	Pvt	Douglas, Lowell V.	T/5
Carner, Carl C.	2d Lt	Crawford, Herman L.	Pfc	Douthitt, Edward E.	2d Lt
Carolan, Paul E.*	Pvt	Crawford, Glenn A.	Pfc	Dowell, James R.	Pfc
Carr, Gerald C.	T/Sgt	Crawford, Otis B. Jr.	Pfc	Doyle, Thomas P.	T/5
Carr, Samuel H.	Pfc	Creety, Edmond P.	Pvt	Doyle, Willie M.	Pfc
Carroll, Milton R.	S/Sgt	Cregor, Waymon L. Jr.	Pvt	Doyon, Gerard J.	Sgt
Carrothers, Ralph C.	Sgt	Creps, Robert J.	Pfc	Driscoll, Gordon A.	S/Sgt
Carter, Dehlmain J.	S/Sgt	Crittendon, Arlie	Pfc	Driskell, Regis H.	Sgt
Carter, Edward M.	Sgt	Crowe, Francis X.	Sgt	Dristas, James L.	T/5
Carter, Joe	Pfc	Cudnik, Michael R.	Pfc	Drosd, Jerome I.	Pfc
Carver, John F.	Pfc	Culling, Arthur F. Jr.	Pfc	Dudek, Edward H.	Cpl
Carver, Robert O.	Pfc	Culver, George S.	Sgt	Duffy, John C.	Sgt
Carver, Wilson A.	Pvt	Cumming, Robert F.	Pvt	Dunlap, Mervie R.	Pvt
Carwile, John L.	Pvt	Curtis, Kingsley	Pfc	Dunlap, Riley W. Jr.	Pfc
Casato, Mario A.	Sgt			Dunne, Edward V.	Pfc
Cass, Robert T.	Sgt	Dabbs, Julius L.	Pfc	Dupuis, Henry P.	2d Lt
Casselman, William W.	Pfc	Dabbs, Laurence R.	Pvt	Durak, John J.	Pvt
Castellanos, Bartholme	Pfc	Dabney, William R. Jr.*	1st Lt	D'Urbano, Dominick D.	Pfc
Catlin, Elmer W.	Sgt	Dailey, Daniel G.	Pfc	Dvorak, James F.	Pfc
Caylor, Frank H. Jr.	Pfc	Dailey, John I.	Pvt	Dykes, John F.	Cpl
Chadwick, William A.	Pvt	Dale, Daniel W.	Sgt	Dykstra, Ervin L.	Sgt
Chamberlain, Howard E.	Sgt	Dale, Wayne W.	Pvt	Dziepak, Henry J.	Cpl
Chamberland, Roland	Pvt	Daley, James F.	Pfc		
Chapman, Garnett G.	Pfc	Dalton, Glenn O.	Pfc	Eagen, Marshall J.	Pfc
Chapman, Melvin E.	S/Sgt	Daneker, Charles W.*	Pvt	Earle, Fred R.	2d Lt
Chapman, Paul L.	Pfc	Daugherty, Bruce B.	Pvt	Earles, Herman D.	Cpl
Chappel, Hubert W.	Sgt	Davenport, James H.	Sgt	Edelstein, Robert H.	Pfc
Charles, Henry M.	T/5	Davenport, Thomas F.	Pfc	Edens, James E. Jr.	Pfc
Charles, Sam J.	Pfc	David, Robert G.	T/Sgt	Edgin, James W.	Sgt
Chastain, Waymon	Pfc	Davies, James E.	1st Lt	Edwards, Arthur J.	Pvt
Cheek, D. C.	S/Sgt	Davis, Borden D.	S/Sgt	Edwards, Larry E.	Pfc
Cherry, Elvis E.	Pvt	Davis, Eugene R.	Pfc	Eiffenger, Gerald F.	Pfc
Cherry, Richard C.	Pfc	Davis, Jack T.	S/Sgt	Eichelberger, Earl E.	Pfc
Chiaramonte, Anthony J.	Pvt	Davis, James L.	Pvt	Ellinger, George A.	Sgt
Chiljian, Masis G.	Pvt	Davis, Lowman R.	Pfc	Ellis, William J.	1st Lt
Chin, Bok H.	Pvt	Davis, Robert E.	Pvt	Elwell, Norel E.	Sgt
Chodynicky, Edward J.	Sgt	Davis, William C.	T/Sgt	Engle, Charles D.	T/Sgt
Christenson, Albert	Pfc	Davison, Edward G.	Pfc	Erickson, Harold A.	S/Sgt
Christianson, Charles H.	Pvt	Davy, Hilton L.	Pfc	Erstus, Theodore R.	Pfc
Christman, Robert E.	Pfc	Dawkins, Edgar J.	Pfc	Etter, Paul L.	Pfc
Cicatelli, Domenick P.	Pfc	Day, Robert	Pfc	Evanchuck, Paul	Pfc
Cieminski, Kenneth J.	Pfc	Dean, John H.	Pfc	Evans, Bill W.	Pvt
Cirella, Carmelo L.	T/Sgt	DeBella, Cosimo	Pfc	Evans, Charles R.	Pfc
Cisar, Earl H.	Sgt	DeBoer, Quentin A.	Sgt	Exline, Robert R. Jr.	Pfc
Civiello, James F.	Cpl	DeBold, Joseph R.	Cpl		
Civils, Albert J.	S/Sgt	DeFrancisco, Patrick J.	Pfc	Fanshier, Thomas C.	Pfc
Claasen, Herbert L.	Pfc	DeGraff, Harold J.	Sgt	Farmer, Robert B.	Pfc
Clark, Ray S.	Pvt	DeGraffenreid, Billy J.	Pvt	Farrah, Hasib A.	Cpl
Clark, Alonzo L.	Pfc	DeLaCruz, Jose	Pfc	Farrell, Bernard J.	Pfc
Clayton, Richard F.	S/Sgt	Delassandro, Leonard J.	Sgt	Farrell, William J.	S/Sgt
Clements, Harold W.	T/Sgt	DeLeon, Agapito Jr.	Pfc	Farris, Alphonse	Pvt
Cline, Douglas W.	Sgt	DeLoach, Robert M.	T/5	Fattoruso, Anthony C.	Pfc
Clolinger, Jack	Pfc	DeLozier, Wilfred H.	Pvt	Faust, Robert F.	Pfc
Clothier, Bill E.	1st Lt	Delsipee, Harold J.	1st Lt	Fawcett, Fred W.	Pfc
Coffey, James J.	Cpl	DeMaranville, Kerby C.	Pfc	Feinberg, Bernard	Pvt
Cogliandro, Philip F.	Pvt	Dempfle, Francis N.*	Pfc	Feinberg, Morris	Pvt
Cohen, Aaron A.	Cpl	Dempsey, Jack	Pfc	Feinstein, Jerome	Sgt
Coldwell, Frank H.	S/Sgt	Demski, Harold F.	Pvt	Felch, Harry J. Jr.	Pfc
Coleman, Marvis L.	Pvt	Devietro, Gerald J.	Pfc	Feldman, Gerald	Pfc
Collins, Robert W.	S/Sgt	Deweese, Charley R. Jr.	Pfc	Feldman, Myer	Pfc
Collins, Sidney L.	Pfc	Deyton, Paul F.	Pfc	Feraco, Patsy S.	Pfc
Celster, Robert A.	Pvt	Dhalla, Charles L.	Pvt	Ferrara, Eugene	T/4
Columbus, George C.	Sgt	Dickman, Marvin A.	Pvt	Ferron, Robert E.	Pfc
Compton, William E.	Pfc	Dickson, Arthur L.	Pvt	Ferrucci, Frank V.	Pfc
Connell, Herman E. Jr.	Pfc	Dieter, Ferdinand G.	Pfc	Ficht, Henry C.	T/5
Conn, Henry A.	Pvt	Dilbert, William F.	Pvt	Field, Elmer	Pfc
Conrad, Frank	Pfc	Diller, Harold H.	Cpl	Field, Robert W.	2d Lt
Cook, Floyd W.	T/5	Dingman, Earl O.	Pfc	Figus, Irvin B.	Pfc
Cook, Marcel B.*	Sgt	Digh, Paul C.*	Pvt	Fillingim, Harry T.	Pfc
Cook, Robert E.	T/4	Dively, Harland C.	Pfc	Fiorello, Michael F.	Pfc
Cook, Walter C.	T/5	Dixon, Floyd C.	S/Sgt	Fischer, John R.	Pfc
Cooley, William R.	Pfc	Dixon, George R.	Pvt	Fischer, Robert J.	Pvt
Coon, Francis E.	Pfc	Dlugosz, Edward W.	Pfc	Fishburn, Donald D.	S/Sgt
Cooper, Dwight E.	Pvt	Doan, Edward S.	Sgt	Fisher, Carl F.	Sgt
Corbin, William A.	T/5	Dobbs, Milton S.	T/Sgt	Fisher, Harold R.	Sgt
Coss, John R.	Pfc	Dober, Earl	T/5	FitzGerrell, Robert J.	T/Sgt
Couchman, Robert W.	S/Sgt	Dobosh, Andrew	T/5	Fitzpatrick, David B.	Pfc
Coughlin, Robert P.	Pfc	Dobson, James L.	Pvt	Flanagan, Ernest L. Jr.*	Sgt
Courand, Peter J.	Pfc	Dohl, William H.	Pvt	Fleegle, Charles L.	Pfc
Covert, Wallace A.	S/Sgt	Dollard, Bill L.	Pfc	Fleury, Charles L.	Sgt
Covington, Louis J.	S/Sgt	Dombrowski, Walter J.	T/5	Flick, John L.	Pfc
Cox, James C.	Pvt	Donahue, Charles P.	Pvt	Fliss, Joseph N.	T/4
Cox, Lionel R.	S/Sgt	Dohn, James B.	Pvt	Flores, Delfino C.	S/Sgt
Cox, Robert M.	Cpl	Dottl, John E.	Pvt	Foister, James L.	Pfc
Coyle, William J.	2d Lt	Doty, George B.	T/Sgt	Foley, William E.	Pfc
Crane, David L.	Pvt	Doty, Robert E.	S/Sgt	Fontaine, Albert S.	Pvt
Crane, Ira J.	Pvt	Douberly, Marvin	S/Sgt	Foral, George J. Sr.	Sgt
Crates, William C.	Pfc	Doughty, William B.	Cpl	Forbes, James R.	2d Lt

Ford, James L.	Pfc	Griese, Norman W.	Cpl	Hewitt, William W.	Pfc
Ford, John J.	Sgt	Griffith, John W.	Pfc	Hickey, Charles E.	Sgt
Forster, James V.	Sgt	Grimmer, Robert H.	T/3	Hicks, Floyd W.	Pfc
Fortune, Clifton A.	Pfc	Griner, Robert L.	1st Lt	Hicks, James W.	Pvt
Foster, James A.	Pfc	Groceman, William E. Jr.	2d Lt	Highlander, Ervin L.	Pfc
Fox, Charles W.	Pvt	Gross, Rodman A.	Pvt	Hildenbrand, Bernard	Pfc
Fox, Keith B.	Pfc	Groves, Kenneth E.	T/5	Hill, Gerald D.	Pfc
Fox, Roger	Pfc	Gruber, John D.	Pfc	Hill, Rodolfo T.	Pfc
Frank, Elmer E.	S/Sgt	Guerino, Frank A.	Pvt	Hines, Richard E.	Pfc
Fredericks, Marvin D.	Pvt	Guerrero, Alejo F.	Pvt	Hinkle, Bencil J.	Pvt
Fredericks, Paul D.	T/Sgt	Guffey, John W.	Pfc	Hinkley, Robert D.	Pfc
Freeman, Hugh P.	Sgt	Gurney, William W.	S/Sgt	Hinnershitz, Clair R.	Pfc
Freiborg, Herman P.	Pfc	Gusch, Joseph T.	Sgt	Hobbs, Hilmer W.	S/Sgt
Freiderich, Francis A.	Pfc	Gust, Edward A.	Sgt	Hobbs, John D.	T/5
Freundl, Richard J.	Sgt	Gustafson, Elmer W.	Pfc	Hoefgen, Warren D.	Pfc
Fricks, Robert L.	S/Sgt	Guthrie, Paul L.	Pvt	Hoffecker, Robert V.	Pfc
Fried, Leon W.	2d Lt	Gutierrez, David L.	Pvt	Holly, John S.	T/4
Frost, Darrel F.	Pfc	Guttery, Gordon L.	Pvt	Holmes, Thomas J.	Pvt
Frye, Robert L.	Pfc	Gwaltney, Howell C. Jr.*	Pfc	Hols, James F.	Pfc
Fuller, Paul Jr.	Pfc			Honena, Matthew	Pvt
Funk, Norman A.	Pvt	Haas, Gene F.	Cpl	Hurowitz, Sol	Pfc
Furbie, Charles E.	Pvt	Haddad, Edward	Pfc	Houck, William C.	2d Lt
Furr, William F.	S/Sgt	Hahn, Raymond E.	Pfc	Howard, Charles E.	Pfc
Fye, Ned E.	Pvt	Halecki, Leo S.	Sgt	Howard, Lee B.	Pfc
Flystra, Raymond H.	T/5	Haley, Thomas J.	Pfc	Howard, Neal D.	Sgt
		Hall, Leroy I.	Pfc	Howell, Carl W.	Pvt
Gabhart, Vernon L.	Pfc	Hall, Milton I.	Sgt	Howska, Francis	Sgt
Gabriel, Christian J.	Sgt	Halter, Joseph J.	Pfc	Hrach, Charles L.	Pfc
Gale, Arthur W.	Pfc	Hamby, Luther W. Jr.	Pvt	Hrna, Edward L.	Pvt
Galliard, Lyle E.	S/Sgt	Hamby, Thomas W.	S/Sgt	Hubbard, Paul F.	S/Sgt
Gantt, Wilbur k.	Pfc	Hamilton, Daniel F.	2d Lt	Hubbell, Harry C.	Pfc
Garcia, Charles A.	S/Sgt	Hammerling, Fred L.	S/Sgt	Hudson, James C.	Pvt
Garcia, Henaro	Pfc	Hancock, Lynn C.	Cpl	Hudson, Mark R. Jr.	Maj
Garner, Francis M.	Pfc	Handel, Ashur A.	Pfc	Huenefeld, William E.	Sgt
Garner, Roy L.	Pvt	Haney, Fay T.	Pvt	Hufford, Glenn D.	Pfc
Garrison, Harley D. Jr.	Pfc	Haney, John A.	Pfc	Huggins, John E.	Sgt
Gates, Victor W.	T/Sgt	Hansen, William F.	Sgt	Hull, Joseph C.	Pvt
Gatzke, Glen G.	Sgt	Hanson, Leo E.	T/5	Hunt, Charles P.	Pfc
Gavaghan, James J.	S/Sgt	Harback, Robert G.	Pfc	Hunt, Keith E.	S/Sgt
Geau, William S.	T/5	Harbor, Richard O.	Pvt	Hunter, Charles E.	T/5
Geib, Robert E.	Pvt	Harden, Eugene	Cpl	Hunter, David D.	Pvt
Geisler, Lyle A.	Cpl	Hardin, Morris D.	Sgt	Hunter, Willard G.	Pfc
Gendler, William	Pfc	Hardy, Roy	Pvt	Huntman, Roy B.	Pvt
Gerard, Roy G.	Pfc	Hargett, Jack	Pfc	Husereau, Rosario J.	Pfc
Gettys, Raymond	T/5	Harman, Marvin A.	Pvt	Huss, LaVon E.	Pfc
Gibson, Samuel A. Jr.	Capt	Harper, Richard M.	Pvt	Husak, Leo J.*	S/Sgt
Gilbert, Abraham	Pvt	Harper, William M.	T/Sgt	Hutchins, James	Pvt
Gilbert, Franklin	Pvt	Harpster, Marion F.	Pvt	Hyney, Carl M.	T/5
Gilbert, George	Pfc	Harr, Melvin L.	Pfc	Hyett, Henry T.	Pvt
Gilbert, Harold N.	Sgt	Harris, Earl R. Sr.	Pfc		
Gilchrist, Kenneth M.	Pvt	Harris, James F.	Pfc	Ingram, Lester	Pvt
Gill, Thurman N.	Pfc	Harris, James W.	Pfc	Irti, Joseph A.	Sgt
Gillis, Robert	Pvt	Harrison, William B.	Pvt	Isaacs, Earn N.	Pfc
Gimbel, Ronald E.	T/Sgt	Harryman, Dayton L.	Pfc		
Ginn, Lacy A.	Pvt	Hart, Willett L.	Pfc	Jackovich, Alex	Pvt
Ginter, Allen V.	Pfc	Hart, William F.	Pvt	Jackson, Lewis S.	Pfc
Girton, Richard D.	Cpl	Hartgrove, Samuel V.	Pfc	Jacobson, Harold W.	S/Sgt
Gisclair, Raoul D.	Pvt	Hartley, Stanley L.	Pfc	Jacoby, Robert C.	Pfc
Giudici, Frank J.	Pfc	Hartshorn, John L.*	Pfc	Jaenicke, Edward P.	Sgt
Gladdish, Lee P.	Pvt	Hartung, Paul L.	Pfc	Jagiello, Sigmund A.	T/5
Gleim, Ernest J. Jr.	Pvt	Hartz, James A.	T/5	Jamieson, Andrew D. Jr.	2d Lt
Gliarmis, Richard D.	S/Sgt	Hartzell, Richard L.	T/4	Jamieson, Donald P.	2d Lt
Glunt, Robert E.	Pvt	Harvey, James J.	Pfc	Jasinski, John	Pvt
Goddard, Maurice C.	Pfc	Hatt, Lloyd E.	Sgt	Jay, Morris B.	Cpl
Goldberg, Isadore E.	Pfc	Haynes, Floyd J.	Pfc	Jenkins, Robert C.	Pvt
Gomez, Jose	Pfc	Haynes, Henry R.	2d Lt	Jenkins, Walter L. Jr.	Pfc
Goodman, Leonard	Pvt	Haynes, Lawrence D.	S/Sgt	Jenkins, William P.	T/Sgt
Goodson, Hewell I.	Pvt	Hayes, Harold M.	Cpl	Jennings, Archie L.*	Cpl
Goodwin, Apolis N. Jr.	Sgt	Head, Cecil F.	Cpl	Jennings, Charles G.	Pvt
Goodwin, William J.	Pfc	Heath, Andrew C.	Capt	Jennings, Daryl L.	Pfc
Gordon, Robert H.	T/5	Heatherly, Maynard W.	Pfc	Jeschko, John Jr.	Pvt
Gorman, John F.	S/Sgt	Heckathorn, Louis J.	Pfc	Jessup, William S.	Pvt
Goushakjian, Steven	Sgt	Hedger, William J. Jr.	Pvt	Jester, James W.	Pfc
Grady, John B. Jr.*	Pfc	Heer, Naaman N.	Pfc	Johnson, David F.	Pvt
Grage, Glen E.	Pfc	Heiple, Robert H.	Cpl	Johnson, Harold L.	Pfc
Graham, William L. Jr.	Pfc	Helbig, Roy A.	Pfc	Johnson, Joseph	Pvt
Gramberg, Henry A.*	2d Lt	Henderson, Lawrence G.	Pvt	Johnson, Raymond C.	S/Sgt
Grandmont, Rene J.	Pvt	Hendren, John C. Jr.	Pvt	Johnson, Tilford A.	Pfc
Grant, Jack C.	2d Lt	Hendrix, Marvin G.	S/Sgt	Johnston, Herman M.	Pvt
Grant, Robert G.	Sgt	Henne, George A.	Pvt	Joncas, Alexander M.	2d Lt
Gray, Palmer L.	S/Sgt	Hennessey, Harold G. Jr.	Pfc	Jones, Dean W.	T/5
Graziano, William T.	S/Sgt	Henry, Robert O.	Pvt	Jones, Frank R.	Pfc
Green, Robert C.	Pvt	Henry, Robert P.	T/5	Jones, Harry E.	Pvt
Greenwald, George E.	Pvt	Henson, John H.	Pvt	Jones, James H.	Pvt
Greenway, O. B.	Pfc	Hesley, Maitland L.	Sgt	Jones, Raymond W.	Pvt
Greenwood, Edward H.	Pfc	Hess, William H.	S/Sgt	Jones, Reginald D.	Sgt
Gregory, Ava J.	Pfc	Hesson, Meade O. Jr.	S/Sgt	Jones, Robert E.	Pfc
Gregory, Robert N.	T/5	Hester, Leonard D.	Sgt	Jones, Roy W.	Pfc

Jordan, James M.	Pfc	Lambiase, David Jr.*	Pvt	Martwig, George W.	Pfc
Jordan, Kayle K.	Pfc	Lamoreaux, Al	Sgt	Maskell, John Jr.	Pfc
Jordan, Venable V.	Pfc	Lancaster, Raymond F.	T/5	Massicotte, Walter J.	Pvt
Jordan, William A.	S/Sgt	Landes, Margel S.	Pvt	Masters, Harold S.	S/Sgt
Jorgensen, Frederick E.	Pvt	Landry, Brian R.	Pvt	Mathews, Clanton G.	Pfc
Judy, Marvin D.	Pfc	Lane, Frank	Pfc	Mathias, Carl H.	Pvt
Kachoian, Jasper	Pfc	Langdon, Roy W.	Pvt	Matson, Roland E.	1st Lt
Kacuciewicz, Stanley	1st Lt	Lanifero, Felix M.	Pvt	Matta, Charles V.	Pfc
Kalenski, Stanley S.	Pvt	Lann, George Y. Jr.	Pvt	Matthews, Herbert R.	Pfc
Kallenberger, Edward*	Pfc	Lapin, Saul	Pvt	Mattis, LeRoy W.	Pfc
Kallevig, Alvin O.	Pvt	Larsen, William G.	Pvt	Mayer, Charles	Pvt
Kampler, Bernard	Pvt	Larzelere, Charles W.	Pvt	McAfee, Felton D.	Pfc
Kaser, Melvin F.	Pfc	Lash, Luther E. Sr.	Pvt	McAllister, Clarence W.	2d Lt
Kasper, Raymond A.	S/Sgt	Lau, Hong F.	Pfc	McAteer, Raymond D.	Pfc
Kasten, Earl J.*	Sgt	Lautanen, Ramon L.	Pvt	McBrayer, William G.	Pvt
Kaufman, Philip G.	Pfc	Lauterbach, Sebastian P. Jr.	Pvt	McBride, Dewaine J.	S/Sgt
Keating, Arnold T.	Sgt	Lavoie, Paul M.	Pfc	McBride, Eugene G.	Sgt
Keeling, Max D.	Pvt	Lawrence, Barton R.	Cpl	McBroom, Robert O.	Pfc
Keith, Harris M.	Pfc	Lawson, Harold J.	Pfc	McCabe, Duane A.	Sgt
Keith, Troy E.	Pfc	Lea, John A.	Pvt	McCall, John H.	Pfc
Keller, James E.	Pfc	Lederer, Henry W.	Pfc	McCarthy, Joseph B.	Pfc
Kelley, John E.	Pvt	Lee, John W. Jr.	Pfc	McCormick, Francis X.	Pfc
Kelley, Jonah E.	S/Sgt	Leff, Jerome	Pvt	McCauley, Paul C.	Pfc
Kelley, Richard W.	2d Lt	Lemon, Gordon H.	Pfc	McClear, Donald J.	Pfc
Kellogg, Jack E.	Pfc	Lemons, Merlin J.	Pfc	McClellan, Frank A.	Pfc
Kellum, William F.	Pvt	Lencham, Robert J.	S/Sgt	McCombie, Claude J.	Pvt
Kelsh, Carroll E.	Pfc	Lenz, Charles S.	Pvt	McConihay, Emmons P.	Pfc
Kemmerer, Vernon L. Jr.	Sgt	Leon, Robert K.	Pvt	McCoy, Craig D.	Pvt
Kempf, Theodore	Pfc	Lester, John E.	2d Lt	McCoy, Virgil E.	Pfc
Kennedy, Bennett K.	Pfc	Letsos, John M.	Pfc	McCracken, Allen C.	Pfc
Kenner, John L.	Pvt	LeVan, Daniel	Pvt	McCray, Martin L.	Pfc
Kenney, Douglas C.	Pvt	Lewandowski, Leo Jr.	Pfc	McCue, Donald P.	Pfc
Kerley, James T.	Pfc	Lewis, Byron C.	Pfc	McCurdy, Horace M.	Pvt
Kershaw, Robert E.	T/5	Lewis, Marvin L.	Pfc	McDermott, Rodney J.	Pfc
Kessing, Robert J.	Pvt	Lewis, Robert Y. Jr.	Sgt	McDonough, John E.	2d Lt
Kester, Paul H.	Pfc	Liedl, William G.	Pvt	McElhatten, Harold L.	Sgt
Kietzman, Frederick W.	Cpl	Limerick, Leonard L.	Pfc	McElhenny, Roy R. Jr.	Pvt
Kiggins, Wayne D.	Pfc	Lincoln, Andrew E.	Pvt	McGarrigle, Cornelius N. Jr.	Pfc
Kilburn, Stanton J.	S/Sgt	Lindahl, Glen E.	Sgt	McGirr, Russell B.	S/Sgt
Kilian, Edwin A.	T/Sgt	Lindenthaler, Corlies J.	Sgt	McGortey, James R.	S/Sgt
Killam, Leonard G. Jr.*	Cpl	Linderman, George O.	Pvt	McGough, Robert F.	Pfc
Kilyk, Stephen	Pvt	Lindsey, Hermion L.	T/Sgt	McGregor, Julius S.	1st Lt
King, Edward J. Jr.	T/Sgt	Linberry, Eugene E.	Pfc	McGrew, William A.	Pfc
Kingfisher, Duke	Pfc	Linkiewicz, Charles A.	Pfc	McIlwain, John H.	1st Lt
Kinnear, Robert T.	T/5	Linkletter, Lloyd F.	Pfc	McKinley, Leonard B.	Pvt
Kinslow, Howard A.	T/4	Lipe, Clemis	T/4	McMillan, James A.	S/Sgt
Kirby, James T.	Pfc	Little, Ernest W.	Pvt	McMillan, Warren W.	Sgt
Kirchner, Ellis E.	Pfc	Livermore, Armon H. Jr.	Pfc	McMullen, James W.	Pvt
Kiste, Robert E.	Pvt	Lockerby, Earl R.	Pfc	McNally, Robert T.	Pfc
Klis, Thomas V.	Pfc	Long, Donald D.	Pvt	McNeil, William T.	T/5
Kloosterman, Edward Jr.	Pvt	Lopez, Anthony C.	Pfc	McNulty, James K.	Pvt
Knight, Virgil K.	S/Sgt	Lopez, Rudolph J.	Pfc	McWhorter, Samuel S.	Cpl
Knight, William W.	Pfc	Lorenz, William E.	1st Lt	Meade, Richard J.	Pfc
Knisely, Leo D.	Pfc	Loughlin, Edward M.	S/Sgt	Meadows, Grover G.	T/Sgt
Koch, Carlton W.	2d Lt	Lozowski, Stanley J.	Pfc	Mehaffey, James S.	Pvt
Kohn, Joseph	Pvt	Lubinski, Ben E.*	1st Lt	Meixner, Carl A.	T/5
Kokiko, Michael	S/Sgt	Lucero, Felix A.*	Pfc	Mendelson, Morris	Pfc
Koncaba, Louis J.	Pvt	Luck, Atlan W.	2d Lt	Merrick, Marving I.	Sgt
Kopecky, Elmer D.	Pvt	Lukacena, Nicholas	S/Sgt	Merritt, Marving I.	Pvt
Kopp, Richard O.	Cpl	Lund, Edward L.	Pfc	Merritt, Roger W.*	Pfc
Koski, Edwin E.	Pvt	Luttrull, William G.	Pfc	Messick, Charles T.	Sgt
Kosmatka, Stanley J.	Cpl	Lyle Eugene R.	Pvt	Mester, Stanley	Sgt
Kostecky, Anthony	Pfc	Lynch, Lem R.	Sgt	Metheny, Russell L.	Pfc
Kot, Joseph S.	1st Lt	Lynch, Peter J.	Sgt	Mettert, James R.	Pvt
Kowalczyk, Francis O.	Cpl	MacDonald, Lawrence R.	Capt	Meyer, Ralph W.	Pfc
Kozol, Joseph A.	Cpl	Machnik, Casimir J.	Sgt	Miara, Raymond J.	Pfc
Kraemer, Clifford C.	T/5	MacMullan, James R.	S/Sgt	Michael, Leo J.	Cpl
Kramer, Samuel A.	Pfc	Madera, John W.	Pvt	Michael, Maurice O.	S/Sgt
Krause, Calvin L.	Pfc	Mahoney, Edward T.	Sgt	Michalec, Edward G.	Pfc
Krause, Charles B.	Pvt	Magill, James P. II	Sgt	Michel, Joseph	Sgt
Kraynick, John	S/Sgt	Maiten, Meyer L.	Sgt	Miclette, Leo R.*	Pfc
Krentkowski, Arthur J.	Pfc	Makowski, Norman F.	Pvt	Middlebrooks, Virgil L.	T/5
Krowse, Billy A.	Pfc	Malinchak, Steve	Pvt	Middlemas, John R.	Pfc
Kubala, Edward J.	Pfc	Mallernee, Charles L.	Pfc	Middleton, Albert E.	Pvt
Kucinich, Peter	Pvt	Mallette, Arthur R.	Pfc	Mielke, Julius E.	Pfc
Kunen, Benedict V.	Pvt	Malloy, John P.	1st Lt	Miles, James A.	Pfc
Kurdy, Albin S.	1st Lt	Manjarez, Dolores	Sgt	Miles, Seward P.	1st Lt
Kwiatkowski, Vincent J.	Pfc	Manning, James W.	Pvt	Miller, Nelson E.	Pvt
LaBadie, Burton M.	Pfc	Marshall, John J. Jr.	Pvt	Miller, Chester A.	S/Sgt
Laberge, Richard R.	Cpl	Martel, Leo	Pfc	Miller, Edward L.	S/Sgt
Labozetta, Peter P.	Pfc	Martin, Charles J.	T/4	Miller, Edward P.	Pvt
Lagiewski, Arnold L.	Pfc	Martin, Daniel L.	Pfc	Miller, Harold	2d Lt
Lagrange, Joseph	Pfc	Martin, James B.	Pfc	Miller, Harold E.*	T/Sgt
Laine, Orvo F.	Pfc	Martin, Otis	S/Sgt	Miller, Howard F.	Pfc
Lake, Herbert	Cpl	Martin, Roy J.	Pvt	Miller, Richard H.	Pvt
Lambert, Joseph T.	S/Sgt	Martin, Willard H.	Sgt	Miller, Robert E.	Pfc
		Martin, William J.	Pvt	Miller, Russell O.	Cpl
			Pfc	Miller, Stanley O.	Pvt

Miller, Truman L.	Pvt	Ogard, Loyal C.	Sgt	Puckett, Grant E.	Pvt
Millin, Wilbur	S/Sgt	Ogledzinski, Matthew J.	Pfc	Puhl, William T.	Pfc
Mincher, Paul E.	Pfc	Ohler, Adolph G.	Pfc	Purkey, Delbert L.	Pfc
Miahkinis, Vincent D.	Pfc	Oi, George	Pfc		
Mitchell, Arlie	2d Lt	Oldani, John B.	Pfc	Quick, Richard O.*	Pfc
Mitchel, James S.	Capt	Oliver, Albert R.	Pfc	Quinn, Harry B. Jr.	1st Lt
Mitchell, Robert H.	Pvt	Olson, Jack H.	Pvt	Quinn, William F.	Cpl
Micheltree, Louis E.	Pfc	Olson, Baughn L.	Pvt	Quinones, John	Cpl
Mizell, Heber N.	Pfc	O'Meara, John T.	Pfc		
Moffett, Walter S.	Pfc	O'Melia, Edward J. Jr.	Capt	Radwick, Elmer A.	T/4
Mohiser, Alfred T.	Cpl	O'Neil, Ernest E.	Pvt	Raider, Raymond R.	Pfc
Molnar, George	Pfc	Onn, Clyde W.	Pfc	Rainey, Luther L.	S/Sgt
Monical, Joe A.	Pfc	Orosz, Joseph M.	Sgt	Randle, Robert B.	T/4
Monroe, James D.	Pfc	Osborne, Harry J. Jr.	Pfc	Randolph, Charles W.	Pvt
Monroe, Kenneth H.	S/Sgt	O'Shaughnessy, Jeremiah J.	Pfc	Randolph, Douglas M.	S/Sgt
Montgomery, Warren A.	Sgt	Osina, Ladik J.	T/5	Rangel, Gilbert P.	Pfc
Moore, Albert A.	Pfc	Osmon, Harry L.*	Pfc	Rangel, Joe M.	Pfc
Moore, Earl E.	S/Sgt	Osmon, Harvey L.	Pfc	Ranker, Albert T.	Pvt
Moore, James	T/5	Otero, Jose I.	Sgt	Rankins, Omer W.	Pfc
Moore, John T.	Pfc	Ovalle, Felipe C.	Pvt	Raske, Harold	Pvt
Moore, Richard	Pfc	Owen, Donald E.	Pfc	Rayel, Robert E.	Pfc
Moran, Francis X.	T/5			Raymond, Hector A.	Pfc
Morgan, Loren	Pfc	Pace, Charles L.	S/Sgt	Redick, William	S/Sgt
Moriarity, Edward	Pfc	Pacheco, John B.	Pfc	Reed, Frank L. Jr.	Pfc
Moriarty, John D.	Pfc	Pahlman, James H.	Pfc	Reed, James A.	Cpl
Mork, Charles R.	1st Lt	Paiano, Michael V.	Pfc	Reed, Norman F.	Pvt
Morrow, Edward T.	Pfc	Paine, John Jr.	Cpl	Regan, Owen P.	T/5
Morse, Ralph H.	Sgt	Pallister, Richard G.	Pfc	Regan, Thomas H.	Lt Col
Moser, Raymond W.	T/5	Panck, Walter S.	Pfc	Rehak, Edward A.	T/4
Moscicki, Henry H.	Pvt	Pansa, Dante E.	Pfc	Rehm, Carl F.	Pfc
Mosner, Solomon D.	Pfc	Parker, David H.	Pfc	Reilly, Emmett C.	Pfc
Moss, Marshall V. Jr.	Sgt	Parrish, Harold F.	T/4	Reiner, John N.	Pfc
Motter, Henry C.	S/Sgt	Parsons, James P.	Pfc	Reinker, Donald G.	S/Sgt
Mouilleseaux, Anthony E.	Pvt	Pasquale, Alexander A.	Pvt	Reis, Robert W.	Pvt
Moulder, Jim E.	Pfc	Patnos, Harold N.	Pvt	Reiter, Melvin W.	Pvt
Mowery, Joe E.	Pfc	Patterson, Charles H.	Pvt	Remmler, Arlon A.	Pfc
Mueller, Arthur W.	Pvt	Patterson, Norman L.	Pfc	Rendina, William J.	Pfc
Mullaney, Bernard F.	S/Sgt	Patterson, Walter E.	Cpl	Renick, James H.	Cpl
Mullin, Hugh J.	1st Lt	Pattison, Virgil O.	Pfc	Repich, George L.	T/5
Munden, Horace G. Jr.	T/5	Payne, Mickey A.	Pfc	Reyne, Estanislado	Pfc
Munn, David L.	Pvt	Pazdan, Martin J.	S/Sgt	Reynolds, Alfred R.	Pvt
Munnings, George H. Jr.	T/4	Pazsint, John M.	S/Sgt	Rice, Adam Jr.	Pfc
Murray, Daniel W.	Sgt	Peacock, Francis L.	Sgt	Rice, Raymond R.	Pfc
Murray, Frederick W. Jr.	2d Lt	Peardon, William A.	Pvt	Richard, Hubert N.	Pfc
Murray, Michael	Pvt	Pearl, Sigmond S.	Pfc	Richardson, Arthur J.	Pfc
Murrell, Floyd E.	Pvt	Pehrson, John W.	Sgt	Richardson, David L. Jr.	Pvt
Musselman, Ray S.	1st Lt	Pearce, Chichester T. Jr.	Sgt	Richardson, Ivan H.	Pvt
Muzzuca, Anthony P.	Pvt	Pelfrey, Harry T.	T/4	Richardson, Jackson C.	Pvt
Myers, Alva A.	Pfc	Penick, James H.	Cpl	Richardson, Samuel W. Jr.	Pvt
Myers, Donald E.	Pfc	Penley, Fred H.	T/5	Richey, Vernon J.	Pfc
Myers, Floyd M.	T/5	Pensabene, Philip A.	Pvt	Rickel, Thomas J.	S/Sgt
Myslenski, Ernest C.	Sgt	Perera, Francisco J.	Pvt	Rickenbaker, John E. Jr.	Cpl
		Perfin, Frank	Pfc	Ridgeway, Earle K.	Pvt
Naham, James E. Jr.	Pvt	Perkins, Edwin	Pfc	Riggs, Edwin L.	Cpl
Navratil, Robert T.	Pfc	Periard, Lee J.	S/Sgt	Riggs, John W.	Pfc
Neal, Leonard	Pfc	Perry, Ordway	Pfc	Riley, Joseph W.	Sgt
Nelligan, Carl F.	Pfc	Pessin, Lewis	Sgt	Riley, Leyman C.	S/Sgt
Nelson, Billie H.	Pfc	Petersen, Harry J.	Maj	Ringler, Francis K.	Pvt
Nelson, Ora	Cpl	Peterson, Lynn D.	Pfc	Ritts, Bennie F.	Pvt
Nepveu, Robert	Sgt	Petree, Paul E.	Pfc	Rivenbark, Masco L.	Sgt
Neumann, Richard F.	Pfc	Petrill, Richard J.	Pvt	Rivera, Jose O.	Pvt
Nevitt, Robert R. A.	S/Sgt	Petro, Milton G.	Pfc	Rizzuto, Donald V.	Sgt
Newman, Edward D. Jr.	Pvt	Petty, Warren L.	Pfc	Robakowski, Norbert S.	Pvt
Nichols, Carl E.	Pfc	Pichette, Eugene F.	Cpl	Roberts, Arthur M.	Pvt
Nicholson, Anthony J.	T/4	Pickering, Kelton P.	Pfc	Roberts, Edward L. Jr.	Pvt
Nissi, George M.	Pfc	Pierson, Thomas C.	Pfc	Roberts, Ellis J.	Pfc
Niziol, Peter	Pfc	Pietryka, John J.	Pfc	Roberts, Everett	Pvt
Noble, Obed	Sgt	Pitchford, Grover C. Jr.	Pfc	Robertson, Robert E.	Pvt
Norman, Harold J. Jr.	Cpl	Pitts, Jackson B.	Pfc	Robidas, Anthony J.	Pfc
Norris, Donald K.	Pfc	Pitts, John J.	Cpl	Robinett, Reggie P.	S/Sgt
North, Robert E.	T/5	Pius, Arthur	Cpl	Robinson, Eddie M.	2d Lt
Norton, Charles E.	Pvt	Pocztolowicz, Joseph F.	Pvt	Robinson, Henry D.	Pfc
Norton, Walter G.	Pfc	Poindexter, John A. Jr.	Sgt	Robinson, Leo H.	2d Lt
Novakawski, Peter A.	1st Lt	Ponzi, Trieste S.	Pfc	Robinson, Lester L.	Pfc
Nuetzel, Charles K.	Pvt	Pool, Ben	Pvt	Robinson, William H.	Pvt
Null, Harry M.	T/5	Possemato, John J.	Pfc	Robles, Edwin E.	Pvt
Nuprienok, Leo J.	Cpl	Postlethwait, Richard H.	2d Lt	Rochford, Michael G.	Pfc
Nutzman, Harold W.	S/Sgt	Postolakis, Michael	Pvt	Rodrigues, Rudolf	Pfc
		Pounds, L. B.	Pfc	Roeder, Daniel J.	Pvt
Oaks, Bennie L.	S/Sgt	Powell, Charles	Pfc	Roeser, Harry	Pfc
O'Boyle, Milton J.	Sgt	Powell, Henry H.	Pfc	Rogers, Bruce R.	Pvt
O'Brien, Ralph W.	Pfc	Pratt, William T.	Pvt	Rogers, Clare K.	Pvt
Ochoa, Alejo C.	Sgt	Prezioso, Thomas A.	Pvt	Rogers, Harry K.	Pfc
O'Connell, Martin W.	Pfc	Pritikin, Jerome	S/Sgt	Rogers, Homer J.	Pfc
O'Connor, Gerard F.	2d Lt	Pruett, Raymond J.	Cpl	Rohrbach, Walter	S/Sgt
O'Donnell, Joseph	Sgt	Pryor, Herschel K.	T/5	Rombey, William E.	S/Sgt
O'Donnell, Vincent L.	Pvt	Przybyl, Edward B.	S/Sgt	Romney, Henry J.	Pfc
Ofero, Nicholas	Pfc	Puccinelli, Frank R.	Sgt	Rooks, LeRoy Jr.	2d Lt

Roper, Erby H.	Pfc	Shaw, Cecil L.	Sgt	Stokes, Lester J.	Pfc
Rose, Elbert B. Jr.	Pfc	Shay, George S.	T/5	Stollings, Homer	Pvt
Rose, Vernon A.	Pfc	Shea, Bernard A.	Pfc	Stone, Fred L.	Pvt
Rosenbaum, Harold	Pfc	Sheftic, Robert J.*	Pvt	Stone, Joseph J.	Pfc
Ross, Albert J.	Pvt	Shelton, James C. Jr.	Pfc	Stoneburner, Earl R.	Pfc
Ross, Joseph H.	Pfc	Shelton, Joseph A.	Sgt	Stonehill, Raymond W.	S/Sgt
Ross, Orville G.	Pvt	Shepherd, Clyde E.	Pfc	Stracke, Emil H.	Pfc
Rossi, Victor	Pfc	Sherman, Jefferson Jr.	Capt	Strathern, George A.	Pvt
Roth, Dall G.	Pfc	Shirley, Riley C.	Pfc	Stratton, Albert F.	Pfc
Roth, Edward W. Jr.	Pfc	Shoup, Cecil L.	Pvt	Stright, Edward A. Jr.	Sgt
Roux, Robert J.	Pfc	Shover, Russell A.	Pvt	Stuck, Frank J.	Pvt
Rowe, Llewellyn H.	Pfc	Shroyer, Herbert L.	Pfc	Subers, Walter J.	Pvt
Roy, Lyle J.	Pvt	Shumaker, James W.	Pvt	Sublett, Roy V.	Sgt
Royster, Ira G.	T/Sgt	Sicenavage, Edward	Sgt	SucHECKI, Walter	Pvt
Rozniata, Chester E.	Pvt	Sielski, Lester S.	S/Sgt	Sullivan, Edward J.	Pfc
Rucker, William B.	2d Lt	Siemon, Wayne E.	Pfc	Summers, Carl D.	Pvt
Rucobo, John	Pfc	Signorelli, Benjamin G.	Pvt	Suppes, Jacob	Cpl
Ruggiero, Armando	Pvt	Simmons, Leon R.	Pvt	Suber, John Jr.	Sgt
Ruiz, Horace G.	Pvt	Simpson, Jeff D. Jr.	T/Sgt	Suttle, Claud E.	Pvt
Runnels, Robert L.*	Sgt	Simone, Laney	Sgt	Sutton, William J. Jr.	Pvt
Runyan, Francis E.	Pfc	Simpson, Joseph R.	Pvt	Swan, Donald F.	Pfc
Russell, Sidney R. Jr.	Pfc	Singh, Fred	Pvt	Swartout, Malcolm J.	Pfc
Rust, Paul W.	Cpl	Sisk, Charlie F.	Cpl	Sweeney, Charles B.	Pfc
Ruszkiewicz, Edward	Pfc	Skelley, Francis E.	Sgt	Sweeney, Edward J.	Pfc
Ruth, Thomas C. Jr.	Pfc	Skelton, Albert C.	Pvt	Sweezy, Edward J.	S/Sgt
Rybolt, Omar W.	T/5	Skelton, Charles L.	Pfc	Sweimler, Theodore F.	Cpl
Rydell, Harry C.	Sgt	Skipper, William E.	T/4	Swiner, Frank	Pfc
Rzasa, John I.	Pvt	Skorik, Russell P.	Pfc	Swirsky, Irving	Pfc
		Sloan, Horace E.	Pvt		
Sacco, Anthony J.	Pvt	Slonaker, Aaron F. Jr.	Pfc	Tabor, Gilbert S. Jr.	T/4
Sahlin, Axel E. Jr.	2d Lt	Slusser, Richard E.	Pvt	Talmadge, Charles D.	Pfc
Salazar, Albert D.	Pvt	Smith, Alton J.	Pfc	Tankersley, Millard W.	Pvt
Salles, Gilbert	Pfc	Smith, Andrew C.	Pfc	Taraborelli, Albert M.	Pfc
Salonen, Elo	Pfc	Smith, Byard W.	Pfc	Tarnofsky, Isidor	Sgt
Saltzer, James P.	Sgt	Smith, Charlie W.	Sgt	Tatko, Alex Jr.	S/Sgt
Saltzman, Lewis V.	Pfc	Smith, Chester A.	S/Sgt	Taylor, Clarence E.	Pvt
Salvador, Daniel H.	Sgt	Smith, Dan D.*	Pvt	Taylor, James D.	Pvt
Samson, James D.	Sgt	Smith, Howard C.	Pfc	Taylor, Lee F. Jr.	Pvt
Sanchez, Blas	Pfc	Smith, Jack E.	Pfc	Taylor, Lewis E.	Pfc
Sanchez, Jose E.	Pfc	Smith, James E.	Sgt	Taylor, Victor H.	Pfc
Sandrock, Ralph S.	Pfc	Smith, Jamie E.	Pfc	Taylor, Walter S.	Pfc
Sandusky, Clarence C.	Sgt	Smith, Loyd D.	Pfc	Teigen, Richard A.	Pvt
Sarantopoulos, Charles G.	Pfc	Smith, Neal H.	Cpl	Tenbergh, Robert L.	Pfc
Santangelo, Joseph	Sgt	Smith, Richard F.	Pvt	Tennison, Raymond C.	Pfc
Sappington, Oscar E.	Pfc	Smith, Walter S. Jr.	Pfc	Terranova, Jack	Pfc
Sarle, Joseph P.	Pfc	Smith, Zack C.	Pfc	Tester, James D.	Pfc
Sasser, Charles W.	Pvt	Sneed, J. L.	Pfc	Testerman, Benjamin H. Jr.	Sgt
Sauer, Allen C.	Pvt	Snelson, Dale D.	Pfc	Teves, Holmes H.	Pfc
Saunders, Harry A.	1st Lt	Snider, Billy L.	Pfc	Texer, Armour R.	Pvt
Saunders, John E.	T/5	Snider, Raymond L.	Pfc	Thomas, Gerald K.	S/Sgt
Savoy, Albert J.	T/4	Snipes, Jack W.	Pvt	Thomas, Herbert R.	Pvt
Saxonis, Nicholas	Pfc	Snyder, Herbert O. Jr.	Pvt	Thomas, James B.	Pfc
Schaaf, Kenneth R.	Cpl	Snyder, Raymond E.	Pfc	Thompson, Ovid L.	Pvt
Schapowal, Walter	Pvt	Solomon, Edward T.	Pfc	Thompson, Ralph M.	Pfc
Scharmer, Walter J.	T/4	Solomon, John	Pfc	Thornton, Clinton O. Jr.	Pfc
Schatzel, Rapael M.	Pfc	Soth, Elmer W.	T/Sgt	Tidwell, James T.	Pfc
Scheider, Wesley C.	Pfc	Souleyret, Harold T.	Pvt	Tillis, Gordon B.	Pfc
Schenman, Arthur W.	T/4	Sowers, Curtis N.	Pfc	Tkalec, Anthony J.	Pfc
Schlosser, Joseph P.	Pfc	Spellman, Thomas L.	Pfc	Timmerman, Edison C.	Pvt
Schmitz, Alfred W.	Pfc	Spence, James W.	S/Sgt	Tirinzonie, John D.	Pvt
Schneidewind, Raymond	Pfc	Spencer, Vergal L.	T/5	Tomayko, Joseph E.	2d Lt
Schreier, Bernard S.*	Pfc	Spenger, Arthur C.	T/Sgt	Toomey, Robert H.	Pfc
Schrock, Donald R.	T/Sgt	Sperry, Maddin L.	Capt	Topor, Adam J.	Pfc
Schroder, Cullen R.	Pfc	Spielman, John G.	Cpl	Torres, Jose R.	Pfc
Schroeder, Melvin C.	Sgt	Spoonemore, Ben L.*	Pvt	Townsend, Melvin W.	Pfc
Schuch, Jack B.	T/Sgt	Squires, John C.	T/5	Trail, Wallace H.	Sgt
Schulien, Joseph F.	S/Sgt	Stafford, James C.	Pvt	Trathen, Henry R.	Cpl
Schulthes, William	T/4	Staggs, Walter R.	Pfc	Travis, Otis V.	Pfc
Schultz, Donald B.	Pvt	Stallone, Leonard J.	Pfc	Trivett, Clyde H.	Capt
Schulz, Lee J.	Pfc	Stanton, Herman	Pfc	Trowbridge, Harry L. Jr.	2d Lt
Schuman, Junior C.	Pfc	Starling, William D.	Pfc	Trueblood, Clayton E.	T/5
Schurmann, Ralph L.	Cpl	Starns, William H.	T/5	Truex, Lawrence N.	Pfc
Schwab, Thomas L.	Pvt	Stauffer, Laverne F.	Pvt	Tuggle, Harold Q.	Pvt
Schwanger, Robert E.	S/Sgt	Steenwyk, Henry N.	Pvt	Turner, Frank A.	Cpl
Schwarz, Harold G.	Pfc	Steffan, Leonard J.	Pvt	Turner, Joseph*	2d Lt
Schwarz, Henry A. Jr.	Capt	Stiechen, Daniel J.	S/Sgt	Turpin, Oliver	Pvt
Schwitzer, Francis B.	Pvt	Stephens, William J.	Pfc	Tutko, George J.	Pfc
Sears, Charles W.	Sgt	Sterling, Jack F.	Pvt	Tyler, John W.*	Pfc
Seaver, Vernon R.	T/5	Stevens, DeVerl F.	Pfc		
Seichick, Alfred	Sgt	Stevenson, Neil D.	Pvt		
Semansky, Jack	Pvt	Stewart, Harold M.	Pfc	Upham, Raymond, F.	Sgt
Semsey, John J.	S/Sgt	Stewart, Harry J.	Pfc	Upton, John R.	2d Lt
Severson, Robert D.	Pfc	Stewart, Jack A.	Pvt	Urbanic, Steve	Pfc
Sevier, Harlon L.	Pfc	Stewart, Robert E.	Pfc	Urgolo, August A.	Cpl
Shaffer, Earl H.	Pvt	Stinger, Lee A.	Sgt		
Shagrin, Lawrence L.	Pvt	Stitzel, Vance R.	Pfc	Vaca, Cipriano S.	Pvt
Shank, Lloyd C. Jr.	Pfc	Stoddard, Clifton F.	Pvt	Valenti, Salvatore F.	Pfc
Shann, Paul*	Sgt	Stogner, Benjamin H.	Pfc	Valentine, Ernest	Pfc
				VanAlstyne, Willard S.	T/4

VanBuren, Franklin W.	T/4	Werrick, David L.	Sgt	Winton, Merbell C.	T/5
Vancott, Robert A.	Sgt	Weisberg, Lawrence M.	Pfc	Wisniewski, Edward R.	Pfc
Vande, Velden, James P.	Pvt	Weissenburger, Edward L.	Pfc	Wisniewski, Stanley H.	Sgt
Vanni, Pio J.	Sgt	Wells, Archie C.	Pfc	Wojciechowski, Chester	Pfc
VanSchoyck, Willard L.	Pfc	Wells, Clifton W.	Pvt	Wojciechowski, Edwin S.	Pfc
Vaught, Elvin C.	Pfc	Wells, Grover C.	Sgt	Wojtach, Emil R.	Pfc
Vietmeier, Jack A.	Pvt	Wendell, Carl	S/Sgt	Wojtanek, Maryan W.	Pfc
Vliitanen, Emil G.	Pvt	Wentz, Glenvil C.	Pfc	Wojtyszka, Frank	Pvt
Vines, Clarence W.	Pfc	Wernecke, Val D.	Pfc	Wolfe, Earl D.	Pvt
Vix, Kenneth M.	Pfc	Wesley, Anderson C.	Pfc	Wolff, Agathon E.*	Pvt
Vogel, Benjamin E.	Cpl	Wesolowski, Ernest L.	S/Sgt	Wolford, Curtis L.	Pvt
Volonino, Mark A.	Pfc	Wesolowski, Teddy S.	Pvt	Wood, Chester B.	S/Sgt
Vouga, Roger V.	T/4	West, Delmer	Pfc	Wood, Donald J.	Pvt
Voikos, John	Pvt	West, Donald J.*	T/5	Woods, Frank G.	Pfc
Vrabel, Stephen T.	Pfc	West, Virgil F.	Pfc	Woods, Leslie E.	Pfc
		Wetmore, James B.	Pfc	Woodside, Edward E.	T/Sgt
Wade, Chester E.	Pfc	Weyant, Harold E.	Pfc	Wortzkey, Edgar N.	Pfc
Wadman, Joseph B.	S/Sgt	Whalen, Martin G.	Pvt	Wright, Jesse E.	T/5
Walbruck, Herbert H.	Pvt	Wheeler, Donald M.	Pfc	Wright, William G.	Pvt
Waldo, Robert O.	Pfc	Wheeler, Roy E.	Pfc	Wrobel, Stanley J.	Cpl
Walker, Ed C.	T/4	Wheeles, Reuben E.	S/Sgt	Wundsam, Robert J.	Cpl
Walker, Edward L.	Pvt	Whipkey, Harry O.	Pfc	Wyatt, Thomas N.	Pvt
Walker, Guy J.	Pvt	White, Charles L.	Pvt	Wynns, Earl D.	Pfc
Walker, Joe C.	Pvt	White, Donald F.	Pvt		
Walker, John M. Jr.	Pfc	White, Douglas O.	Pfc	Yacus, Michael J.	Pfc
Wallace, Homer	Pvt	White, Emerald	Pfc	Yakerson, Irving S.	Cpl
Wallace, Homer A.	Pfc	White, James L.	Pvt	Yanke, Donald E.	S/Sgt
Wallace, James E.	Pvt	White, Robert T.	Pvt	Yee, Chow H.	Pvt
Wallace, Marvin L.	Sgt	White, Walter C.	Pvt	Yeoman, Howard E.	1st Lt
Wallace, Robert E.	Sgt	Whiteley, William R.	Pfc	Yocom, Dewey M.	Pvt
Wallrauch, Edward G.	Pfc	Whitlow, McGinnis	Pfc	Yocum, Robert Z.	S/Sgt
Walsh, William J.	Pfc	Whitmore, John N.	Pvt	York, Samuel A.	Sgt
Walter, Eugene	Pvt	Whittle, James	Pvt	Yother, Paul	Pvt
Walters, Edwin M.	T/4	Whittom, Harry H.	Pvt	Young, Bernard R.	S/Sgt
Walton, Robert R.	S/Sgt	Wiehenstroer, Henry B.	Pfc	Young, Robert E.	Pfc
Ward, Harold L.	Pfc	Wigdahl, Gordon P.	Pfc	Youngbloom, Clarence L.	Pvt
Ward, James F.	Pfc	Wilcox, Ralph D.	Pfc	Younkin, Lawrence H.	Pvt
Ward, Joseph L.	Pvt	Wiley, William B.	Pfc	Yucus, Charles J.	Cpl
Ware, James T.	Pfc	Wilkins, Alvin K.	Pvt		
Warner, George H.	Pfc	Wilkinson, Howard C.*	T/4	Zahrobsky, John C.	S/Sgt
Warner, Leonard V.	Pvt	Willey, Harry D.	Pfc	Zalenski, Walter B.	Cpl
Warren, Edward R.	Pfc	Williams, John R.	Pfc	Zawacki, Harry A.	Pfc
Warren, George C.	Sgt	Williams, Joseph C.	T/5	Zawilla, Edward J.	Pvt
Watkins, Joseph P.	Sgt	Williams, Joseph P.	Pvt	Zdep, William F.	Pfc
Weare, Samuel D.*	Pvt	Williams, Lewis J.	Pvt	Zealand, Donald E.	Lt Col
Webb, Carl J.	Pvt	Williams, Richard O. Jr.	2d Lt	Zebble, Julius G.	Pfc
Webb, Donald H.	Pfc	Williams, Willie J.	Pfc	Zetterberg, Arvid P.	1st Lt
Weed, Frank A.	Pfc	Willis, Gerald I.	T/5	Zimmerman, Earl W.	T/4
Weekly, Paul E. Jr.	Capt	Wilson, Harry A.	Cpl	Zimmerman, Glenn A.	Pvt
Weeks, Orlin F.	Pfc	Wilson, Robert H.	Sgt	Zinn, Charles P.	Pfc
Weide, Irving G.	Pvt	Winkowitsch, George W.	Pvt	Zombas, Themistocles	S/Sgt
	2d Lt	Winters, James H.	Pvt		

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

MEDAL OF HONOR



The Medal of Honor is awarded in the name of the Congress to each person who, while an officer, noncommissioned officer, or private of the Army, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

In order to justify an award of the Medal of Honor, the individual must perform in action a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty, so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish him for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades, involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service, the omission of which would not justly subject him to censure as for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty. The recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestable proof of the performance of the service will be exacted. (Act of 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 870; 10 U. S. C. 1403; M. L. 1939, sec. 903).

Kelley, Jonah E.

S/Sgt

Staff Sergeant *Jonah E. Kelley* (Army serial No. 35750441), 311th Infantry Regiment, Army of the United States, in charge of the leading squad of Company E, heroically spearheaded the attack in furious house-to-house fighting on 30 and 31 January 1945 in Kesternich, Germany. Early on 30 January he led his men through intense mortar and small-arms fire in repeated assaults on barricaded houses. Although twice wounded—once when struck in the back, the second time when a mortar shell fragment passed through his left hand and rendered it practically useless—he refused to withdraw and continued to lead his squad after hasty dressings had been applied. His serious wounds forced him to fire his rifle with one hand, resting it on rubble or over his left forearm. To blast his way forward with hand grenades, he set aside his rifle to pull the pins with his teeth while grasping the missiles in his good hand. Despite these handicaps, he created tremendous havoc in enemy ranks. He rushed one house, killing three of the enemy and clearing the way for his squad to advance. On approaching the next house, he was fired upon from an upstairs window. He killed the sniper with a single shot and similarly accounted for another enemy soldier who ran from the cellar of the house. As darkness came, he assigned his men to defensive position, never leaving them to seek medical attention. At dawn the next day, the squad resumed the attack, advancing to a point where heavy automatic and small-arms fire stalled them. Despite his wounds, Sergeant *Kelley* moved out alone, located an enemy gunner dug in under a haystack and killed him with rifle fire. He returned to his men and found that a German machine gun, firing from a well-protected position in a neighboring house, still held up the advance. Ordering the squad to remain in a comparatively safe position, he valiantly dashed into the open and attacked the position single handedly through a hail of bullets. He was hit several times and fell to his knees when within 25 yards of his objective, but he summoned his waning strength and emptied his rifle into the machine-gun nest, silencing the weapon before he died. The superb courage, aggressiveness, and utter disregard for his own safety displayed by Sergeant *Kelley* inspired the men he led and enabled them to penetrate the last line of defense held by the enemy in the village of Kesternich.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS



The Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

To warrant an award of the Distinguished Service Cross a person must perform an act or acts of heroism so notable and involving a risk of life so extraordinary as to set him apart from his comrades. (Act of 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 870; 10 U. S. C. 1406; M. L. 1939, sec. 905).

Bradley, James F.	Pfc
Clayton, Richard F.	S/Sgt
Coyle, John J.	Pfc
Deyoe, Warner S.	Pfc
Feery, William H.	Capt
Grafhorst, James	Pfc
Keyes, Richard W.	Lt Col
Nuffer, Andrew G. Jr.	1st Lt
Retort, Patsy	S/Sgt

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL



The Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

The term "duty of great responsibility" means duty of such a character that exceptionally meritorious service therein has contributed in high degree to the success of a major command, installation, or project.

The performance of the duty must be such as to merit recognition by the service as clearly exceptional. A superior performance of the normal duties of a position will not alone justify the award. (Act of 9 July, 1918, 40 Stat. 871; 10 U. S. C. 1407, 1408; M. L. 1939, sec. 906).

Parker, Edwin P. Jr.

Maj Gen

SILVER STAR



The Silver Star is awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguish themselves by gallantry in action not warranting the award of a Medal of Honor or Distinguished Service Cross. (Act of 15 December 1942, 56 Stat. 1052; 10 U. S. C. 1412; M. L. 1939, Sup. II, sec. 908).

Abitz, Melvin E.	Pvt	Burnett, Travis W.	Pfc	DeArmond, David L.	Pfc
Albaugh, Pearl B.	Pfc	Burns, Harold W.	Pfc	Decker, Leon	Pfc
Alexander, Waller B.	T/4			Dobbs, Milton S. §	T/Sgt
Alo, Anthony J. §	Pfc	Callan, Herbert W.	Sgt	Dooley, Robert W.	Pfc
Applegate, William H. (§§)	1st Lt	Calvin, Melvin G.	S/Sgt	Drabek, Johnnie H.	Pfc
Aragon, Andres A.	T/5	Cameron, Donald F.	1st Lt	Drennan, Ralph W.	1st Lt
Arsenault, Hubert J.	T/Sgt	Cannon, Giles J.	Pfc	Driscoll, Gordon A. §	S/Sgt
Azar, Walter P.	Cpl	Carey, Arthur L.	S/Sgt	Duncan, Roger T.	1st Lt
		Carney, J. C.	T/Sgt	Duncan, William D.	T/Sgt
Bahn, Robert T.	2d Lt	Casillas, Joseph	Pvt	Dungee, Paul S.	S/Sgt
Baker, Allen F.	S/Sgt	Catlin, Elmer W. (§)	Sgt	Durk, Robert A.	1st Lt
Baker, Harold J.	T/5	Cautela, Mauro	Pfc	Durrenberger, Clarence E.	Pfc
Bandow, Robert A.	S/Sgt	Charron, Wilfred	T/5	Dye, Burton C.	S/Sgt
Barga, Marvin J. §	S/Sgt	Claiborne, William F.	S/Sgt	Dykes, Norman M. Jr.	Capt
Baranack, Raymond	T/5	Clark, Glen	2d Lt		
Bastounes, Nick J.	Sgt	Clevenger, Howard C.	2d Lt	Easley, Fred Jr.	T/Sgt
Beard, Herman R.	S/Sgt	Cmar, John	T/Sgt	Eaton, Ellsworth F.	Pfc
Begin, Dorian N.	Pfc	Cole, Sidney C.	Capt	Edwards, Ed	Pfc
Berry, Edward B.	1st Sgt	Colwell, Miles O.	Capt	Eisenbraun, Clarence D.	T/Sgt
Biederman, Carl E. (§)	S/Sgt	Comfort, Frank R.	Pfc	Ekstrom, Harry W.	Pfc
Bialoskurski, Henry W.	S/Sgt	Condon, Robert L.	S/Sgt	Elder, Gilbert A.	Sgt
Bigart, Robert J.	Capt	Conner, Teddy W.	Pfc	English, Wallace A.	Pfc
Biggart, William J.	2d Lt	Copley, William E.	2d Lt	Eppler, Charles C.	S/Sgt
Bingaman, Edgar M.	Pfc	Corn, Jackson L.	T/4	Ernst, Paul O.	S/Sgt
Blacksmith, Peter	Sgt	Cornett, Earl D.	Pvt	Ertell, Russell	Sgt
Blasko, Stephen J.	Sgt	Cosper, Lyle E.	Pfc	Essex, Regis R.	S/Sgt
Bondarchuck, John	Pfc	Cothard, Donald H.	Capt	Estes, Aaron F.	Pfc
Bove, Victor M.	Sgt	Covington, Louis J. §	S/Sgt	Euchvitz, Isadore	1st Lt
Bowman, James K. (§)	Capt	Crandall, Richard A.	Pfc		
Boyer, William D.	1st Lt	Cristina, Phillip	Pfc	Falk, Herbert	Pvt
Bracker, Don C. M. (§)	1st Lt	Curran, William J.	Capt	Fannon, Jake D.	Pfc
Brandt, Leo D.	T/Sgt	Cutter, Albert V. Jr.	1st Lt	Farnham, Ralph A.	Pfc
Brandenburg, Calvin C. (§)	T/5			Faulx, Ray C.	Sgt
Braun, Philip A.	T/Sgt	Dagwan, John E.	S/Sgt	Ferguson, James A. (§§)	T/Sgt
Brennan, Ralph W.	1st Lt	Daly, John J. Jr.	T/Sgt	Ficht, Henry C. §	T/5
Browne, Addison B. (§)	Pvt	Daniels, Carl E.	Pvt	Fillerup, Francis M.	Capt
Brubeck, William E.	Capt	Davis, James T.	Pfc	Fisher, Harold R.	Pfc
Burdick, Eugene F.	1st Lt	Davis, Lawrence M.	S/Sgt	Floyd, William L.	Sgt
Burley, Wilson L. Jr. §	Lt Col	Dawson, Rupert S.	Pvt	Foelsch, Richard G.	Capt
Burnett, Albert A. §	S/Sgt	Deane, William F.	Maj	Fowler, Russel	S/Sgt

§ Posthumous
 (§) Missing in Action
 (§§) Oak Leaf Cluster

THE HISTORY OF THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION

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Fox, Keith B. §	Pfc	Krulik, George J.	Pfc	Parker, Edwin P. Jr.	Maj Gen
Frazier, Douglas P.	Maj	Kurdy, Albin S. §	1st Lt	Parks, Edward H.	Pfc
Full, George W.	Pfc			Pawlak, Stanley E.	T/5
Funk, Norman A. §	Pvt	Lambert, William F.	Sgt	Pazdan, Martin J. §	S/Sgt
Gallagher, Claude A. Jr.	S/Sgt	Landers, Laddie D.	Pfc	Peltzman, Carl F.	T/3
Gardiner, Robert M.	1st Lt	Lasky, John F.	2d Lt	Perrin, Virgil C.	Capt
Garrett, Billy G. (§§)	T/Sgt	Lassen, Kurt M.	1st Lt	Petersen, Verne J.	S/Sgt
Garrett, Lawrence	Sgt	Lashway, Joseph K.	Pfc	Pettit, James L.	Capt
Gero, Ralph L.	Maj	Ledbetter, Dexter B.	2d Lt	Phelan, Maurice P.	1st Lt
Gibbons, William M.	T/5	Lewis, Thomas D. Jr.	1st Lt	Phillips, Robert E.	1st Lt
Goldsworthy, Wilson C.	Pfc	Liggitt, Richard C.	Pfc	Pigeault, Rene J.	T/Sgt
Godlove, Robert L.	2d Lt	Linn, Douglas G.	Sgt	Platt, Robert L.	1st Lt
Graddy, Glenard T.	T/Sgt	Lipe, Henry L. Jr.	1st Lt	Podlas, Joseph P.	Pfc
Graddy, James E.	S/Sgt	Lipscomb, Andy A.	Lt Col	Ponzani, Guerino	S/Sgt
Gravinese, Raymond P.	T/5	Lolley, Dalton E.	Cpl	Powers, Charles B. (§§)	1st Lt
Greathouse, Homer H.	Pvt	Lovato, Alfredo A.	Pfc	Powers, Hager W.	Pfc
Greene, Vernon E.	2d Lt	Lucas, Fred Jr.	Pfc	Powers, Seth M.	Pfc
Greivell, Robert L.	S/Sgt	Luster, Alvin E.	Pfc	Prather, Leonard C. Jr.	S/Sgt
Griggs, Lloyd E.	Cpl	Lussier, Richard L.	Pfc	Pratt, William T. §	Pvt
Griner, Robert L.	1st Lt	Lutz, Harry	Lt Col	Rael, Zacarias	Capt
Groccman, William E. Jr.	2d Lt	MacDonald, John C.	Col	Raidl, Frank	T/Sgt
Hadnagy, James S.	Pvt	Maker, Frank	T/5	Rankin, Alexander J.	Capt
Hamas, Steven W.	Pfc	Maloney, Ted W.	2d Lt	Ransom, Seth J.	2d Lt
Hamlett, Otis L.	T/Sgt	Maneno, Pete	Cpl	Raubeson, Robert P.	Pvt
Hamlett, Otis L. (§§)	2d Lt	Manjarez, Dolores §	Pvt	Rayfield, Charles J.	Sgt
Hard, Clifford E. (§§)	T/4	Mankowski, Robert J.	Sgt	Reeb, Robert E.	Sgt
Hardenbergh, Henry H. Jr.	Lt Col	Mansfield, William H.	1st Lt	Remley, Benjamin H. (§)	T/5
Hardesty, George E.	T/Sgt	Martin, David O.	S/Sgt	Renick, James H. §	Cpl
Harper, Richard M. §	Pfc	Martin, John J.	1st Lt	Renshaw, Clyde	T/Sgt
Harper, William M.	S/Sgt	Marxmiller, Leo D.	Sgt	Revels, Eugene L.	S/Sgt
Hart, Kenneth C.	Pvt	Maszc, Stanley C.	T/Sgt	Rhine, Harold R.	Capt
Hartman, Robert L. Jr.	1st Lt	Mayes, Lawrence S.	2d Lt	Rinehart, James W.	Pfc
Hatch, Lerleen M.	Pfc	McBride, Dewaines (§)	S/Sgt	Ring, Samuel J.	S/Sgt
Hayden, Henry W. Jr.	Sgt	McCarthy, Leo F.	Capt	Ritchie, Warren L.	S/Sgt
Hayes, Thomas H.	Col	McCarthy, Leo J. Jr.	Capt	Roberts, Willie C.	Pvt
Hendrix, Marvin G. § (§§)	S/Sgt	McIlwain, John H. (§)	1st Lt	Robinson, Percy Jr.	Pfc
Henke, Warren E.	T/3	McKinney, Jack R.	S/Sgt	Ross, Edward A.	2d Lt
Hill, Carl G.	Cpl	McLaughlin, James W.	2d Lt	Rubel, George K.	Lt Col
Hill, John C. Jr.	1st Lt	Meadows, Grover G. §	T/Sgt	Russell, Allen F.	Pfc
Hines, Wayman L.	T/Sgt	Mechura, Earnest P.	Pfc	Ryan, Daniel J.	Cpl
Hirth, Carl E.	1st Lt	Mehuys, William W.	Sgt	Salsgiver, Edward L.	Pfc
Hoffner, Charles P.	T/Sgt	Meloncon, Richard L.	T/Sgt	Sandusky, Clarence C. §	Sgt
Homa, Stephen	Pfc	Merritt, Delcy R.	Pfc	Schellman, Robert H.	Lt Col
Homza, Joseph	T/4	Michener, Milton L.	T/5	Schiler, Merrell E.	S/Sgt
Hoover, James	Cpl	Michinski, Stanley	Pfc	Schuster, Fred R.	Cpl
Hope, Mitchell E.	Capt	Miller, John C.	Capt	Schwanker, Robert E. §	S/Sgt
Howard, Donald R.	S/Sgt	Miller, John H.	Pvt	Scurlock, Chester C.	2d Lt
Howard, Lloyd E.	Capt	Miller, Richard H.	S/Sgt	Shadwell, Eugene W.	1st Sgt
Huggins, John E.	Sgt	Minton, Phillip	T/Sgt	Shaffer, George M.	S/Sgt
Hussey, Omar F.	S/Sgt	Mixon, John	Pvt	Sharp, John H.	Capt
James, Alfred M.	1st Lt	Mizell, Heber N. (§)	Maj	Shaw, Earl G.	1st Lt
Jamieson, Donald P. (§)	2d Lt	Monroe, Thomas H.	T/Sgt	Shaw, Lester R.	Sgt
Jaros, Wallace J.	Sgt	Moody, Hugh	1st Lt	Shaw, William E.	Capt
Jaycox, Charles M.	2d Lt	Mooney, Paul S.	1st Lt	Shearer, Dwayne R.	S/Sgt
Johnson, Elvin F.	Pfc	Moore, Douglas A.	1st Lt	Shedd, Martin B.	1st Lt
Johnson, Warren E. Jr.	Pfc	Moore, Lloyd M.	S/Sgt	Shelek, Clarence B.	T/4
Jones, Bert	T/5	Moorehead, Jesse P.	Lt Col	Shelton, James C. Jr. (§)	Pfc
Jones, Charles C.	Pfc	Moss, Nuel L.	T/Sgt	Shielke, Elmer L.	Pfc
Jones, Harry E. §	Pvt	Morton, Charles B.	Pfc	Shive, James O.	Pfc
Jones, Howard S. Jr.	T/5	Morgan, John L.	2d Lt	Shoemaker, Gerard A.	Pfc
Jones, Roy L.	Sgt	Mott, Clell W.	T/4	Short, Walter D.	Maj
Jordan, Eldred M.	S/Sgt	Mountain, George P.	Pfc	Sicenavage, Edward §	Sgt
Jost, George R.	1st Lt	Mullaney, Bernard F. (§)	S/Sgt	Signorelli, Benjamin G. (§)	Pvt
Jurman, William	S/Sgt	Mullin, Grant E. Jr.	T/Sgt	Skinner, Warren E.	T/Sgt
Kammeyer, Gerhart E.	S/Sgt	Musselman, Ray S. §	1st Lt	Sloane, Sidney L.	1st Sgt
Karch, Donald L.	T/Sgt	Muzyk, Walter	Pfc	Smith, Gordon C.	S/Sgt
Kasten, Earl J. (§)	Sgt	Myers, Conwell (§)	1st Lt	Smith, Norman R.	Pfc
Katoski, Albert R.	T/5	Nagel, Raymond F.	Pfc	Smith, Willard C.	Sgt
Keller, David W.	2d Lt	O'Brien, William J.	1st Lt	Smotherman, Walter C.	Pvt
Kennedy, Lyle J.	T/Sgt	O'Bryan, Joseph N.	T/Sgt	Squires, Laurence E.	Pfc
Kerlin, Henry C.	Lt Col	Ochs, Erven G.	Capt	Stern, Henry	S/Sgt
Ketcham, Ira R.	Lt Col	O'Connor, Joseph E.	1st Lt	St. Hilaire, William J.	S/Sgt
Keyes, Richard W.	S/Sgt	Okpyk, John P.	T/Sgt	Storkel, Kurt	Pvt
Kieffer, Cecil P.	Lt Col	Olevsky, Benjamin	Sgt	Straubing, Charles R. III	Sgt
Kimball, Wayne F.	2d Lt	Oligino, Ralph G.	T/4	Swanson, Robert A.	Pfc
King, Paul T.	1st Lt	Olson, Lester K.	Maj	Sweezy, Richard L.	1st Lt
Kinsman, James G.	S/Sgt	O'Melia, Edward J. Jr. §	Capt	Tabor, Gilbert S. Jr.	T/4
Kizzer, Leonard S.	2d Lt	Ondrick, John G.	Col	Tarnofsky, Isidor (§)	Sgt
Klinowski, Michael J.	S/Sgt	Osmon, Harvey L. (§)	Pfc	Thompkins, Homer B.	2d Lt
Knight, Virgil K. (§)	Pfc	Ostergren, Richard H.	Pfc	Toohill, Thomas M.	1st Lt
Kohl, Carl	S/Sgt	Oswald, Bryce C.	Pfc	Townsend, Robert L.	Pfc
Kolar, Frank J.	Pfc	Overend, Thomas B.	2d Lt	Trivett, Clyde H. §	1st Lt
Kosak, John J.	Pvt	Owens, Emllyn S.	Capt	Upham, James R.	S/Sgt
Krofchick, Johannie	Sgt	Pallister, Richard G. (§)	Pfc	Van Buren, Franklin W. (§)	T/4

§ Posthumous
 (§) Missing in Action
 (§§) Oak Leaf Cluster

Vaninger, Richard S.	Capt	Watson, James O.	Pfc	Wingfield, Lloyd A.	S/Sgt
Velinsky, Milton B.	Sgt	Weaver, Gene A.	1st Lt	Wisniewski, Edward R. §	Pfc
Vincent, Toleties	1st Sgt	Webber, Edward C.	Pvt	Wright, Cecil J. Jr. (§§§)	Capt
Volkman, Donald T.	Sgt	Weed, Frank A. §	Capt	Wright, Jesse E.	T/5
Walls, Donald E.	2d Lt	White, Robert H.	Pfc	Wyatt, Charles E.	1st Lt
Waln, Joseph L.	S/Sgt	Williams, David	1st Sgt	Yastishock, Stephen	S/Sgt
Ward, John R.	T/4	Williams, David E.	Pfc	Young, Eugene J.	Sgt
Warner, Alvin L.	1st Lt	Williams, Frank S.	1st Lt	Young, John S. Jr.	Pfc
Warner, Donald G.	S/Sgt	Williams, Russel F.	Capt	Zigarevich, Joseph	Pfc
Warnke, Charles G.	S/Sgt	Willingham, Chester M.	Col	Zull, Raymond S.	Pfc

§ Posthumous
 (§) Missing in Action
 (§§) Oak Leaf Cluster

LEGION OF MERIT



The Legion of Merit, without reference to degree, is awarded to members of the armed forces of the United States and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines who distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. (Act of 20 July 1942, 56 Stat. 662; 10 U. S. C. 1408b; M. L. 1939, sec. 924a and E. O. 9260, 29 October 1942, Sec. I, Bull. 54, WD, 1942).

Adams, Donald W.	Lt Col	McKenney, Charles A.	Col
Camm, Frank	Brig Gen	Parker, Edwin P. Jr.	Maj Gen
Closner, John J.	Lt Col	Rice, John K. §§	Brig Gen
Davids, John L.	Lt Col	Schellman, Robert H.	Lt Col
Gerlman, Harry E.	Maj	Short, Walter D.	Maj
Hart, Roswell B.	Col	Willingham, Chester M.	Col
Hayes, Thomas H.	Col	Wilson, Robert C.	Lt Col
Irving, Therman A.	Lt Col	Zealand, Donald E. §	Lt Col
Lutz, Harry	Lt Col	Nichols, Joseph A.	Col
Ondrick, John G.		Col	

§ Posthumous
 (§§) Oak Leaf Cluster

BRONZE STAR MEDAL



The Bronze Star Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army of the United States, on or after 7 December 1941, distinguishes, or has distinguished, himself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States.

The required achievement or service for award of the Bronze Star is less than that required for award of the Silver Star or the Legion of Merit, but must nevertheless be accomplished with distinction. The Bronze Star may be awarded to recognize minor acts of heroism in actual combat or single acts of merit, or meritorious service either in sustained operational activities against an enemy or in direct support of such operations. (A.G. 200.6 26 Feb 44.)

Abad, Juan G., T/4
 Abousleman, Joseph M., S/Sgt
 Abraham, Frederick, S/Sgt
 Abruzzo, Ignatus, T/5
 Accardi, Vincent T., Pfc
 Accettulli, Francesco A., T/4
 Ackerman, Edward, T/5
 Ackerman, Ralph C., Pfc
 Adams, Donald W., Lt Col
 Adams, Emmett R., Pfc
 Adams, John D., Maj
 Adams, Louis E., 2d Lt
 Adams, Thomas J., T/5
 Aden, Allen S., Capt
 Agin, Calvin C., T/Sgt
 Agnew, Ervin F., S/Sgt
 Ahern, Peter J., Pfc
 Ahrenstein, Murry, Pfc
 Aipen, Robert C., T/Sgt
 Akers, Noah, Jr., S/Sgt
 Akridge, Robert A., 1st Sgt
 Albers, Elmer J., T/5
 Albello, Louis R., Pfc
 Albert, Roy W., T/4
 Albertson, William H., Pfc
 Albright, Charles A., Lt Col
 Alcock, Max L., S/Sgt
 Alexander, Walter B., T/4
 Aikens, Robert C., T/Sgt
 Allds, Norman D., T/Sgt
 Allen, Everett D., S/Sgt
 Allen, Laney A., S/Sgt
 Allen, Theo C., 1st Sgt

Alloway, Wilfried J., S/Sgt
 Alpert, Louis, Pfc
 Alvarado, Esteban, Pfc
 Amado, Joseph S., S/Sgt
 Amar, John J., Pvt
 Amate, Thomas R., T/4
 Ambrose, Frederick J., T/4
 Amico, Norfio A., T/4
 Amon, Paul L., T/4
 Amspacher, George L., 2d Lt
 Anders, Wallard W., Lt Col
 Anderson, Arthur E., 2d Lt
 Anderson, Arthur B., Cpl
 Anderson, Chester A., T/4
 Anderson, Gerald R., 1st Lt
 Anderson, James A., Capt
 Anderson, James W., Sgt
 Anderson, John W., Cpl
 Anderson, Loren E., Pfc
 Anderson, Norman V., S/Sgt
 Anderson, Owen R., Jr., 1st Lt
 Anderson, Robert G., Pfc
 Anderson, Robert W., Sgt
 Anderson, Russell T., T/3
 Anderson, Wallace H., Sgt
 Andich, Marvin S., Pfc
 Andracki, Vincent M., Pfc
 Andrade, Charles J., Pfc
 Andrae, Maxwell O., Jr., T/5
 Andrews, Willis C., Cl
 Andronaco, Joseph, Cant
 Andrus, Theodore J., Pfc
 Angeloni, Orlando, Pfc

Angers, Joseph L., S/Sgt
 Anthony, James N., Sgt
 Apici, Joseph I., Sgt
 Arezesa, Joseph, T/4
 Arial, William C., Jr., Capt
 Armistead, David D., 1st Lt
 Armstrong, Carl R., S/Sgt
 Arney, Chester L., M/Sgt
 Arnold, Robert, Pfc
 Arsenault, Hubert J., T/Sgt
 Arthur, Charles W., S/Sgt
 Arthur, James H., 1st Lt
 Ashby, John D., Cant
 Ashe, William B., T/5
 Ashley, Andrew O., Pfc
 Ashly, Willis F., Pfc
 Asina, Ladik, J., T/5
 Askew, David H., Pfc
 Askins, John C., S/Sgt
 Assarian, Barkeo, T/Sgt
 Atkins, Dudley W., T/5
 Atton, John, 1st Lt
 Audet, Arnold G., Pfc
 Auer, John W., Sgt
 Augustine, Gabriel N., Pfc
 Auletta, John R., T/Sgt
 Aurig, Theodore J., 1st Sgt
 Austin, Bruce H., T/4
 Auterson, Douglas L., Pfc
 Avery, Wesley L., Sgt
 Axtheim, Glen E., T/4

Babcock, Edward D., Jr., Pfc

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster.

- Babcock, John B., T/Sgt
 Babcock, John J. P., T/4
 Babylon, John E., 2d Lt
 Bach, Irvin W., 2d Lt
 Bach, Raymond N., T/Sgt
 Bachman, Ralph A., Sgt
 Backlund, William G., Capt
 Bacon, Arthur T., 2d Lt
 Baden, Clyde H., Capt
 Bailey, Charles I., Pfc
 Bailey, Melvin O., T/Sgt
 Bailey, Murphy, Sgt
 Bain, Gerald E., 1st Lt
 Baird, Vondon D., T/4
 Bajor, John W., Sgt
 Baker, Gordon L., Pfc
 Baker, Harold J., T/5
 Baker, Thomas J., Pfc
 Baker, William H., 1st Sgt
 Balk, Michael, T/4
 Baldassaro, Porzio J., T/3
 Baldwin, Elmo E., Pfc
 Ball, Arzell, Pfc
 Ball, Delmar I., Pfc
 Ball, George W., Capt
 Ball, Frederick W., S/Sgt
 Ball, Henderson, A., T/4
 Balluffi, Robert, Pvt
 Balms, Mark E., Sgt
 Balog, Charles, Capt
 Bandow, Robert A., S/Sgt
 Bangs, Frank K., T/Sgt
 Barbarito, George A., S/Sgt
 Barber, Clifford L., Sgt
 Bardsley, Theodore J., Sgt
 Bare, James F., Pfc
 Barfield, Alvie, Pfc
 Barfield, Cephus, CWO
 Barger, John W., Pfc
 Barh, Chester W., T/Sgt
 Barker, Dan T., 1st Lt
 Barker, Donald E., S/Sgt
 Barlow, Harold E., Pfc
 Barnard, Dale E., Pfc
 Barnes, Frederick B., 1st Sgt
 Barnes, Harry, Pfc
 Barnes, Jack N., Pfc
 Barnett, Burness E., 1st Lt
 Barnett, William D., T/3
 Barnett, Victor D., Sgt
 Barnett, William H., S/Sgt
 Barr, Robert W., Pfc
 Barrentine, James C., T/5
 Barrett, George L., T/5
 Barrett, Ira H., T/5
 Barrowcliffe, Norman G., T/5
 Barry, John W., S/Sgt
 Bartley, Conald K., Pfc
 Barton, William J., 2d Lt
 Barzelay, Ross, 1st Lt
 Bashein, Samuel H., Pfc
 Bashaw, Robert B., Pfc
 Baskett, John W., 2d Lt
 Basso, Arthur, S/Sgt
 Bast, Clyde H., Pfc
 Batt, Eldred M., Pfc
 Battaglia, Daniel G., Pfc
 Baudoux, Albert, T/4
 Baumstein, Edwin, S/Sgt
 Baxter, James H., Sgt
 Beadling, William H., 1st Lt
 Beard, Ewell L., Pfc
 Beardsley, Billy B., S/Sgt
 Beasley, Robert C., Pfc
 Beaty, Alton W., S/Sgt
 Beatty, William A., Pfc
 Beauchamp, Ralph, T/5
 Beaulien, Leo, Sgt
 Beck, Harold W., Pfc
 Becker, James A., T/5
 Becker, Dwight, T/5
 Beckham, Charles H., 1st Lt
 Beczak, Carl, T/4
 Bedell, David M., S/Sgt
 Bedgood, Paul K., T/5
 Bedient, Ralph O., T/Sgt
 Beebe, Clair S., Lt Col
 Beebe, Clifford P., Pfc
 Beeks, John C., Pfc
 Beery, Loy E., T/4
 Belgin, Robert, Sgt
 Belk, Hollis L., T/4
 Bell, Harry S., Jr., 1st Lt
 Bell, Herbert K., 2d Lt
 Bell, James T., T/Sgt
 Bell, Monroe J., 1st Lt
 Bell, Wilmer V., Maj
 Bellinger, Daniel E., Pfc
 Bellmer, Arthur L., Pvt
 Bender, John S., 1st Lt
 Benedetti, Dominic, Pvt
 Benham, Lloyd K., Sgt
 Beninato, Lucian, Sgt
 Bennett, Eugene N., Capt
 Benno, Peter J., Sgt
 Bentz, Lawrence, Pfc
 Bercik, Alfred F., Sgt
 Berg, Arthur F., T/5
 Berg, Sherwood O., 1st Lt
 Bergland, Clarence O., Pfc
 Berisford, Harold A., Pfc
 Berman, Samuel H., T/Sgt
 Bernadini, Cesare M., T/5
 Bernbaum, Paul, 1st Sgt
 Berndt, Robert M., S/Sgt
 Barrett, George L., T/5
 Bell, Thomas H., Sgt
 Bellay, Paul W., S/Sgt
 Berry, Francis W., Pfc
 Berthrong, Morgan, Capt
 Bertugli, Rudolph, 1st Sgt
 Bertugli, Rudolph, T/Sgt
 Bethards, Richard L., T/4
 Bevins, James J., Capt
 Bicknell, Robert J., T/4
 Biddy, Claude L., Sgt
 Biddy, Loy L., Cpl
 Bien, Calvin S., T/5
 Bigart, Robert A., Capt
 Bigbee, Fred J., Cpl
 Biggart, William J., 1st Lt
 Bilicu, John M., T/5
 Bilinski, Joseph J., Sgt
 Bilowich, John, T/5
 Bingaman, Edgar, Pfc
 Birbilas, Leo J., Cpl
 Birch, Ronald S., T/3
 Bird, Rueben E., Cpl
 Birsic, Ivan E., Sgt
 Bissinger, Carl L., Pfc
 Bivin, Grover P., Cpl
 Black, Everett S., S/Sgt
 Blackburn, Herschel E., 1st Lt
 Blackburn, Robert B., S/Sgt
 Blackford, Harold R., T/Sgt
 Blackly, Joseph H., Cpl
 Blacksmith, Peter, S/Sgt
 Blanchard, George S., Capt
 Bland, Murray C., S/Sgt
 Blank, Burt, T/5
 Blanke, Darwin A., S/Sgt
 Blanning, Frank W., 1st Lt
 Blasius, Lawrence G., S/Sgt
 Blasko, Martin, T/Sgt
 Blatewicz, Henry S., 1st Lt
 Blaylock, George D., S/Sgt
 Bledsoe, Marion H., Cpl
 Bleiller, Charles, T/Sgt
 Blitz, Leonard, Pfc
 Blocher, Frank R., Sgt
 Blodget, William G., S/Sgt
 Bloom, Robert W., Sgt
 Blum, Jack, 2d Lt
 Bobb, Virgil F., 2d Lt
 Bocanelli, Fred J., S/Sgt
 *Boehnlein, Albert J., Sgt
 Boerner, Bruce L., 1st Sgt
 Boesen, Robert F., Sgt
 Boewe, Verne C., S/Sgt
 Bohack, Stuart J., Pfc
 Bohan, John P., S/Sgt
 Bohannan, John D., S/Sgt
 Boileau, Robert M., S/Sgt
 Boland, James F., S/Sgt
 Boldt, Arthur H., T/5
 Bolek, John A., Sgt
 Bolin, Orville P., 1st Sgt
 *Bolson, Robert J., Jr., Sgt
 Bolte, Milo A., S/Sgt
 Bolton, Willie A., Pfc
 Boman, Bernard P., T/5
 Bondurant, Charles W., Jr., 1st Lt
 Bonner, James R., 1st Lt
 Bowman, Anthony C., T/4
 Booker, Aubert L., T/5
 Booker, Roosevelt, Pvt
 Booth, Gerald C., Sgt
 Booth, Robert L., Pfc
 Borcheding, Vernon L., Pvt
 Boring, John E., Pfc
 Bornstein, Harry M., Pvt
 Borusiewicz, Joseph B., S/Sgt
 Bosch, Donald T., Capt
 Bostian, Ralph A., T/5
 Boston, Pete J., S/Sgt
 Boudreau, Leo A., Pfc
 Rouhall, Edward H., S/Sgt
 Bova, Joseph J., Sgt
 Bowen, Donald E., Pfc
 Bowers, Lawrence E., Capt
 Bowling, Robert S., T/4
 Boyce, Ely, Cpl
 Boyd, Harvey W., Pfc
 Boyd, Johnnie R., Pvt
 Boyd, William A., Jr., Pfc
 Boyer, Wayne, S/Sgt
 Boykis, William J., Pfc
 Boynton, George M., M/Sgt
 Bozochavich, Edward J., Pfc
 Braden, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Bradford, James H., Pfc
 Bradshaw, Donovan, Sgt
 Brady, J. W., S/Sgt
 Brady, Roy E., T/Sgt
 Brakke, Reuben C., Pfc
 Bramer, Clifford O., Sgt
 Bramletter, Joyce O., 1st Sgt
 Bramnon, William, T/Sgt
 Branch, Pattison, 2d Lt
 Brand, Norman A., Pfc
 Brand, William H., Pfc
 Brandenburg, Ernest E., Pfc
 Brandenburg, Malvin G., S/Sgt
 Brandt, Gustav J., Cpl
 Brandt, Lewis F., 2d Lt
 Brandt, Leo D., T/Sgt
 Branstetter, Barton L., Pfc
 Brant, Chales H., Pfc
 Brant, Ralph E., Capt
 Braswell, James T., Pfc
 Bratek, Frank, Pfc
 Braun, Harvey E., Pvt
 Bray, Daniel L., Capt
 Brazeal, Ellis M., T/Sgt
 Breckenridge, James F., 1st Sgt
 Breeden, Russell, Cpl
 Breen, Raymond J., S/Sgt
 Breeze, Lawrence, Pfc
 Brennan, Francis X., Pfc
 Brenner, Clifford E., T/4
 Bresciani, William, Sgt
 Bretz, Robert, T/5
 Breuss, Robert C., T/5
 Brewer, Beacher H., Capt
 Brewer, James W., T/4
 *Brey, Kenneth W., Capt
 Bridge, Joe H., Pfc
 Britting, John J., T/4
 Broadwater, Colby M., Jr., 1st Sgt
 Broccardo, Joseph P., 1st Sgt
 Brock, Hollice M., T/3
 Brock, Samps, T/5
 Brock, Virgil G., Sgt
 Brons, Henry J., Sgt
 Brookes, Derek, CWO
 Brooks, Frank L., 1st Lt
 Brooks, Hugh C., Pfc
 Brooks, James C., Pfc
 Brooks, Warren H., T/3
 Brooks, Thomas L., T/Sgt
 Brown, Alva W., M/Sgt
 Brown, Albert, 1st Sgt
 Brown, Charles, Capt
 Brown, Clifford M., T/4
 Brown, Claude W., S/Sgt
 Brown, Daniel W., S/Sgt
 Brown, Donald H., Sgt

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Brown, Harold, T/5
 Brown, Lawrence K., Pfc
 Brown, Jack T., Cpl
 Brown, James O., T/Sgt
 Brown, John R., S/Sgt
 Brown, Eugene S., Pfc
 Brown, Leonard R., T/5
 Brown, L. K., Pfc
 Brown, Irvin A., T/Sgt
 Brown, Ray A., Pfc
 Brown, Robert J., S/Sgt
 Brown, Robert E., Pfc
 Brown, Walter G., T/Sgt
 Brown, William A., S/Sgt
 Brown, William J., Pfc
 Brownfield, Bayne S., 1st Lt
 Browncombe, Robert J., Cpl
 *Brubeck, William E., Capt
 Brueggeman, Edwin L., Pfc
 Bruneau, Leonard A., Jr., Sgt
 Brunelle, Jerome H., T/Sgt
 *Bryan, Lowell R., 1st Lt
 Bryan, Robert T., Sgt
 Bryson, Thomas H., WOJG
 Bryson, Thomas D., Sgt
 Bubnis, Algie J., Pvt
 Buck, George W., Jr., S/Sgt
 Buck, Michael C., T/5
 Buck, William H., S/Sgt
 Buckley, Francis L., S/Sgt
 Buckley, Lester M., Jr., 1st Lt
 Buckum, Virbel K., 1st Lt
 Buckman, Thomas F., Maj
 Buechele, Calvin F., Pfc
 Bugbee, Alvin N., 1st Lt
 Bulkowski, George, 2d Lt
 Bulow, Norman J., T/4
 *Bulwinkle, Alfred L., Maj
 *Bumpus, Arthur H., T/Sgt
 Bunce, Theodore G., T/3
 Bunch, Marion W., S/Sgt
 Bunn, John C., Pfc
 Bunnell, Howard R., M/Sgt
 Bunselmeyer, Lester F., T/5
 Burgard, Richard H., T/Sgt
 Burch, John F., Pfc
 Burdick, Paul W., Sgt
 Burgess, Edward F., Jr., T/4
 Burgess, Willis E., Cpl
 Burgin, Delmar E., 1st Lt
 Burke, Thomas M., T/Sgt
 Burke, Walter A., Sgt
 Burke, Vincent J., Pfc
 Burks, Willard E., 1st Sgt
 Burleson, Bernice, S/Sgt
 Burnett, Albert, Sgt
 Burns, Bruce R., Sgt
 Burns, Joe D., 1st Lt
 Burns, John M., 1st Lt
 Burr, William C., Sgt
 Burran, Everett L., Pfc
 Burridge, Robert L., Pfc
 Burroughs, Glen R., 1st Sgt
 Burroughs, Jacob F., T/Sgt
 Bush, John F., Pfc
 Buslong, Maxwell, Pfc
 Busse, Jack J., T/5
 Ruthe, Chester L., S/Sgt
 Buttery, Edwin J., Sgt
 Buxbaum, Harry C., T/5
 Buxbaum, Ludwig, S/Sgt
 *Byerly, George E., Maj
 Byers, Burton H., Pfc
 Byum, Alvis B., Capt
 Cabaniss, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Cacciatore, Roy N., 1st Lt
 Caddy, Edward W., 1st Lt
 Cafarella, Felix A., Pfc
 Cahill, Harold E., Capt
 Calamari, Andrew L., T/4
 Caliguri, Albert M., WOJG
 Callahan, Jeremiah L., Capt
 Callan, Herbert W., Jr., Sgt
 Callender, Wilbur S., Sgt
 Callery, John I., WOJG
 Calvanese, Joseph I., T/5
 Calvin, William, T/Sgt
 Cambell, Clifford, T/5

*Camm, Frank, Brig Gen
 Camm, Frank A., Capt
 Campbell, Ancel N., T/5
 Camp, Francisco, Pfc
 *Campbell, Kenneth C., S/Sgt
 Campbell, Arthur P., Pfc
 Campbell, Jack J., T/5
 Campbell, William M., Capt
 Cannon, John J., 1st Lt
 Cannon, Ralph L., Capt
 Cantwell, Richard J., S/Sgt
 Capel, Robert K., S/Sgt
 Cardella, James A., T/Sgt
 Carlberg, Arthur J., Sgt
 Carlin, James A., Sgt
 Carlson, Donald J., Sgt
 Carlson, John W., 2d Lt
 Carlson, Herman J., 2d Lt
 Carlucki, Michael R., Pfc
 Carmeney, Reece W., Pfc
 Carmickel, David B., S/Sgt
 Carney, Fred H., T/5
 Carpenter, Walter E., Pfc
 Carpenter, William M., 1st Lt
 *Carpentieri, S. S., T/Sgt
 Carr, John V., T/4
 Carr, Raymond J., M/Sgt
 Carroll, Francis W., T/Sgt
 Carson, James E., Maj
 Carter, Andrew M., T/Sgt
 Carter, Dahlman J., S/Sgt
 Carter, Harland H., 1st Lt
 Carter, James E., S/Sgt
 Carter, Johnnie H., Maj
 Carter, Raymond, Cpl
 Cartwright, Sim E., T/Sgt
 Caruso, Peter V., T/Sgt
 Cary, Orville H., Cpl
 Case, John J., Cpl
 Casebeer, Albert J., Capt
 Casey, Morris C., T/Sgt
 Cashbaugh, Frank R., T/4
 Cashion, John, T/Sgt
 Cass, Robert H., S/Sgt
 Cassel, William, Cpl
 Castillo, Gustave P., Sgt
 Castle, Jay E., 1st Lt
 Cates, B. Samuel W., Jr., Sgt
 Caveney, Donald L., T/Sgt
 Chalupnik, George M., M/Sgt
 Cecchi, Italo E., Sgt
 Cellupica, Anthony T., Pfc
 Chalmers, Benjamin W., Jr., T/5
 Chambliss, Robert S., 2d Lt
 Champion, I. R., S/Sgt
 Chance, Wilbur L., S/Sgt
 Chandler, John H., Jr., T/4
 Chappell, Bernard L., Pfc
 Chappel, Everett L., T/Sgt
 Charlock, John, T/5
 Charlton, Ralph G., Jr., 2d Lt
 Chennai, Russell J., S/Sgt
 Cheslak, John, S/Sgt
 Chiappone, John, Pfc
 Chick, Linwood J., Cpl
 *Chignoli, Louis C., T/3
 Childs, Thurman L., T/4
 Chilson, Calvin D., Sgt
 Chisholm, John A., Pfc
 Chmiel, Stanley J., Cpl
 Chordas, John W., T/4
 Christensen, Kenneth O., T/3
 Christian, Earl H., Maj
 Christian, Harry M., Sgt
 Christiansen, Norman A., Cpl
 Christmas, Paul T., S/Sgt
 Church, James E., Cpl
 Cieminski, Kenneth I., Pfc
 Cierczewski, John, Pfc
 Cifatte, Victor J., Capt
 Cilfone, Joseph, Pfc
 Cimino, Thomas L., T/Sgt
 Cinicola, Lawrence J., Pfc
 Cisneros, Jesus, Pfc
 Ciula, Peter G., S/Sgt
 Claesson, Fred R., 1st Sgt
 Clagett, Thomas B., Capt
 Clandruccio, James A., Pfc
 Clare, Michael J., S/Sgt

Clarida, Robert W., Sgt
 Clark, James C., S/Sgt
 Clark, John N., Jr., Pfc
 Clark, Raymond H., S/Sgt
 Clark, Ross A., Sgt
 Clark, Roy S., Pfc
 Clary, Thomas F., Sgt
 Clascen, Harold E., Pfc
 Clayton, Charles W., 1st Lt
 Clayton, George W., T/Sgt
 Clayton, Stanley, Capt
 Clements, John R., 1st Sgt
 Clementz, Harold W., T/Sgt
 Clesen, Emil J., T/4
 Clinton, Raymond P., Pfc
 Clard, Clarence J., Pfc
 Clockey, John W., S/Sgt
 Closner, John J., Jr., Lt Col
 Cluck, Glen E., T/5
 Clyacomb, Elvadore H., S/Sgt
 Cochran, Leonard L., T/4
 Cochran, Robert F., Pfc
 Coe, Cecil J., Cpl
 Coe, Wilbur, Pfc
 Coen, James J., Capt
 Cognato, Lawrence, Pfc
 Cohen, Harry, S/Sgt
 Cohen, John J., S/Sgt
 Cole, George M., S/Sgt
 Cole, Rush M., T/4
 Coleman, Kenneth, 1st Lt
 Coleman, John I., T/5
 Colena, John T., S/Sgt
 Colligan, Peter J., 2d Lt
 Collings, Alfred H., Pfc
 Compton, Doyle A., M/Sgt
 Conlee, Wilburn T., Pvt
 Conover, Clyde H., T/5
 Constable, George F., T/Sgt
 Conter, Carl W., S/Sgt
 Cook, Raymond C., T/3
 Cook, Woodrow L., Cpl
 Corbett, John F., S/Sgt
 Corbett, William A., Pfc
 Correll, Donald L., S/Sgt
 Cothard, Donald H., 1st Lt
 Cottrill, Homer K., Sgt
 Couch, Harold L., Pfc
 Coughle, Bernard R., Sgt
 Country, Samuel V., T/Sgt
 Cowart, George V., T/Sgt
 Cowell, Donald J., T/5
 *Cloud, Joe B., Capt
 Cmar, John, T/Sgt
 Cobb, Richard, Pfc
 Cobert, David P., Pfc
 Cochran, Alvie D., Pfc
 Coffey, Royce G., 1st Sgt
 Coffey, James J., Cpl
 Coker, F. M., T/Sgt
 Cole, Chauncey David, 1st Lt
 Cole, John F., Pfc
 Cole, Ruben B., S/Sgt
 Colegrove, Jessie L., T/5
 Coleman, James E., Pfc
 Collins, Bucklev, Pfc
 Collins, Clifford, Sgt
 Collins, Floyd L., Pfc
 Collins, James J., Sgt
 *Collins, John J., T/4
 Collins, Kenneth C., S/Sgt
 Collins, Marion L., Sgt
 Collins, Robbie R., S/Sgt
 Colster, John G., Sgt
 Colt, Chester A., T/5
 Colwell, Miles O., Capt
 Communale, George, T/4
 Compton, Doyle A., WOJG
 Congdon, James E., S/Sgt
 Connely, John E., T/5
 Conner, Charles B., CWO
 Constantine, James J., S/Sgt
 Conwax, William E., T/Sgt
 Cook, Floyd W., T/5
 Cook, Gene A., 1st Lt
 Cooley, William R., Pfc
 Coombs, Roger E., 1st Sgt
 Coon, Francis E., Pfc
 Cooney, Henry M., Capt

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Coons, Hollis E., T/3
 Cooper, Charles W., S/Sgt
 Cooper, Herman C., S/Sgt
 Cooper, William, T/5
 Coplin, Merle E., T/5
 Conte, Daniel, T/5
 Cordrey, William L., S/Sgt
 Corn, Jackson L., T/4
 Cornelius, Edmund W., Pfc
 Corrigan, Burton E., 1st Lt
 Costelow, Warren G., 1st Lt
 Costelow, William R., Pvt
 Cothard, Donald H., Capt
 Cotter, James W., S/Sgt
 *Cotton, Connie C., Capt
 Couchman, Robert W., S/Sgt
 Coughlin, Eugene F., S/Sgt
 Courvoisie, T. Nugent, Capt
 Courtright, William F., Capt
 Covert, Wallace A., S/Sgt
 Cowart, D. B., T/Sgt
 Cowart, Charles C., Capt
 Cox, Howard B., Cpl
 Cox, Kenneth A., Pfc
 Coxon, George W., T/4
 Coyat, John, Cpl
 Crabtree, Calvin C., S/Sgt
 Crabtree, Robert J., Pfc
 Craft, Gilbert M., 1st Sgt
 *Cramblit, William N., 1st Lt
 Cramer, Carl B., T/4
 Crandall, Richard A., Pfc
 Crane, Morris, Capt
 Cranford, William V., Pfc
 Cray, Millard F., WOJG
 Crawford, Albert C., Cpl
 Crawford, Harry D., Cpl
 Crawford, John L., Cpl
 Crawford, Robert F., 1st Lt
 Craycroft, James F., Pfc
 Creason, Major R., Sgt
 Creed, Francis C., T/Sgt
 Creel, George B., Pfc
 Cregan, Joseph J., Sgt
 Cres, Robert J., Pfc
 Crews, Charles C., S/Sgt
 Crisman, Bernard E., Pfc
 Crisp, Earnest, Pfc
 Crispeli, Donald H., Sgt
 Cristina, Phillip, Pfc
 Criswell, Frank L., T/5
 Crockett, Lester C., T/4
 Crockett, Clayton H., Pfc
 Crockett, Robert K., S/Sgt
 Croonquist, Ralph E., T/4
 Crowley, Marvin H., T/Sgt
 Culbreth, Emmett R., Lt Col
 Cullen, James W., 1st Sgt
 Cullum, Herbert E., S/Sgt
 Culver, Frank A., T/5
 Culver, Rudolph, S/Sgt
 Cumley, Roden, S/Sgt
 Cummings, Charles, S/Sgt
 Cummings, Harry H., Cpl
 Cunningham, Frank E., Pfc
 Current, Harry C., Jr., Pfc
 Cunningham, Herman A., Pvt
 Cunningham, John W., Cpl
 Currie, John D., T/4
 Curt, Lewis L., S/Sgt
 Curran, Thomas, S/Sgt
 Curtis, Francis J., Pfc
 Curtis, Mervin W., T/4
 Curtis, William L., M/Sgt
 Curtus, Gregory G., 1st Lt
 Cutter, Albert V., 1st Lt
 Czajkowski, John P., S/Sgt
 Czaplinski, Edward R., Pfc
 Czastke, George, Capt
 Czezniewski, Eugene, M/Sgt

Dabney, William R., 1st Lt
 Dagiau, Arthur L., Pfc
 Dahl, Kenneth, 1st Lt
 Daley, Earl, Sgt
 Daley, William J., 1st Lt
 Dalrymple, Alva H., Sgt
 Daly, Jesse L., Cpl
 Dages, Robert, Sgt

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Dahlre, Robert L., Pfc
 Dailey, C. W., Sgt
 Daniel, Plummer A., S/Sgt
 Daniels, Anthony V., S/Sgt
 Darnell, John H., Pfc
 Darr, William S., T/4
 Daspit, Paul, Capt
 Daunheimer, Walter J., T/4
 Davenport, James H., Sgt
 Davids, John L., Lt Col
 Davidson, Chester L., Pfc
 Davidson, Marion D., Pfc
 Davidson, James E., T/Sgt
 Davidson, Sigmund E., Sgt
 Davis, Charles W., Sgt
 Davis, Curron D., S/Sgt
 Davis, Burnan, S/Sgt
 Davis, Harold E., Pfc
 Davis, James H., Pfc
 Davis, Johnnie C., T/5
 Davis, K., T/Sgt
 Davis, Melvin R., Pfc
 Davis, Odie H., T/4
 Davis, William H., T/5
 Dawson, Cecil D., Pfc
 Day, Morris E., Pfc
 Day, Richard F., Cpl
 Deal, Arthur V., Lt Col
 Deal, Eugene L., Pfc
 Dean, Elvin F., S/Sgt
 Dearden, William R., Sgt
 De Bach, Michael, Pfc
 De Bella, Frank P., M/Sgt
 Decker, Henry M., WOJG
 De Conto, Richard R., M/Sgt
 De Cunzo, Nicholas M., Pfc
 Deener, William R., Pfc
 Deets, Clyde C., Pfc
 De Feo, Dante G., Pfc
 De Forest, Max J., Pvt
 De Frang, Donald A., S/Sgt
 Dehmer, John, Pfc
 Delancey, Virgil L., 1st Lt
 Delgado, David C., Pfc
 Delissio, Silvio, T/5
 De Loach, W. K., S/Sgt
 De Looth, Robert M., T/5
 Delozier, Harry, Pfc
 De Maagd, Louis W., S/Sgt
 Demarais, John E., T/Sgt
 De Marco, Phillip J., 1st Sgt
 Dembits, Theodore J., Capt
 De Muro, Joseph D., Sgt
 Denaro, William K., Lt Col
 De Persia, John A., Sgt
 Dennard, James, Cpl
 Denson, Robert J., S/Sgt
 Derenfeld, Morton H., Cpl
 De Rosier, Leon A., Pfc
 De Salvo, Francis J., Pfc
 De Simio, Vincent J., S/Sgt
 Desnard, Henry L., 1st Lt
 Dethlefsen, Russell W., T/5
 Deur, Farrand, Cpl
 De Vault, Harvey A., Pfc
 De Vere, Arden, S/Sgt
 De Waele, Alfred L., 1st Lt
 De Witt, John P., Sgt
 De Wulf, Lawrence, S/Sgt
 Diamante, Frank E., Pfc
 Dice, Harold D., Pfc
 Dickinson, William M., Pfc
 Dicolo, Victor V., S/Sgt
 Diegmueeller, John F., T/5
 Dietz, Edward C., Pfc
 Diezeman, Albert, Capt
 Di Ferdinando, George T., Pfc
 Di Florio, Anthony J., T/4
 Di Folco, S/Sgt
 Di Gigilio, Joseph A., S/Sgt
 Dilbeck, James H., Pfc
 Dileanis, Leonard P., 1st Lt
 Dill, James L., S/Sgt
 Dillman, Donald B., M/Sgt
 Dillon, Charles E., Sgt
 Dings, Calbert L., S/Sgt
 Dimmer, Dallas E., 1st Lt
 Dimmitt, Orville O., S/Sgt
 Dinsmore, James J., Sgt

Di Pace, Phillip, S/Sgt
 Di Salvatore, James V., Pfc
 Di Virgilio, Gamello A., Pfc
 Dixon, Howard A., S/Sgt
 Dixon, Thomas, Sgt
 Dizick, Bernard L., Pfc
 Doane, Arthur I., Maj
 Dobrenchuk, Stephen A., 2d Lt
 Dobson, Norman B., T/5
 Dobson, Robert R., 1st Lt
 Dodd, Earl E., Cpl
 Dodson, Thomas W., Sgt
 Domenico, Philip J., T/Sgt
 Donegan, Ascension H., T/3
 Donegan, Kenneth, Sgt
 Donna, John P., 2d Lt
 Donnelly, James P., T/4
 Donohue, Thomas J., 1st Sgt
 Donovan, Michael J., Pfc
 Donovan, Russell, Capt
 Dopp, Charles W., T/5
 Doran, Ralph C., Pfc
 Dorn, Orlan R., S/Sgt
 Dorst, Marin, Sgt
 Doster, Lawrence H., Sgt
 Dothage, Elgin L., Pfc
 Doty, Albert R., Sgt
 Doty, George B., T/Sgt
 Dotz, Robert E., S/Sgt
 Douglas, Quentin R., T/5
 Dover, Stribling, S/Sgt
 Downs, James T., III, Maj
 Dowker, Virgil M., T/5
 Dozier, Walter J., Maj
 Dozier, Tully C., Pfc
 Draper, Perry L., T/Sgt
 Draper, Roland, S/Sgt
 Draudt, Richard H., S/Sgt
 Dreher, Glenn A., Sgt
 Drennan, Ralph W., 1st Lt
 Derscher, Robert W., Capt
 Driggers, Elmer L., Pfc
 Driver, William R., Cpl
 Drury, Warren G. M., Cpl
 Drye, Jonah T., T/Sgt
 Dubach, Robert W., S/Sgt
 Dugaw, Eugene J., S/Sgt
 Dugow, Martin L., M/Sgt
 Duke, James W., Pfc
 Dunbar, Robert K., T/Sgt
 Dunchan, William D., T/Sgt
 Dunlap, Robert M., Pfc
 Dumlap, William L., T/3
 Dunn, Ellis, T/4
 Dunn, Robert E., T/5
 Dunkle, Frank C., 2d Lt
 Dunsmoor, Kenneth L., T/5
 *Durant, Joseph A., T/Sgt
 Durham, Millard G., 1st Lt
 Durk, Robert A., 1st Lt
 Durkee, Jack C., 1st Lt
 Durvage, Robert J., Pfc
 Dutcher, Cornelius G., T/4
 Duty, William B., T/4
 D'Vorkin, Nathan D., M/Sgt
 Dwarak, Stanley G., S/Sgt
 Dyer, Lloyd H., T/Sgt
 *Dyke, Donald L., Pfc
 Dyke, Robert G., 1st Lt
 Dyki, Vitold, S/Sgt
 Dykstra, Ervin L., Sgt
 Dymanski, Harold J., S/Sgt
 Dziennk, Albert W., Sgt
 Dzurio, William F., Pfc

Eagle, Columbus D., Pfc
 Eagon, James A., T/4
 Eaker, Fred L., Maj
 Eaker, James W., S/Sgt
 Eakins, Chester M., Capt
 Earle, Fred R., 2d Lt
 Eastep, George E., T/4
 Easterday, Howard D., S/Sgt
 Eatman, William E., Pfc
 Ebeling, Erhardt H., T/4
 Ebert, Clarence V., T/Sgt
 Eckart, Walter T., Capt
 Edelmann, Edwin C., T/3
 *Eden, John, T/Sgt

Eddy, Arthur R., Capt
 Edling, James E., Pfc
 Edwards, Carlton L., Pfc
 Edwards, Claude M., Pfc
 Edwards, Harvey J., T/3
 Edwards, Louis R., S/Sgt
 Edwards, Oscar A., T/4
 Edwards, Olen D., T/5
 Edwards, Thomas F., S/Sgt
 Edwin, M. Gibson, 1st Sgt
 Egert, Joseph W., Pfc
 Eging, Carl J., Pfc
 Eikenberry, Ivan E., Pfc
 *Eisenbraun, Clarence D., 1st Lt
 Eitemiller, William H., S/Sgt
 Elbert, Kenneth A., Pfc
 Eliseo, Patsey F., Pfc
 Ellert, George C., S/Sgt
 Ellis, James G., 1st Lt
 Ellis, Melvin I., S/Sgt
 Ellison, James A., Pfc
 Ellsworth, Harold B., Sgt
 Eltzroth, Richard, 1st Lt
 *Emanuale, George, S/Sgt
 Emanuele, Richard T., 1st Lt
 Embry, John W., T/5
 Emmons, Otto L., Cpl
 *Endress, Robert C., 1st Lt
 Engstrom, John E., S/Sgt
 Enhill, Charles J., M/Sgt
 Ennis, Robert G., T/Sgt
 Ensor, William C., Jr., Sgt
 Erickson, Harold A., S/Sgt
 *Erickson, Roy G., Sgt
 Erikson, Axel V., 1st Lt
 Erminy, Diamond E., Pfc
 Ernspeker, Verne L., T/Sgt
 Essix, Regis R., S/Sgt
 Esworthy, John G., Pfc
 Etchells, James T., T/4
 Evans, Charles O., Jr., Sgt
 Evans, Joseph C., Jr., S/Sgt
 Evans, Joseph O., T/3
 Evanchuck, Paul, Pfc
 Everhart, James R., S/Sgt
 Everitt, Carey F., Sgt
 Everman, Clarence F., T/5
 Ewert, George W., Sgt
 Ewing, Charles H., Capt

Faas, Abraham J., M/Sgt
 Fahey, Frederick, Jr., Pfc
 Fahey, John T., Sgt
 Fahr, Charles M., Pfc
 Faircloth, W. J., Pfc
 Fairfield, Vernon L., Sgt
 Fandal, Frederick F., Pfc
 Fanning, Alfred A., S/Sgt
 Fanning, Robert L., M/Sgt
 Fagnoli, Carmine A., T/4
 Farina, Nicholas, T/5
 Farkus, Martin L., Sgt
 Farley, Lesley E., S/Sgt
 Farnsworth, Alma R., S/Sgt
 Farrar, Lynn D., T/4
 Farrell, Bernard L., Sgt
 Farrell, Eugene C., T/4
 Faught, Raymond G., Pfc
 Fawes, Arthur W., S/Sgt
 Federkeil, Roland C., T/4
 Feery, William H., Capt
 Feldman, Nathan, Pfc
 Fench, Henry B., Jr., Capt
 Fenorini, Albert J., T/4
 Ferguson, Arthur J., S/Sgt
 Ferguson, James F., 2d Lt
 Ferla, Salvatore, Pfc
 Ferrell, Arthur L., Jr., Sgt
 Ferretti, William P., S/Sgt
 Ferris, Gilbert H., Pvt
 Festa, Eugene A., S/Sgt
 Feury, John J., Cpl
 Fezetter, Herbert N., T/5
 Fialkow, Samuel L., S/Sgt
 Ficarra, Salvatore J., Pfc
 Ficarelli, Philin D., Cpl
 Fichtner, Charles, Sgt
 Ficoello, George S., T/Sgt
 Field, Alvin, S/Sgt

Field, Robert W., 2d Lt
 Fields, William C., Pfc
 Bier, Robert W., T/4
 Figus, Irwin B., Pfc
 Finely, Wilbur E., Sgt
 Fink, Russell J., S/Sgt
 Finke, Paul L., T/4
 Finnan, Franklyn J., Sgt
 Finney, James C., Jr., T/5
 Finley, Wallace, Pfc
 Firie, Charles H., T/5
 Fischer, Gunther A., Sgt
 Fishback, William A., S/Sgt
 Fisher, Carroll H., S/Sgt
 Fisher, Francis C., Pfc
 Fitzgerald, Philip, S/Sgt
 Fitzpatrick, John T., T/4
 Fitzsimmons, Raymond, S/Sgt
 Fix, Alfred E., Capt
 Flannery, M. Glenn, Capt
 *Fleir, Lester L., T/4
 Fleming, Edward J., Pfc
 Fletcher, Wallace C., S/Sgt
 Fliieger, Thomas, Pfc
 Flinn, Robert A., 1st Lt
 Flippo, Melvin, Pfc
 Flores, Delino C., S/Sgt
 *Florides, Gregory C., Maj
 Flowers, William E., Pfc
 Floyd, Homer E., Pfc
 Flusek, Milo B., T/5
 Flynn, Jerome A., Capt
 Fodder, Oscar, Pfc
 Foelsch, Richard G., Capt
 Foley, Millard L., Pfc
 Fontenot, Easten, T/Sgt
 Ford, Donald F., T/5
 Ford, Donald W., T/5
 Forker, William J., Jr., 1st Lt
 Fortier, Donald R., S/Sgt
 Fortney, Forrest H., S/Sgt
 Fortunato, Raymond, 1st Lt
 Fosdick, Harold R., Sgt
 Fosnight, Dale P., Pfc
 Foss, Leo G., Pfc
 Foster, Harry C., Pfc
 Fountain, Clarence F., Sgt
 Fowler, Bruce E., S/Sgt
 Fowler, James A., T/5
 Fowler, John G., Sgt
 Fox, Harold W., T/Sgt
 Fox, Hunter L., 1st Lt
 Fox, Melvin H., Pfc
 Fox, Robert L., S/Sgt
 Fraley, Glenn W., S/Sgt
 Fralick, Richard M., T/Sgt
 Franck, John W., T/4
 Frank, David L., Capt
 Frank, O. Page, 1st Lt
 Frank, Stanley, 1st Lt
 Franklin, John S., T/4
 Franklin, Richard L., T/5
 Franklin, Robert L., Pfc
 Franz, Franklin E., Jr., Maj
 Franz, Philip, T/Sgt
 Frazer, John B., Pfc
 Frazier, Douglas P., Lt Col
 Frech, William, Sgt
 Freed, John D., Cpl
 Freedman, Saul, Pfc
 Freel, Joseph A., 1st Sgt
 Freeman, Albert, T/Sgt
 Freeman, Joe C., 1st Sgt
 Freireich, Burton P., Pfc
 Freize, Andrew M., T/Sgt
 French, Edward C., Cpl
 French, Lewis W., Pfc
 French, Robert A., S/Sgt
 Frey, Abraham, T/4
 Fried, Leon W., 2d Lt
 Friedburg, Robert, 1st Lt
 Friel, Maurice J., T/4
 Friend, Lyly A., S/Sgt
 Fritchie, Donald D., Sgt
 Fritz, Gordon C., 1st Lt
 Froese, Robert H., Cpl
 Frohlich, William F., S/Sgt
 Froloff, Paul W., T/4
 Fruge, Elias, Pvt

Fruits, George W., T/5
 Frye, Roland M., Capt
 Fulkerson, Hubert H., 1st Lt
 Fuller, Floyd B., T/3
 Fuller, Paul, Jr., Pfc
 Fuller, Russell D., Cpl
 Fultz, Harmon E., Pfc
 Funk, Iver, S/Sgt
 Funk, Martine, Pfc
 Furniss, Harry N., Pfc
 Fuschino, Joseph J., Sgt
 Fusilo, Buster F., T/5
 Fuss, Anthony F., Sgt

Gabuzda, Stephen J., S/Sgt
 Gaiduk, Ronald A., 2d Lt
 Galeener, Leon W., Sgt
 Galiardo, Cosmo A., Pfc
 Galiati, Camille A., T/Sgt
 Gallagher, Fred C., S/Sgt
 Gallagher, James W., S/Sgt
 Gallo, Frank, Pfc
 Gano, Russell G., S/Sgt
 Gamble, Robert H., III, Pfc
 Gandet, Russell K., Pvt
 Gannett, Paul J., Pfc
 Gapen, John D., Capt
 Garcia, Charles A., Pfc
 Garcia, Leo F., Jr., T/Sgt
 Gardiner, Robert M., 1st Lt
 Gardner, Gerald F., Pfc
 Garmon, Leonard H., Pfc
 Garrett, Billy F., T/Sgt
 Garrick, Malcolm T., S/Sgt
 Garrison, Howard F., S/Sgt
 Garstensen, William H., T/5
 Garvin, Charles J., WOJG
 Garvin, William H., Capt
 *Gatchel, Forrest S., Maj
 Gatz, Edwin C., Maj
 Gauvin, Victor J., Pfc
 Gay, Johnney, T/4
 Gazda, Stephen G., Sgt
 Gazdier, Russell J., T/Sgt
 Gehrken, Arnold R., T/5
 Geick, Robert J., Pfc
 Geiger, Herbert P., Pfc
 Geist, Herman J., T/5
 Geit, Edward G., S/Sgt
 Gellings, Henry B., T/Sgt
 Gennaro, Anthony Di, Cpl
 Gensler, Donald R., Cpl
 Gentry, Thomas C., Pfc
 Geohegan, John A., 1st Lt
 *Gerleman, Harry E., Maj
 German, Robert W., Pfc
 Geroux, David J., Pfc
 Geske, James A., Pfc
 Getta, Walter J., Cpl
 Getz, Robert L., T/5
 Ghegan, John, 1st Sgt
 Ghidella, Tino M., Cpl
 Gianini, Attilio, Cpl
 Gibbons, William L., Pfc
 Gibbons, William M., T/5
 Gibson, William R., Pfc
 Gielenfeld, Kenneth J., S/Sgt
 Giese, Kenneth W., T/Sgt
 Giesler, Paul W., S/Sgt
 Gifford, Charles E., 2d Lt
 Gilbert, Roland B., S/Sgt
 Gilkerson, David L., Jr., Pfc
 Gill, Horace L., S/Sgt
 Gilland, George A., Pfc
 Gilliland, Billy M., Pfc
 Gilmer, Orville O., S/Sgt
 Giordano, James, S/Sgt
 Giorgio, Joseph A., T/4
 Gironda, William P., T/5
 Gish, George R., Capt
 Gitlin, Sidney, T/5
 Gladstone, Lewis, 1st Sgt
 Glidden, Arnard M., CWO
 Gnahe, Henry J., T/Sgt
 Goddard, Ralph E., Pfc
 Godfrey, James F., Sgt
 Godsie, Cecil W., Cpl
 Goff, Odell O., S/Sgt
 Goff, Junior W., Sgt

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Gohlke, Norman N., M/Sgt
 Gold, Raymond L., Sgt
 Golden, Joseph T., T/5
 *Golding, Joseph G., Jr., 2d Lt
 Goldman, Robert G., Sgt
 Goldman, Sidney J., 1st Sgt
 Goldstein, Earl S., Capt
 Goldstein, Melvin R., Pfc
 Gonda, August J., Cpl
 Gonsorowsky, Edwin J., Pfc
 Gonzales, Henry, 1st Sgt
 Gooch, Reid, E., Pfc
 Good, Leonard D., Jr., Pfc
 Goode, Allen L., Pfc
 Goodman, Robert, Capt
 Gookins, Clarence D., Cpl
 Gordon, William R., Pfc
 Gordon, Alvin D., Pfc
 Gordon, Eugene A., Capt
 Gordon, Henry Y., Pfc
 Gordon, Henry, Sgt
 Gordon, Jack E., Capt
 Gordon, Wade, T/Sgt
 Gorse, Robert M., Pfc
 Gossett, Lester F., Sgt
 Gostowski, Walter A., Pfc
 Grabin, Morris, T/4
 Grabowski, Bernard J., S/Sgt
 Grace, Richard L., T/5
 Gracy, Bernard B., 1st Lt
 Graddy, James E., S/Sgt
 Grady, Donald E., S/Sgt
 Grady, Franklin L., S/Sgt
 Grady, Harold D., S/Sgt
 Graeler, Kenneth C., T/3
 Gracelle, William T., Maj
 Graf, Joseph E., T/Sgt
 Graham, Franklin J., Pfc
 Graham, Richard K., Cpl
 Graham, Richey V., Jr., Capt
 Graham, Robert C., 1st Sgt
 Grainger, John C., 1st Lt
 Gramalya, Robert H., T/5
 Granath, John W., Pfc
 *Grant, Willard H., Lt Col
 Grant, William O., Sgt
 Grasch, Anton R., T/5
 Grasmick, Richard, S/Sgt
 Graves, Wilbur W., T/4
 Gray, Eldon E., Cpl
 Gray, John W., 1st Lt
 Green, John M., 2d Lt
 Green, Osmond B., T/4
 Green, Robert K., Pfc
 Greenberg, Irwin, Pfc
 Greene, Augustus A., Sgt
 Greene, Daniel N., T/5
 Greene, Edward A., Pfc
 Greene, Mack D., T/3
 Greenlaw, George D., Pfc
 Greenwood, Francis A., Sgt
 Greer, Alvin, Sgt
 Greer, Jessie M., S/Sgt
 Gregory, Bernard A., S/Sgt
 Greiss, William A., Cpl
 Greulich, Frederick W., T/5
 Grewatz, Philip C., T/4
 Grieshaber, Otto A., Sgt
 Griffin, George F., S/Sgt
 Grguric, Thomas, Pfc
 Griffin, Jimmie L., Cpl
 Griffith, William E., Pfc
 Griffiths, James E., Pfc
 Grimaldi, Joseph A., S/Sgt
 Grimberg, Paul H., T/4
 Griswold, Joseph R., Sgt
 Groeling, Cravton H., S/Sgt
 Gross, Kenneth P., S/Sgt
 Grosswiler, Joseph R., T/5
 Groveman, William, Pfc
 Grubb, Woodrow, Pfc
 Grupa, Lucian S., 1st Lt
 Gryhewich, Charles T., Pfc
 Grzenia, William T., S/Sgt
 Grzewkiewicz, Ferdinand, S/Sgt
 Grzybowski, Benjamin J., T/4
 Guard, Warren M., Capt
 Guenther, Joseph H., Sgt
 Gudac, Anthony V., S/Sgt
 Gudzus, Wallace V., T/5

Guess, Edward L., Sgt
 Guex, Richard S., T/5
 Guida, Anthony S., 2d Lt
 Gulatte, James W., Capt
 Gullekson, Carl L., 1st Lt
 Gullixson, Walter R., T/4
 Gumbert, James, Sgt
 Gunn, Norman F., 1st Lt
 Gunstaed, Warren W., Pfc
 Guse, Charles, S/Sgt
 Gust, Edward A., Sgt
 Guthrie, John H., Maj
 Gutman, Charles, 1st Lt
 Gutowski, Julian A., S/Sgt
 Guy, John A., Capt

*Haberman, Carl F., 1st Lt
 Hacker, Donald C., Pfc
 Hacker, William B., 1st Lt
 Hackman, Edgar H., Pfc
 Hackney, Clarence S., Pfc
 Haddox, Jackson A., S/Sgt
 Haiker, John R., M/Sgt
 Hage, Bendix O., T/4
 Hagen, Carl J., 1st Lt
 Hagen, Kristofer, Capt
 Hager, Robert O., S/Sgt
 Hahn, James L., T/5
 Haigler, James W., S/Sgt
 Hakala, George E., Sgt
 Halcomb, Elmer, S/Sgt
 Hale, James E., Sgt
 Hale, Tandy R., Pfc
 Haley, Harry J., Sgt
 Haley, Thomas J., Pfc
 Haley, Walter M., Sgt
 Hall, Dewitt, Pfc
 Hall, Melvin, Pfc
 Hall, William T., Cpl
 Halloran, Thomas A., T/5
 Hanley, Thomas V., Jr., Cpl
 Hamm, Joseph W., Sgt
 Hammer, John W., Capt
 Hammerly, Lawrence H., S/Sgt
 Hampton, Leonard H., S/Sgt
 Haadsman, Eugene H., 1st Sgt
 Hanna, James M., Pfc
 Hannah, Silas E., Sgt
 Hannon, Patrick H., 1st Lt
 Hannussak, Stephens J., Pfc
 Hansen, Bernard K., S/Sgt
 Hansen, Mort A., Cpl
 Hanson, Hilman F., T/Sgt
 Hanson, Richard C., Pfc
 Harbaugh, Earl W., Pfc
 Harbert, John H., Sgt
 *Hardenbergh, Henry H., Maj
 Hardison, Albert D., T/5
 Hardison, Erik H., S/Sgt
 Hargrove, Glenn W., S/Sgt
 Harkness, Calvin L., Pfc
 Harlan, Earl K., 1st Lt
 Harland, Arthur T., T/4
 Harmon, William T., Jr., T/4
 Harold, Joseph R., 2d Lt
 Haroldson, Gus, Pfc
 Harp, Robert, 1st Lt
 Harper, Clifford R., S/Sgt
 Harper, Donald, Pfc
 *Harper, Leslie D., T/Sgt
 Harper, Rolfe C., S/Sgt
 Harper, William M., S/Sgt
 Harper, Wilton M., T/Sgt
 Harr, Melvin L., Pfc
 Harrell, Hardy M., M/Sgt
 Harrell, Julius G., Capt
 Harrell, Robert A., Pvt
 Harris, Alvin L., Capt
 Harris, Benjamin T., Pfc
 Harrisk, James A., S/Sgt
 Harrison, Roy, T/5
 Harsha, Alex, Jr., T/5
 Hart, Carson E., T/5
 Hart, Clare D., S/Sgt
 Hart, Leslie F., Capt
 Hart, Roswell B., Col
 Harter, Donald B., T/Sgt
 Hartman, Alva E., Col
 Hartman, Earl R., Sgt
 Hartman, John T., T/4
 Hartman, Robert B., 1st Sgt
 Hartsell, Huston A., Sgt
 Hartwig, John C., T/Sgt
 Hartzell, Richard, T/Sgt
 Hartzog, Jack H., Pfc
 Harvell, Lloyd C., T/4
 Hartwick, Albert D., S/Sgt
 Harvie, Chester T., Maj
 Harwayne, Martin, Pfc
 Hashell, Ellsworth, Sgt
 Haslett, William B., M/Sgt
 Hassell, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Hassell, William L., S/Sgt
 Haupt, Guy W., Sgt
 Hauser, John H., 1st Sgt
 Havas, Ymdas, Pfc
 Hawke, William J., S/Sgt
 Hawkins, William M., Maj
 Hawley, Robert A., 1st Sgt
 Hawthorne, Warren D., T/5
 Hayes, Herbert L., T/5
 Hayes, Thomas H., Col
 Hayes, William G., S/Sgt
 Hayslip, Michael R., T/5
 Hazard, Hubert W., Sgt
 Hazelburg, Marian J., Sgt
 Head, Bernard R., WOJG
 Head, Cecil F., Cpl
 Healy, John E., T/Sgt
 Heckert, Robert J., Capt
 Hede, Edward J., 2d Lt
 Hedglin, Marling, Pvt
 Heft, Julius E., 1st Lt
 Heidt, Paul F., T/5
 Heiman, Florent J., S/Sgt
 Hein, Albert, Capt
 Hein, Harry L., Pfc
 Heinkel, Edward C., T/Sgt
 Heisinger, Edward II, S/Sgt
 Heite, Theodore M., Sgt
 Helberg, Theodore C., T/Sgt
 Held, Royer B., 1st Lt
 Heldberg, Theodore C., T/Sgt
 Helke, Leonard W., Pfc
 Helms, Gaylor H., S/Sgt
 Heltsley, Herald A., Pfc
 Hemingway, Jack W., 1st Lt
 Hempleman, Dorwin J., T/5
 Hench, Harold E., Maj
 Henderson, Dudley B., Pfc
 Henderson, Gernon, S/Sgt
 Henderson, James R., S/Sgt
 Henderson, Samuel H., 1st Lt
 Henderson, William E., S/Sgt
 Hendricks, George, S/Sgt
 Henefield, George L., T/Sgt
 Hengelbrock, James W., S/Sgt
 Henke, Elroy W., Sgt
 Henke, Victor L., Jr., T/4
 Henke, Warren E., T/3
 Hennessy, Edward J., Capt
 Henske, Lee, T/Sgt
 Hentges, James F., Jr., Pfc
 Herb, William H., S/Sgt
 Herring, Rufus K., Pfc
 Hershberger, George E., Pfc
 Hertel, Henry E., WOJG
 Herzig, John P., Capt
 Hess, Donald F., Pfc
 Hess, John R., T/Sgt
 Hester, Joseph S., S/Sgt
 Hester, William D., S/Sgt
 Hetzner, Otto J., S/Sgt
 Heverly, Bernard, T/Sgt
 Hewitt, Donald W., Pfc
 Heyob, Robert J., T/Sgt
 Hibbard, Robert, 1st Lt
 Hickey, Edward, Pfc
 Hickey, John G., S/Sgt
 Higgins, Francis C., Sgt
 Higgins, Jessie E., Sgt
 Higgins, Lawrence W., Sgt
 Higginbotham, Joseph E., Cpl
 Higgins, Gregory L., Lt Col
 Higgins, Robert G., T/4
 Higgins, Walter, Sgt
 Hightower, Dillard O., S/Sgt
 Hilder, Richard P., Capt
 Hill, Archibald E., CWO
 Hill, Carl W., Pfc

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Hill, Harry N., S/Sgt
 Hill, Virgil W., T/4
 Hill, Walter L., Jr., T/Sgt
 Hill, William R., S/Sgt
 Hill, Willis M., S/Sgt
 Hillary, Louis D., S/Sgt
 Hilliard, Claude R., S/Sgt
 Hinchy, Cornelius G., 2d Lt
 Hinck, Claus F., S/Sgt
 Hines, Eugene W., S/Sgt
 Hines, Wayman L., T/Sgt
 Hingst, Lawrence A., T/5
 Hinkel, Donald I., S/Sgt
 Hinson, David A. K., Pfc
 Hintz, Otto V., Pfc
 Hirneisen, Donald A., WOJG
 Hirth, Carl E., 1st Lt
 Hitt, Arthur O., Jr., Pfc
 Hnat, John, S/Sgt
 Hobbs, William D., T/Sgt
 Hobdy, Richard D., 1st Lt
 Hobbes, Eugene W., S/Sgt
 Hock, Charles F., S/Sgt
 Hockenbroch, Glenn E., T/5
 Hocking, Russell, T/4
 Hockman, Harold, S/Sgt
 Hodge, Edd, S/Sgt
 Hodges, Travis W., Pfc
 Hodous, Sylvester J., M/Sgt
 Hoecker, Ralph A., T/4
 Hoeft, Richard A., T/Sgt
 Hoel, Wilbur J., CWO
 Hoenigman, Frank W., 1st Lt
 Hoffman, Arthur I., S/Sgt
 Hoffman, Paul, T/4
 Hogelee, Haavaar O., S/Sgt
 Hogentogler, Allen B., T/5
 Hogfelt, Gunnar H., Pvt
 Hogg, Joseph F., S/Sgt
 Hoiniski, Chester, T/5
 Hohman, Alvin C., Sgt
 Hoke, Hurbert H., T/5
 Hoke, Stanton R., S/Sgt
 Holcomb, Benny L., Pfc
 Holland, Allan R., Pfc
 Holland, William R., 2d Lt
 Hollandsworth, Chester M., Cpl
 Hollins, Lewis S., Sgt
 Hollister, Robert E., Capt
 Holloway, O. C., S/Sgt
 Holloway, Wallace L., Pfc
 Hollowell, Harry L., Sgt
 Hollowell, Maurice L., T/5
 Holmes, Floyd O., T/Sgt
 Holmes, Joseph R., Pfc
 Holt, James L., T/5
 Holt, Urban F., T/Sgt
 Holzhauser, Norman W., T/Sgt
 Honeyager, Donald F., T/4
 Honeycutt, Willie L., Pfc
 Honkoski, Steve J., Cpl
 Hood, Troy L., Sgt
 Hook, Thomas A., T/Sgt
 Hooks, Elmer C., Pfc
 Hope, Mitchell E., Capt
 Hopkins, James P., S/Sgt
 Hopkins, Malcolm J., Capt
 Hopkins, Robert, Pfc
 Horn, Neil Lewis, Capt
 Horn, Walter S., Pfc
 Horne, John W., T/Sgt
 Hornbeck, Frazier E., Sgt
 Horning, William A., T/5
 Horntal, William, S/Sgt
 Horowitz, Murray B., S/Sgt
 Horst, Wilbur A., T/Sgt
 Horton, Henry C., 1st Lt
 Horvath, Emil G., T/5
 Hostettler, Alexander F., Sgt
 Hotaling, William J., 1st Lt
 Houck, William C., 2d Lt
 Houck, William, T/Sgt
 Howard, Carl W., Capt
 Howard, Isaac, T/Sgt
 Howard, Lloyd E., 1st Lt
 Howard, Merle, Sgt
 Howard, Robert W., T/Sgt
 Howell, Woodrow W., Cpl
 Howes, Wesley D., Sgt
 Hoyle, Jack E., 2d Lt

Hoyle, Robert J., T/5
 Hrengo, Joseph M., Pfc
 Hrnecirik, John J., Pfc
 Huckabee, Alfred C., T/5
 Hubbard, Burritt S., Pfc
 Hubbard, James E., Pfc
 Hubbard, Jesse L., 1st Lt
 Hubbard, William E., Capt
 Huber, Richard J., T/4
 Hudson, Edmund W., T/5
 Hudson, Mark R., Maj
 Huey, Richard E., Pfc
 Huff, Earl R., Pfc
 Huff, Edward K., Sgt
 Hughes, Robert W., T/4
 Hughes, Alton H., Pfc
 Hughes, James D., Sgt
 Hughes, James L., S/Sgt
 Hulett, Henry J., 1st Sgt
 Hull, Hubert D., Jr., T/4
 Hulse, Charles H., T/5
 Hume, James W., Pfc
 Humes, Richard P., Pfc
 Hunt, Edward A., Sgt
 Hunter, Barton H., Capt
 Hunter, Paul B., T/Sgt
 Huntington, Robert J., T/5
 Hurley, Harry J., T/4
 Hursh, John S., T/Sgt
 Hurt, Clyde R., T/3
 Hussey, Omar E., S/Sgt
 Hutcherson, Franklin L., Cpl
 Hutson, Dwight G., S/Sgt
 Hutt, Aloysius, Cpl
 Hykill, Joseph G., T/Sgt
 Hyney, Carl M., T/5

Iacovelle, Americo, Pfc
 Ihnat, Emil R., Capt
 Ingels, Lafon R., Pfc
 Ingram, Jerry M., Sgt
 Ingram, Robert R., S/Sgt
 Inman, James H., T/4
 Innman, Eugene, T/5
 Iodice, Antonio, 1st Lt
 Iordida, Dominick S., S/Sgt
 Iorio, Vincent E., Pfc
 Irving, Thurman A., Lt Col
 Isaacs, Earl N., Pfc
 Isbell, Norman K., T/Sgt
 Isley, J. D., T/Sgt
 Isralsky, Emanuel, T/4

Jackley, Alva B., Pfc
 Jackson, Ben R., S/Sgt
 Jacks, Frank, S/Sgt
 Jackson, J. P., 2d Lt
 Jackson, Lestey H., Pfc
 Jackson, Oliver, Pfc
 Jackson, Raymond, Maj
 Jackson, Thomas L., Pfc
 Jacobs, Raymond J., Cpl
 Jacobs, Wilfred G., S/Sgt
 Jacobson, Goodwin L., Pfc
 Jackson, Edgar A., Pfc
 Jaewick, Michael, T/Sgt
 James, Alfred M., 1st Lt
 James, Byrd L., 1st Lt
 James, Ernest G., Jr., Capt
 James, Ivey L., WOJG
 James, William D., 1st Lt
 Janicke, Terrance J., T/3
 Janowicz, Julius, 2d Lt
 Janus, Alfred P., Cpl
 Jaques, Edgar G., T/5
 Jarvos, George, 1st Sgt
 Jasenece, John, S/Sgt
 Jasilaitis, John J., 1st Sgt
 Jaycos, Charles M., 2d Lt
 Jeffers, Paul J., 1st Lt
 Jeffries, Raymond A., S/Sgt
 Jelinek, Leslie S., S/Sgt
 Jenkins, Donald A., Sgt
 Jenkins, Samuel O., S/Sgt
 Jennings, Charles G., Pvt
 Jessop, George R., Cpl
 Jett, Reville F., S/Sgt
 Jochman, Frank V., T/Sgt
 Johanson, Ruben F., Pfc
 Johns, William A., Sgt

Johnson, Arnold R., Sgt
 Johnson, Albert L., 1st Lt
 Johnson, Chester A., Sgt
 Johnson, Carol L., Sgt
 Johnson, Charles L., S/Sgt
 Johnson, Forest E., T/5
 Johnson, Herschel L., Pfc
 Johnson, James D., Capt
 Johnson, James F., Jr., Pfc
 Johnson, James W., T/5
 Johnson, Kenneth T., Capt
 Johnson, Kenneth O., T/5
 Johnson, Leonard G., Cpl
 Johnson, Lloyd L., 1st Lt
 Johnson, Martin J., Sgt
 Johnson, Russell J., S/Sgt
 Johnson, Robert L., Sgt
 Johnson, Theo B., S/Sgt
 Johnson, Tino D., Pfc
 Johnson, Walton P., Capt
 Johnston, Gordon F., S/Sgt
 Johnston, James L., S/Sgt
 Jonell, Milton L., S/Sgt
 Jones, Cedric K., T/3
 Jones, Harry B., T/5
 Jones, Howard S., Jr., T/5
 Jones, John P., Pfc
 Jones, John Z., Pfc
 Jones, Richard M., Capt
 Jones, William A., Capt
 Jones, William A., Pfc
 Jones, Worell C., T/5
 Jordan, James M., 1st Sgt
 Jorgenson, Leroy A., Cpl
 Jost, George, 1st Lt
 Joupji, Russell F., T/4
 Judy, Claude R., Pfc
 Judy, Harry E., Sgt
 Jurman, William, S/Sgt
 Jushinskas, Thomas R., T/Sgt
 Justice, Lloyd, T/5

Kacucevicz, Stanley, 1st Lt
 Kaiser, Eugene C., S/Sgt
 Kaiser, Joseph O., Maj
 Kaminski, Jack, Pfc
 Kane, Edward R., Capt
 Kanin, Edmund A., Pfc
 Kapp, William P., Jr., Sgt
 Kappel, Karl G., 1st Lt
 Karalekas, Nicholas P., Pfc
 Karas, Joseph, Cpl
 Karp, Irwin, 1st Lt
 Karp, Beon, Pfc
 Kasper, Raymond A., S/Sgt
 Kastner, Robert M., Sgt
 Katers, Merlin J., Pfc
 Katherman, Elliot T., Maj
 Katoski, Albert R., T/4
 Katra, Henry T., M/Sgt
 Katting, Leonard R., T/5
 Kaun, Alvin S., S/Sgt
 Kauppi, Russell W., 1st Lt
 Kava, Samuel, T/5
 Kaye, Philip R., T/Sgt
 Keel, Carson, Pfc
 Keenum, Everett, T/Sgt
 Keiffe, Christopher B., T/Sgt
 Keiling, Herman J., Jr., S/Sgt
 Kelliik, Woodrow, 1st Sgt
 Kelley, Arthur H., 2d Lt
 Kelly, Charles T., T/5
 Kelley, Francis P., 1st Lt
 Kelley, David E., Sgt
 Kelley, Ralph, Jr., S/Sgt
 Kella, Gottlieb D., S/Sgt
 Kelly, Bernard W., S/Sgt
 Kelly, Berwyn C., S/Sgt
 Kelly, Matthew J., T/Sgt
 Kelly, Theodore L., T/Sgt
 Kelly, Victor Q., 1st Lt
 Kemman, Lawrence H., Lt Col
 Kemmick, Donald H., Pvt
 Kendall, Arthur H., S/Sgt
 Kennedy, Lyle J., Lt Col
 Kennedy, William T., Sgt
 Kenner, John L., Pvt
 Keown, Dennis H., T/Sgt
 Kepler, Charles R., T/5
 Kern, Marten H., Sgt

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Kern, Rudolph L., S/Sgt
 Kerr, John R., Pfc
 Kerr, Merton A., Sgt
 Kesselman, Joseph H., Pfc
 Kewatt, Gerald L., T/4
 Keyes, Richard W., Lt Col
 Keyser, Charles J., M/Sgt
 Kidwell, Leslie E., Cpl
 Kieffer, Cecil P., T/Sgt
 Kilb, Walter E., T/5
 Kilgore, Douglas D., Pfc
 Kilgore, Elmer J., T/Sgt
 Killebrew, Estelle, T/4
 Killian, Edwin A., T/Sgt
 Kimmitt, Joseph S., Capt
 Kincheloe, James G., Pfc
 King, Carl D., Pvt
 King, Gordon D., Pfc
 King, Hugh J., 2d Lt
 King, John C., Sgt
 King, William S., S/Sgt
 Kingery, Roy M., Pfc
 Kingsley, Robert E., Pfc
 Kinkead, Herbert E., Sgt
 Kinnamon, Russell H., Sgt
 Kirby, Charles E., S/Sgt
 Kirby, Henry R., T/5
 Kirk, James P., Jr., T/Sgt
 Kirkpatrick, Herman L., Capt
 Kirkwood, William C., S/Sgt
 Kirsch, John J., Sgt
 Kirschbaum, Julian, Pfc
 Kisling, Glenn R., 1st Lt
 Kisman, William, Sgt
 Kittsteiner, William S., S/Sgt
 Kittleson, Carl M., Pfc
 Kittredge, Daniel W., Capt
 Klice, Louis, T/5
 Kliess, Harold W., Sgt
 Klimkiewicz, Joseph J., 1st Lt
 Kneeland, Bernard T., 1st Sgt
 Knight, William E., 1st Lt
 Knola, Eugene A., Sgt
 Knoll, Jean K., T/5
 Knop, Earl F., Pfc
 Knowles, Royal J., T/Sgt
 Knowles, Vanis L., Pfc
 Kohake, Daniel C., T/Sgt
 Kolloway, Donald M., Pfc
 Koltiski, Bernard J., Pfc
 Kopp, Joseph J., T/Sgt
 Koraleski, Bernard G., Pfc
 Korb, Francis L., T/Sgt
 Korich, Charles M., S/Sgt
 Korman, Alexander, Pfc
 Kosares, John P., Sgt
 Kossman, James L., Sgt
 Koster, Francis D., 1st Lt
 Kostick, Edward, T/4
 Kot, Joseph A., 2d Lt
 Kotowski, Thaddeus V., Pfc
 Kouns, Don E., Pfc
 Kracoff, Herry, 1st Lt
 Kramer, Samuel A., Pfc
 Kramer, William J., 1st Sgt
 Kranz, Michael, Jr., Pfc
 Kraus, William H., S/Sgt
 Krause, Erwin E., S/Sgt
 Kraznaik, George T., T/Sgt
 Krcelie, Nicholas, T/Sgt
 Krenisky, Peter, T/4
 Kreuzberger, Paul J., S/Sgt
 Krier, Edward P., T/3
 Krimmel, William H., T/5
 Krippner, Robert L., T/4
 Krisniski, Anthony J., Cpl
 Krisulewicz, Teofil, S/Sgt
 Krofchick, Johnnie, 1st Lt
 Krofchick, Johnnie, T/Sgt
 Kryszkowski, Frederick J., Pfc
 Kryzen, Richard J., T/5
 Kryzkanowski, Edward W., Pfc
 Kubiak, Thomas R., Sgt
 Kucharczyk, Donald, T/5
 Kucinich, Peter, Pvt
 Kuczynski, Walter, Pfc
 Kuemmerlein, Edward L., S/Sgt
 Kugler, John F., Pfc
 Kuhlick, Earl H., Pfc
 Kuhns, Frank E., 1st Lt
 Kuiken, Lester J., T/Sgt
 Kulbock, Joseph A., Capt
 Kupec, Frank J., T/Sgt
 Kupler, John L., T/Sgt
 Kurathowski, Edmund W., S/Sgt
 Kurinsky, Rudolph, Pfc
 Kurtright, Ralph R., Capt
 Kurtz, Kenneth V., T/5
 Kuter, Robert L., T/Sgt
 Kuze, Donald A., T/4
 Kyle, Oliver C., 1st Lt
 Lackey, Vinton J., Pfc
 Lagree, Ronald G., Sgt
 Laing, Jesus R., Pfc
 Laird, Charles D., Sgt
 Lais, Harry F., T/Sgt
 Lamana, Peter C., 1st Lt
 Lambert, William, S/Sgt
 Lamp, Vernon D., S/Sgt
 Lanahan, Jon V., Pfc
 Land, Herman, S/Sgt
 Lane, Herman, S/Sgt
 Lane, Thomas F., T/5
 Lane, Willard V., 1st Lt
 Lang, Edward A., Jr., S/Sgt
 Lange, John L., Pfc
 Langfeldt, Ralph C., T/5
 Langley, William B., Sgt
 Langly, William B., Sgt
 Lanni, Andrew C., Pfc
 Lapidus, Harold, 1st Lt
 Largent, Rinehard L., Capt
 Larkin, Ted B., Pfc
 La Rocca, Earl C., WOJG
 La Rue, Henri, 1st Lt
 La Rue, James W., T/5
 Larrabee, Leo J., Cpl
 Larsen, Frederick B., Sgt
 Larsen, Ray W., T/Sgt
 Larson, Donald G., Capt
 Larson, Lamoyne, Cpl
 Lassen, Kurt M., 1st Lt
 Latimer, Earl A., 1st Lt
 Lattanzie, James F., Pfc
 Latterman, Hartley L., Pfc
 Lau, Hong F., Pfc
 Laugel, James E., Pfc
 Laugle, James E., Pfc
 Laval, Raymond R., S/Sgt
 Lawoie, John J., Pfc
 Lawler, Miles A., T/4
 Lawrence, Henry E., 1st Sgt
 Lawrence, John T., Pfc
 Laws, Robert L., Pfc
 Layne, Aubrey O., Sgt
 Layne, Thomas, T/5
 Lazarski, Frank J., Pfc
 Lazzara, Salvatore C., T/Sgt
 Leahy, John E., Pfc
 Le Blanc, Joseph R., S/Sgt
 Lebovitz, Joseph L., Sgt
 Ledbetter, Claude M., S/Sgt
 Lee, Douglas R., S/Sgt
 Lee, Robert E., S/Sgt
 Lee, Warren P., Jr., Pfc
 Leen, William R., 1st Sgt
 Lehman, Francis M., S/Sgt
 Lehman, Guy W., Pfc
 Leigh, Douglas B., Jr., S/Sgt
 Leith, Alexander, Maj
 Lentelhon, Robert, Sgt
 Lemon, Joseph F., Capt
 Lemon, Joseph P., 1st Lt
 Lemons, James T., T/5
 Lenassi, Leonard, Capt
 Lenerz, Stanley J., T/Sgt
 Lenker, Ralph, 2d Lt
 Leo, Anthony J., T/Sgt
 Leroux, Roland, Pfc
 Lesky, John F., T/Sgt
 Leslie, Edson L., Pfc
 Lesser, Ludwig P., T/5
 Lesser, Saal D., Pfc
 Lettko, George S., T/4
 Leugers, Robert C., Capt
 Leverenz, Earl R., T/5
 Levine, Abe L., Pfc
 Levinson, Ervin, Pfc
 Lewis, Gordon H., Pfc
 Lewis, Robert W., Pfc
 Lewis, Stewart K., T/5
 Lewis, Thomas D., Jr., 1st Lt
 Lewis, William D., 1st Lt
 Levitus, William J., Sgt
 Libengood, Roy E., 1st Sgt
 Liberator, Mumford V., Pfc
 Lichter, Jimmy C., T/4
 Lichter, Jack G., Pfc
 Lieven, John C., Pfc
 Lightner, Kenneth E., Sgt
 Likes, Creighton, Lt Col
 Liles, Vergel E., T/Sgt
 Lili, Glen R., Pfc
 Limone, Thomas R., T/Sgt
 Lincecum, Val D., 1st Lt
 Lincoln, Alan M., Jr., 1st Sgt
 Lind, Joseph S., S/Sgt
 Linder, John W., S/Sgt
 Lindrose, Earl A., Capt
 Lindsay, Herman L., T/Sgt
 Linhardt, Randolph W., Capt
 Linn, Douglas G., Sgt
 Linsenmeyer, James F., T/Sgt
 Lipe, Henry L., Jr., 1st Lt
 Lipe, William G., CWO
 Lipscomb, Andy A., Lt Col
 Lippi, Alphonse, Pvt
 Liptrap, John P., T/5
 Lishok, John F., Jr., T/5
 Lisman, Burton O., S/Sgt
 Little, Ernest W., Pvt
 Little, John W., S/Sgt
 Livingston, Jack, Pfc
 Locke, Charles I., Pfc
 Lockwood, George F., S/Sgt
 Lodice, Vincent M., Pfc
 Loewenbaum, George W., T/3
 Lofgren, Lawrence E., Jr., Sgt
 Logan, Paul F., Sgt
 Lohrey, Ernest W., Sgt
 Loiselle, Harold A., T/Sgt
 Lolley, Dalton E., Cpl
 Lombardino, Anthony J., S/Sgt
 Long, John H., Jr., S/Sgt
 Long, James D., Pfc
 Long, Lorne J., Cpl
 Long, Peter J., Maj
 Longo, James J., S/Sgt
 Lonnay, William J., Sgt
 Loos, John D., T/Sgt
 Loosley, Howard R., Capt
 Lorenzi, Derio, Sgt
 Loris, Frank N., T/Sgt
 Losowski, Stanley J., Pfc
 Lotermoser, Thomas, Sgt
 Loudermilk, Hershel W., S/Sgt
 Love, Harry W., 2d Lt
 Lovett, Glen, T/Sgt
 Lowe, Ralph W., 1st Lt
 Lowen, Theodore W., 1st Lt
 Lowery, Larsen, Pvt
 Lowther, Gene J., Pfc
 Lubeck, Terome J., S/Sgt
 Lucas, Thomas L., Lt Col
 Lucerne, Herman A., T/4
 Luchs, John, Jr., T/Sgt
 Lucido, Jerome J., T/4
 Luellen, Lonro, Pfc
 Luke, Thomas H., Jr., 1st Lt
 Lucsik, George F., T/5
 Lund, Richard H., 1st Lt
 Lunde, Maurice E., Sgt
 Lundquist, Robert O., S/Sgt
 Lundy, Warren I., Sgt
 Luongo, Philip C., T/4
 Lurz, Carl E., 1st Lt
 Lusk, Francis P., S/Sgt
 Lutz, Edward A., Jr., Pfc
 Lutz, Harry, Lt Col
 Lutz, John T., Capt
 Luzader, Justus, T/5
 Lyle, Donald L., Pfc
 Lyle, Warren H., Pfc
 Lynch, Edward I., Jr., Pvt
 Lynch, Eugene I., Pfc
 Lynch, George T., 1st Sgt
 Lynch, Harold R., T/5
 Lyons, James H., 1st Lt
 Lythke, Charles E., T/4

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Lytle, Robert E., Pfc

Mabe, James N., T/5
 Maccaglia, Alfred L., 1st Sgt
 Mac Connell, John W., Pfc
 Mac Daniel, Joseph C., Pfc
 Macey, Keith F., T/Sgt
 Mackey, Calir W., T/5
 Mackintosh, David M., Jr., Pfc
 Macklin, Theodore, Jr., 1st Lt
 Maddex, William M., Pfc
 Madden, George R., Pfc
 Madsen, Kenneth, Pfc
 Madson, Keith L., S/Sgt
 Magee, Ezra F., Pfc
 Maggert, Melvin T., S/Sgt
 Maghran, Irvin C., Jr., 1st Lt
 Magmore, Raymond, Sgt
 Magnus, Edward, T/Sgt
 Magruder, Raymond L., T/Sgt
 Mahaffey, John W., Pfc
 Mahoney, John J., Jr., Cpl
 Maies, Jose A., T/Sgt
 Main, William R., Sgt
 Majcher, Mike, S/Sgt
 Majeske, Floyd E., Sgt
 Majeski, Michael, Pfc
 Majka, Henry F., 1st Sgt
 Makoski, Frank J., Sgt
 Malatt, Morris, Sgt
 Malchon, John, Sgt
 Malec, Jerry, Pfc
 Mallory, Roger O., Pfc
 Mallory, Willis P., T/4
 Malone, Robert G., T/Sgt
 Maloney, Edward F., Sgt
 Maloney, James J., Pfc
 Maols, John M., Pfc
 Mandel, Bernard W., Sgt
 Manfredi, Albert P., S/Sgt
 Manganaro, Vincent L., T/4
 Manning, Robert E., 1st Sgt
 Manojlevich, Nick, M/Sgt
 Manoppello, Dominic T., S/Sgt
 Manos, Robert N., T/5
 Mansfield, Louis, S/Sgt
 Mansfield, William F., T/Sgt
 Maples, Ted, Pfc
 Marangi, Arthur, T/5
 Margolin, Norman, T/Sgt
 Marine, Joseph P., T/5
 Markell, Hugh S., T/5
 Marra, James, T/5
 Marrocco, Jack D., Sgt
 Marsh, Howard O., Pfc
 Marshall, Richard L., S/Sgt
 Marshand, Arthur D., Pfc
 Margolis, Solomon, T/Sgt
 Marino, Peter, Pfc
 Markell, Hugh S., T/5
 Marsh, James E., T/5
 Marshall, Marvin S., 1st Sgt
 Marshall, Robert C., S/Sgt
 Martian, Lawrence E., S/Sgt
 Martin, Argus L., Pfc
 Martin, Arthur, T/4
 Martin, Carl, S/Sgt
 Martin, Charles E., Pvt
 Martin, Cleburne, Pfc
 Martin, James R., Pfc
 Martin, John W., T/5
 Martin, Kenneth L., T/5
 Martineau, Frederick J., Lt Col
 Martinez, Fred J., Pfc
 Martinez, Jesus B., Cpl
 Marvin, David H., Cpl
 Maskell, John, Jr., Pfc
 Maskovich, Walter, Jr., Pvt
 Mason, Charles F., S/Sgt
 Mason, Robert, S/Sgt
 Masterpole, John, Capt
 Masters, Harold S., Sgt
 Mastrianni, Domenic L., Pfc
 Maszk, Stanley C., T/Sgt
 Matalone, Samuel, S/Sgt
 Mathais, John, Sgt
 Mathers, Wallace E., Capt
 Mathis, Don M., T/5
 Matison, Gerald E., S/Sgt
 Maska, Walter R., S/Sgt

Mason, Charles F., S/Sgt
 Matheson, John B., Cpl
 Mathis, Leslie J., S/Sgt
 Matthews, Ernest B., T/Sgt
 Matthews, Robert E., Sgt
 Mattice, Harold H., Sgt
 Mattingly, Frank W., Pfc
 Matulevich, Raymond J., T/5
 Matuscovich, Stephen J., 1st Sgt
 Mauger, Frederick V., Pfc
 Maupin, James D., Pfc
 Maverick, Joseph B., 2d Lt
 May, Albert E., T/5
 May, Robert W., 1st Lt
 May, Walter R., T/Sgt
 Meyerson, Arnold, S/Sgt
 Mayt, Robert W., 1st Lt
 Mazzeo, Joseph A., Pfc
 McAdoo, Albert E., Pfc
 McArdle, Richard, Cpl
 McArthur, William W., T/5
 McBride, Dawaine J., S/Sgt
 McCabe, Howard K., 1st Lt
 McCaffrey, Walter L., Sgt
 McCain, Coe K., T/4
 McCann, Richard P., T/5
 McCarren, James L., T/5
 McCarthy, Leo F., Capt
 McCauley, Robert E., S/Sgt
 McCavley, Lea, T/4
 McClellan, Monta, Pfc
 McDonald, William J., S/Sgt
 McConnell, Bruce M., Cpl
 McConnell, Hershell F., T/4
 McCord, George E., Pfc
 McCord, King S., Cpl
 McCormick, Thomas C., Capt
 McCoy, Thomas E., Cpl
 McCrea, John R., 1st Lt
 McCullough, John N., Pfc
 McCullough, Robert H., S/Sgt
 McCune, Richard L., Pfc
 McCush, Billy R., T/4
 McDaniel, Carl, Pvt
 McDougall, Robert F., Sgt
 McDowell, David S., Sgt
 McFarland, Robert A., Sgt
 McElfresh, Robert M., 1st Lt
 McElhatten, Harold L., Sgt
 McElroy, James P., Capt
 McElwee, Leonard F., S/Sgt
 McGrew, Rogert O., T/Sgt
 McFarland, Charles E., Capt
 McGahey, Albert C., T/4
 McGill, David P., 1st Lt
 McGlashen, Ted, Sgt
 McGortey, James R., S/Sgt
 McGovern, Paul J., Capt
 McGraw, Jerald O., S/Sgt
 McGreevy, Edward P., Sgt
 McGregor, Julius S., 1st Lt
 McHale, Edward, S/Sgt
 McHenry, Lee A., Cpl
 McIntyre, George W., Jr., Pfc
 McIntyre, Raymond, Sgt
 McKay, Grady, Sgt
 McKay, Thomas A., T/Sgt
 McKenney, Charles A., Col
 McKinney, Earl T., Sgt
 McKnight, William G., Sgt
 McLaren, James B., T/3
 McLaughlin, James W., 1st Lt
 McLean, Ernest, 1st Lt
 McLean, Stewart C., Pfc
 McLean, Wyeth F., M/Sgt
 McLeroy, James F., Capt
 McMahon, Jack L., Pfc
 McMillan, William L., Sgt
 McMillian, James A., S/Sgt
 McMullen, LeRoy A., Capt
 McNamara, Edwin T., 1st Sgt
 McNamara, Eugene P., T/5
 McNeeley, Cyrus, 1st Lt
 McNulty, Edward, S/Sgt
 MacPhail, Donald D., 1st Lt
 McVay, Donald W., Cpl
 McVicker, Thomas R., Pfc
 Mead, Henry W., Pfc
 Mead, Robert E., Sgt
 Meador, Tommy, Capt
 Meadows, Grover G., T/Sgt
 Meadows, James T., S/Sgt
 Meadows, Ray, T/5
 Meagher, John L., T/Sgt
 Means, Kenneth E., Pfc
 Medals, Victor L., S/Sgt
 Medicine Horse, Willus, Pfc
 Medley, Thomas J., T/5
 Medvicky, Charles, S/Sgt
 Meerdink, Robert F., Pfc
 Mehlin, Wayne A., 2d Lt
 Mehvys, William W., Sgt
 Meier, George A., S/Sgt
 Me Larango, Gene, T/4
 Melette, Julian R., Major
 Melville, John C., Capt
 Memsch, Howard M., S/Sgt
 Meng, Joseph R., Pfc
 Mercer, Clarence R., Sgt
 Mercanti, Samuel J., 1st Sgt
 Merkle, Charles F., Capt
 Merriitt, Robert R., T/Sgt
 Mertz, Otto H., Sgt
 Mesney, Peter M., S/Sgt
 Metternich, Raymond H., 1st Lt
 Meyer, Charles H., Capt
 Meyer, Orville H., Sgt
 Meyers, Alva, Pfc
 Meyers, Frank E., 1st Sgt
 Meyers, Joseph P., Pfc
 Meyers, Kenneth E., Pfc
 Meyer, Nicholas T., Jr., Pfc
 Meyer, Theodore O., 1st Lt
 Meyer, Truman R., T/5
 Meynyard, Erly, Pfc
 Michinski, Bernard J., S/Sgt
 Miczusi, Leonard J., Sgt
 Migani, Andrew C., S/Sgt
 Mihalek, Stanley J., Pfc
 Miklusak, Charles A., Pfc
 Milan, Richard E., S/Sgt
 Mileait, Henry C., Pfc
 Miller, Albert R., T/3
 Miller, Arthur H., T/Sgt
 Miller, Carl B., T/Sgt
 Miller, Charles E., Cpl
 Miller, Charles G., 1st Lt
 Miller, Chester, S/Sgt
 Miller, Clyde F., Cpl
 Miller, Edward M., Pfc
 Miller, Edwin D., 1st Lt
 Miller, Frank H., Capt
 Miller, Franklyn L., Pfc
 Miller, Henry, T/5
 Miller, Horace H., Pfc
 Miller, Irving L., Pfc
 Miller, John A., Major
 Miller, John F., Jr., Pfc
 Miller, John H., Major
 Miller, John K., Capt
 Miller, John R., Pfc
 Miller, Joseph, Pfc
 Miller, Joseph L., Jr., 2d Lt
 Miller, Joseph W., Cpl
 Miller, Joshua I., Pfc
 Miller, Julian, 1st Lt
 Miller, Kenneth E., T/Sgt
 Miller, Melvin, T/4
 Miller, Meredith W., T/Sgt
 Miller, Paul E., 1st Lt
 Miller, Roy S., S/Sgt
 Mills, Edwin J., S/Sgt
 Mills, Paul D., Jr., T/4
 Mills, Robert M., Pfc
 Milz, William, T/Sgt
 Minatra, Robert R., 1st Lt
 Miner, James R., Capt
 Mish, Casimir, T/Sgt
 Mitchell, George L., Pfc
 Mitchell, James S., Capt
 Mitchell, John P., Jr., 1st Lt
 Miton, Phillip, Pfc
 Mitteer, Mureland K., Sgt
 Mizwinski, Henry, Sgt
 Moa, John A., 1st Lt
 Mock, Chester M., Cpl

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Moffitt, Fred H., T/4
 Mohr, Robert, Cpl
 Molacek, Virgil E., Pfc
 Momot, Frank, T/4
 Monett, Robert A., 1st Sgt
 Monroe, Thomas H., Jr., Major
 Monroe, Homer W., T/5
 Monroe, George W., T/4
 Monroe, William E., 1st Lt
 Monroe, William R., 1st Lt
 Montgomery, George, Pfc
 Montgomery, Robert R., 1st Sgt
 Moon, Chester F., T/5
 Moore, Asher C., T/5
 Moore, Douglas A., 2d Lt
 Moore, James C., Jr., S/Sgt
 Moore, James F., Jr., 2d Lt
 Monti, Julius V., Sgt
 Mood, John H., Cpl
 Mooney, Paul S., 1st Lt
 Moor, Melvin H., T/5
 Moore, Louis R., Jr., Major
 Moore, Paul W., Sgt
 Moore, Robert J., 1st Lt
 Moore, William B., T/5
 Moore, William H., Pfc
 Moorefield, Jesse P., Lt Col
 Moran, Elzear, Pfc
 Moran, Robert W., Pfc
 Morcheid, James M., S/Sgt
 More, Berkeley D., 1st Lt
 Morefield, Floyd, Pfc
 Morey, Lawrence, Pfc
 Morgan, Frank E., Pfc
 Morgan, James S., T/5
 Morgan, John C., S/Sgt
 Morgon, Taylor T., T/Sgt
 Morphis, Kenneth M., T/5
 Morreale, John A., T/Sgt
 Morris, Dewey R., S/Sgt
 Morris, Harold B., 1st Lt
 Morris, Lewis A., Pfc
 Morris, Paul J., Pfc
 Morrison, Burton O., Lt Col
 Morrissey, Stanley E., Pfc
 Morrow, Joseph J., Sgt
 Morrow, William J., Jr., Pfc
 Mortier, Walter G., T/5
 Morton, Charles B., Pfc
 Morton, George H., Sgt
 Mosby, John N., T/Sgt
 Mosca, Gregory S., Jr., Pfc
 Moseley, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Moskowitz, Theodore, Pfc
 Moss, Nuel L., 1st Sgt
 Mott, Stanton O., Pfc
 Moulis, Wallace J., 1st Lt
 Moulton, Clifton, T/5
 Moverman, Gerald, Pfc
 Mowrey, William R., T/Sgt
 Mudrack, Alexander J., 1st Sgt
 Mulcahy, James J., Pfc
 Mull, William L., Jr., Pfc
 Mullaly, William P., Sgt
 Mullaney, Paul T., 1st Lt
 Mullet, Louis E., Pfc
 Mullin, Hugh J., 1st Lt
 Multer, Wayne A., S/Sgt
 Mumma, Raymond E., 1st Sgt
 Munnely, Dennis M., S/Sgt
 Murden, William G., S/Sgt
 Murphy, Edward A., Capt
 Murphy, Edward L., Cpl
 Murphy, John T., T/Sgt
 Murray, Arthur W., Sgt
 Murray, Michael, Pfc
 Mustari, Frank, S/Sgt
 Muth, Walter J., S/Sgt
 Myerholtz, James L., Pfc
 Myers, Don R., Pfc
 Myers, Jack H., 1st Lt
 Myers, Joseph H., Sgt
 Myslenski, Ernest C., Sgt

Nagle, Edward, Sgt
 Nagrant, Michael, S/Sgt
 Napear, Harold B., Sgt
 Napolitano, Andrew, Cpl

Nardi, Joseph J., Capt
 Nash, Willard E., S/Sgt
 Nash, William L., Pfc
 Nauta, Harold J., Sgt
 Navarro, Pedro, Pfc
 Naylor, Edward L., S/Sgt
 Neelans, Wilfred L., S/Sgt
 Nebelecky, Alfred, Sgt
 Negreta, Jesus, T/5
 Nehls, Frederick C., 1st Lt
 Neilson, Willard, S/Sgt
 Nelligan, Carl F., Pfc
 Nelson, Arnold, 2d Lt
 Nelson, Conrad, S/Sgt
 Nelson, David, Capt
 Nelson, Ernest W., S/Sgt
 Nelson, Lee J., Pfc
 Nelson, Milton L., Pfc
 Nelson, Paul S., 1st Sgt
 Nelson, Robert A., 1st Lt
 Nelson, Thomas E., 2d Lt
 Nemes, Billy G., Pfc
 Neuberger, Norman E., S/Sgt
 Neuman, Arnold, Sgt
 Neumann, Arthur E., T/4
 Nevitt, Robert R., S/Sgt
 Nevros, Constantine A., Sgt
 Newhouse, Robert A., Pfc
 Newman, George F., S/Sgt
 Newton, Harold G., S/Sgt
 Newton, Henry T., 1st Lt
 Newton, Theodore V., T/3
 Nicaise, Virgil, S/Sgt
 Nicholas, Alexander, Pfc
 Nichols, Benjamin, T/5
 Nichols, Joseph A., Col
 Nichols, Joseph D., Pfc
 Nichols, Robert, T/4
 Nichols, Winfred J., S/Sgt
 Nicholson, Alvin W., S/Sgt
 Nickel, William D., T/4
 Nidiffer, Claude C., Pfc
 Nielson, Ole G., S/Sgt
 Nightlinger, George, S/Sgt
 Nissenbaum, Salomon, Cpl
 Nitti, Paul A., S/Sgt
 Nittle, Alphonse, 2d Lt
 Nivison, Lloyd H., Pfc
 Nixon, William G., 2d Lt
 Noel, Fred V., Major
 Nokolas, George, S/Sgt
 Nolan, Thomas J., Capt
 Nolin, Tullis, T/Sgt
 Nolph, William H., 2d Lt
 Noone, Michael J., Pfc
 Norman, Frank R., T/Sgt
 Norton, Chester L., S/Sgt
 Northrop, Richard K., T/Sgt
 Norton, Roscoe A., Jr., T/5
 Norvell, Robert E., Lt Col
 Norwood, Arthur L., Pfc
 Nover, Joseph M. P., Cpl
 Noyola, Jose S., Pfc
 Nufer, Andrew G., Jr., 1st Lt
 Nutt, Wilton L., T/Sgt
 Nutter, Dale E., T/Sgt
 Nutzmann, Elmer O., Sgt

Ober, Willis A., Capt
 Oboye, Milton J., Sgt
 O'Brien, James K., Capt
 O'Brien, Thomas L., S/Sgt
 Ochs, Ervin G., 1st Lt
 O'Connell, Enu, Pfc
 O'Connell, William J., Major
 O'Conner, Raymond A., Pfc
 O'Connor, James M., Pfc
 O'Connor, Joseph E., 1st Lt
 Odello, Michael A., Sgt
 O'Donnell, Arvine E., T/5
 O'Donnell, John P., Pfc
 Oelrich, Kenneth E., Sgt
 Oestreich, Frederick P., Cpl
 Oestreich, Arthur, Lt Col
 Ofiero, Nicholas, Pfc
 O'Gorek, Vincent J., Sgt
 Ohl, Donald D., Pfc

Ohmart, Richard L., Cpl
 Okal, Cyril M., S/Sgt
 Oklych, John P., T/Sgt
 O'Leary, Thomas F., 1st Lt
 Olenick, Steve, S/Sgt
 Olevsky, Benjamin, Pfc
 Oligino, Ralph G., T/4
 Oliver, Joe C., Pfc
 Olson, Donald H., Capt
 Olson, Lester K., Major
 Omelia, Edward J., Jr., Capt
 O'Neil, James J., Pfc
 O'Neil, John T., Sgt
 Oney, J. B., Cpl
 Ondrick, John G., Col
 Opperman, Ronald G., Pfc
 Oravsky, Vendel C., Pfc
 Orlos, Frank P., 1st Lt
 Osborn, Harry J., Jr., Pfc
 Osborne, Ronald M., T/5
 Ostergren, Richard H., Pfc
 Oswald, Walter P., T/Sgt
 Ott, Melvin W., Pfc
 Outten, Ellosos G., 1st Lt
 Ouztes, Berlon, Sgt
 Overend, Thomas B., 2d Lt
 Oves, Warren C., Cpl
 Owens, Emlyn S., Capt
 Owens, Harry H., T/5
 Owens, Harold L., Sgt
 Owens, Lester R., T/5

Pace, Richard W., 2d Lt
 Pacheco, Armando, Pvt
 Paciorkoski, Albert E., Sgt
 Padgett, Roy P., Sr., S/Sgt
 Pagano, Emanuel A., S/Sgt
 Page, Edgar, S/Sgt
 Paladino, Francis, Pfc
 Palazzolo, Joseph T., T/5
 Pallet, Theodore, T/4
 Palmer, Samuel J., WOJG
 Pannell, William L., T/Sgt
 Pappas, Louis I., WOJG
 Pannell, Charles H., 1st Lt
 Parker, Edwin P., Jr., Maj Gen
 Parker, Emery, Sgt
 Parker, J. B., Pfc
 Parker, Calvin C., T/5
 Parker, David H., Pfc
 Parks, Edward, Pfc
 Parrish, Earl L., S/Sgt
 Parshall, Harvey G., 1st Lt
 Parzero, Jesse, Pfc
 Pascinella, Louis, T/5
 Paske, Lawrence, T/4
 Pasley, Otto M., Sgt
 Pasquel, George A., Pfc
 Pastirak, Joseph B., Pfc
 Patterson, Norman L., Pfc
 Patterson, Robert F., Pfc
 Patton, Dale O., S/Sgt
 Pauleen, Morris, Pfc
 Pavolam, Leonard K., Sgt
 Pawlak, Joseph, Jr., Pfc
 Paxson, Harry S., T/4
 Payne, Tennent L., T/Sgt
 Pearce, Robert L., Capt
 Pearson, Jefferson W., Pfc
 Pedicord, Harold A., T/5
 Peddicord, William L., Pvt
 Peek, Paul F., Pfc
 Peffegrino, Porraro, 1st Lt
 Pefley, Stephan E., T/5
 Pelkey, Gordon C., T/5
 Pelloth, Earl H., Pfc
 Pelsma, Robert B., T/4
 Pennoyer, Douglas C., Pfc
 Penrod, Clyde W., M/Sgt
 Peoples, Thomas A., S/Sgt
 Pepper, Harold F., Pfc
 Perez, John L., M/Sgt
 Perkins, Joseph, Pfc
 Perkins, Mayard C., Pfc
 Perlin, Irving, T/5
 Perrin, Virgil G., Capt
 Perringo, Byron C., Pfc

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Perry, Ben L., Pfc
 Perry, Francis W., T/4
 Perry, Winton E., 1st Sgt
 Pesavento, John P., Pfc
 Peschko, Donald S., Capt
 Peshek, Anton C., S/Sgt
 Petek, Andrew S., T/5
 Peters, Albert C., T/5
 Petersen, Harold J., 1st Lt
 Petersen, Harry J., Major
 Peterson, Kermit W., Sgt
 Peterson, Paul, S/Sgt
 Peterson, Roy E., Pfc
 Peterson, Vernon J., S/Sgt
 Peterson, Victor E., Capt
 Peterson, Walter H., S/Sgt
 Peterson, William, S/Sgt
 Petrick, Edward G., S/Sgt
 Petric, John, S/Sgt
 Pettit, Alan W., Pfc
 Pettit, Ira, Pfc
 Petty, L., Pfc
 Peveler, William D., T/Sgt
 Pezzulo, Angelo J., Pfc
 Phelen, Maurice P., Capt
 Phillips, Dexter L., T/Sgt
 Phillips, James L., Pfc
 Phillips, Preston E., Sgt
 Phillips, Troy E., S/Sgt
 Phipps, Louis S., Cpl
 Piatt, Robert L., 1st Lt
 Pidcoe, Glynn E., Pfc
 Pienta, Fred F., T/5
 Piepenbrink, Clarence C., Cpl
 Pierce, Leo, 2d Lt
 Pierce, Walter H., Major
 Pierce, Thomas B., 2d Lt
 Piergrossi, Joseph, Pfc
 Pierini, Virgil A., Jr., T/5
 Pierson, Eugene J., Sgt
 Pietschke, Kenneth, Pfc
 Pigeault, Rene J., T/Sgt
 Piker, Chester R., Pfc
 Pintozzi, William V., T/5
 Pistorius, Neil E., 1st Sgt
 Pittman, Bennie L., Pfc
 Pivan, Rufus T., Sgt
 Phillips, Clem H., Cpl
 Phillips, Joe T., Cpl
 Phillips, S. G., S/Sgt
 Placentine, Joseph C., Sgt
 Plack, Bernard, Sgt
 Plassman, Robert P., S/Sgt
 Plazia, Joseph P., Pfc
 Plessset, Marvin R., Capt
 Plonski, Edward, Capt
 Plushkin, Aaron, Major
 Plymyer, Edward J., T/3
 Poinds, Joe B., 1st Sgt
 Polchito, Anthony, Pfc
 Poland, Sterling F., T/4
 Polisar, Abraham, T/5
 Pologi, Carl C., T/Sgt
 Pomplin, Carroll E., T/5
 Pool, Marion A., T/5
 Poole, Wayne M., Pfc
 Popendiak, Ralph E., T/Sgt
 Poop, Frederick, Pfc
 Porath, Lewis C., Jr., Sgt
 Porter, Allen L., Pvt
 Poskevich, Peter J., T/5
 Postelle, Oren D., T/5
 Potter, Kenneth, T/4
 Pouchnik, Henry J., WOJG
 Powell, Ernest L., Pfc
 Powell, Joseph L., 1st Lt
 Powell, Joseph, Capt
 Powers, Franklin H., 1st Lt
 Poyner, James E., Pfc
 Prather, Leonard C., Jr., Sgt
 Preiner, Herbert F., 1st Lt
 Prescott, Duane E., S/Sgt
 Preston, John M., T/Sgt
 Pretzer, Richard R., Pfc
 Price, Earl G., T/Sgt
 Pritikin, Jerome, S/Sgt
 Probst, Adolph, S/Sgt

Prussia, Milford C., S/Sgt
 Pryer, Hershel K., T/5
 Puccinelli, Frank R., S/Sgt
 Purnell, Frederick, Capt
 Purvis, R. E., 1st Sgt
 Pusvayn, Kenneth, Sgt
 Putman, Lloyd, Sgt

Quade, William J., T/Sgt
 Quarles, Robert R., T/Sgt
 Quill, John D., 1st Lt
 Quillen, Clyde H., Lt Col
 Quinn, Harry B., Jr., 1st Lt
 Quinn, Mathew B., 1st Lt
 Quinton, Clyde O., T/Sgt

Raabe, Edwin A., T/5
 Rabineau, Louis, Pfc
 Rahren, Harmon G., Sgt
 Raby, Kenneth N., 1st Lt
 Racketa, Lester, T/Sgt
 Raco, Dominick, S/Sgt
 Rael, Zaccarais, Capt
 Raichard, Leonard, T/5
 Rain, Jasper, T/5
 Rainville, Rodman C., T/Sgt
 Ramberg, Roger, T/5
 Ramm, Alan J., Capt
 Ramsey, Francis J., Pfc
 Randal, Edward G., T/Sgt
 Randolph, Beverly, 1st Lt
 Rankin, Alexander J., Capt
 Rapach, Steve R., T/5
 Rapp, Francis J., S/Sgt
 Rathgeber, John, Jr., Sgt
 Raubeson, Robert P., Pvt
 Raupp, John A., Sgt
 Rawlins, Townsend, Cpl
 Ray, Donald C., Pfc
 Ray, George W., S/Sgt
 Reagen, Thomas H., Lt Col
 Reams, Calvin J., Jr., 1st Lt
 Reams, Stephen E., Pfc
 Reardon, Francis M., T/Sgt
 Reckner, John L., Pfc
 Redd, Carl D., S/Sgt
 Redding, Charles J., S/Sgt
 Reed, Donald C., Pfc
 Reed, Henry A., T/Sgt
 Reed, William C., 1st Sgt
 Reeher, William S., Pfc
 Reese, David S., T/4
 Reeves, Charlie M., S/Sgt
 Regan, Owen P., T/5
 Reh, Emery G., S/Sgt
 Rehfus, Henry J., S/Sgt
 Rehner, Rudolph H., Sgt
 Reifsnnyder, Howard F., S/Sgt
 Reichard, Paul S., S/Sgt
 Reichard, Edward G., Sgt
 Reilly, Donald L., Pfc
 Reilly, George H., S/Sgt
 Reilly, James F., Lt Col
 Reilly, John T., S/Sgt
 Reingold, Earl M., Sgt
 Reintjes, Anton P., S/Sgt
 Reinyck, Edward J., Pfc
 Reis, Joseph A., S/Sgt
 Reisinger, Marilyn J., S/Sgt
 Reitz, Rudolph H., S/Sgt
 Remmich, Howard A., Pfc
 Ren, Stanley P., T/4
 Reniuck, Edward J., Pfc
 Repinski, Henry J., 1st Lt
 Reuter, William A., T/5
 Retort, Patay, S/Sgt
 Revelez, Ralph P., Pvt
 Reyna, Estanislado, Pfc
 Reynolds, Arthur J., Pfc
 Reynolds, Frank A., T/Sgt
 Reynolds, Harold D., Pfc
 Reynolds, Hubert F., T/Sgt
 Reynolds, Kenneth J., Pfc
 Rhine, Harold R., Capt
 Rhoades, Robert C., S/Sgt
 Rhodes, Donald A., Capt
 Rhodes, Ernest A., S/Sgt
 Rhodes, James R., S/Sgt

Rhudy, Marion, Pfc
 Riccobono, Sam J., S/Sgt
 Rice, Frank J., Sgt
 Rice, John K., Brig Gen
 Richard, Maxwell C., Capt
 Richardson, Carl C., Pfc
 Richardson, Cecil L., M/Sgt
 Ridings, Harold R., Capt
 Riggs, Carl H., 2d Lt
 Riley, George, T/Sgt
 Riley, Joseph W., Sgt
 Riley, Richard N., Cpl
 Rine, Edwin F., M/Sgt
 Ring, Samuel J., S/Sgt
 Ringstrom, Vernon G., Pfc
 Rios, Jose L.
 Ripkowski, Herman E., Sgt
 Ritchie, Alvin P., Sgt
 Ritz, Robert E., S/Sgt
 Rix, Rex L., Pfc
 Rizzi, George, Pfc
 Rizzo, Joseph, S/Sgt
 Roach, Robert L., S/Sgt
 Roach, Vincent R., S/Sgt
 Roach, William F., Sgt
 Roark, Joseph A., M/Sgt
 Robbins, Ira J., T/Sgt
 Robbins, Jessie L., S/Sgt
 Roberts, Douglas W., T/4
 Roberts, Floyd W., S/Sgt
 Roberts, George A., T/4
 Roberts, Howard C., Pfc
 Rocheleau, Raymond J., Sgt
 Rockne, Lloyd M., 2d Lt
 Rogers, Jack, Sgt
 Rogers, Paul L., T/5
 Roberts, Porter V., T/5
 Robertson, George, 1st Lt
 Robichaux, Bagley J., T/5
 Robins, Lloyd G., Pfc
 Robinson, Arthur, Major
 Robinson, John F., 1st Lt
 Robor, William L., Pfc
 Rockefeller, Kenneth, T/4
 Rodgers, Stanley C., Capt
 Rodman, Clark, Capt
 Rodriguez, Senon, Pfc
 Roepke, Herman W., T/5
 Rogers, Fred, T/5
 Rohauer, Harold A., S/Sgt
 Rohulich, Charles, T/Sgt
 Rojas, Jesse R., S/Sgt
 Rojek, Raymond T., Cpl
 Rolston, Russel W., Pfc
 Rollandini, Robert H., T/4
 Roman, Michael A., Pfc
 Romanchek, Joseph J., Capt
 Romand, Leonard J., T/5
 Romkema, John M., Cpl
 Romondini, Leo A., Sgt
 Roper, Alvin L., Pfc
 Roscoe, Merlin M., Pfc
 Rose, Emil G., Sgt
 Rosenbaum, Harold, Pfc
 Rosenberg, Joseph F., T/3
 Rosenblatt, Albert J., 1st Sgt
 Rosenstrauch, Fred, T/4
 Ross, Edward A., 2d Lt
 Ross, James T., T/5
 Ross, Orville G., Pvt
 Ross, Robert E., Pfc
 Ross, Theodore E., T/4
 Ross, Walter M., 1st Sgt
 Ross, Wayne M., Pfc
 Rotelli, John M., Sgt
 Roth, John H., Sgt
 Rothermel, John A., T/3
 Rothgeb, Wade L., S/Sgt
 Rountree, Charles E., Pfc
 Roushar, Francis J., Pfc
 Rowan, John V., Jr., Capt
 Rowell, Dozzel W., Pfc
 Rossner, Paul D., Capt
 Rowe, Harry M., Capt
 Rowland, Daniel A., Pfc
 Rowlett, William, Sgt
 Rowley, Donald P., Cpl
 Rucklin, George V., CWO

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Rubin, Abraham, Major
 Rubin, Harry R., Pfc
 Rubits, Francis, Pfc
 Rudd, George L., Pfc
 Rufe, Frederick B., S/Sgt
 Ruffing, Frederick M., Jr., Pfc
 Ruge, Neil M., Capt
 Russell, Eber D., Lt Col
 Russell, Lloyd L., T/5
 Rutter, Warren W., 2d Lt
 Rutzen, Roland W., Pfc
 Ryan, Daniel J., Cpl
 Ryan, Francis D., Pfc
 Ryan, Charles S., Pfc
 Ryan, James A., Sgt
 Rzasa, John L., S/Sgt

Saba, Joseph A., Sgt
 Sacco, Frank S., S/Sgt
 Sachs, David M., T/4
 Safely, Lawson M., 1st Lt
 Sahlin, Axel E., 2d Lt
 Saindon, Freddie P., T/Sgt
 Sakraida, Bernard, Sgt
 Salazar, Baltazar, Pfc
 Sale, Thomas B., Jr., T/3
 Salkaushas, Peter P., Pfc
 Saltsgaber, Kenneth E., T/4
 Saltzman, Eldin R., T/3
 Sanchez, Guadalupe L., Sgt
 Sanders, Alvis L., Pfc
 Sanders, Henry C., Pfc
 Sanchez, John J., T/5
 Sandheinrich, Leo T., Pfc
 Sandoval, Gilbert A., Pfc
 Santeramo, Michael, T/Sgt
 Santore, Anthony H., T/5
 Sarantopoulos, C. G., Pfc
 Sarnecky, Arthur M., T/4
 Sarosy, Walter M., T/5
 Sartor, Fred A., S/Sgt
 Sasnet, Edward C., S/Sgt
 Sauls, Nirem L., Major
 Saunders, Harry A., 1st Lt
 Sayer, Ralph E., Pfc
 Saylor, Henry C., Sgt
 Scalzo, Stephens, T/Sgt
 Scanlon, Edwin F., Pfc
 Scanlon, Joseph A., T/5
 Schaad, Claude J., 2d Lt
 Schaller, Norman F., Sgt
 Schardt, Ralph H., T/4
 Scheifly, Douglas G., 1st Sgt
 *Schellman, Robert, Lt Col
 *Schenck, Frederick L., 1st Lt
 Scherbenske, Theodore, T/5
 Schiesser, Thomas F., Sgt
 Schiler, Merrell E., S/Sgt
 Schipper, Robert G., S/Sgt
 Schiesser, Marvin H., S/Sgt
 Schleitwiler, Robert E., Pfc
 Schluter, Edward R., Capt
 Schmidt, Gustav, S/Sgt
 *Schmidt, Leroy A., 1st Lt
 Schmieg, Raymond H., T/4
 Schnabel, William J., Pfc
 Schneider, Lawrence G., T/Sgt
 Schneider, William E., T/5
 Schniedlin, Frank J., T/4
 Schoen, Harold E., Pfc
 Schienholz, Donald W., T/Sgt
 Scholfeld, Norman M., Capt
 Schoner, Robert E., S/Sgt
 Schooley, Roy W., T/4
 Schoonover, Charles E., S/Sgt
 Schott, Conrad, 1st Lt
 Schottmann, Ernest H., Pfc
 Schroder, John W., Sgt
 Schueler, William D., Major
 Schuettelpelz, Vernon A., Sgt
 Schuyler, Samuel A., Capt
 Schwager, Donald W., Sgt
 Schwartz, Henry A., Capt
 Schulien, Joseph F., S/Sgt
 Sciandra, Charles S., Pfc
 Scieysinsk, John S., S/Sgt
 Scopin, Joseph W., T/5
 *Scott, Daniel M., Capt

Scott, Earl M., T/5
 Scott, J. P., CWO
 Scott, Robert D., T/5
 Scripka, Joseph P., 1st Sgt
 Scroggins, Rollin C., Pfc
 Seal, Harlan D., T/5
 Seamans, Robert L., Pvt
 *Sears, Charles W., Sgt
 Seaton, Jack S., Sgt
 Seaward, William N., Pfc
 Seckman, Mart W., Sgt
 Seelman, Alvin G., Capt
 Sehlke, Ezra N., Pfc
 Seidl, Frank F., 1st Sgt
 Seifer, Henry H., Capt
 Seitz, John E., S/Sgt
 Sekulski, Anthony J., T/3
 Selecman, Reed E., T/5
 Sellers, Elvin, Pfc
 Sellers, Noble, Pfc
 Selph, Howard R., T/5
 Selph, John W., T/5
 Senft, Henry H., T/5
 Senn, Forest D., 1st Sgt
 Serafinn, John S., S/Sgt
 Serwa, Frank J., T/Sgt
 Serwise, Luther D., Sgt
 Setteducate, Joseph A., Sgt
 Sessums, William C., S/Sgt
 Severs, Earl N., S/Sgt
 Shade, George C., Pfc
 Shafer, Alvin F., Cpl
 Shaffner, Kermit L., Pfc
 Shannon, Raymond A., Jr., S/Sgt
 Shannon, Robert H., Cpl
 Shapiro, Allen S., Pfc
 Sharkey, Neil, Pfc
 Sharpe, Daniel M., Jr., 1st Lt
 Shaw, Earl G., Capt
 Shaw, Elton, S/Sgt
 Shaw, William E., Capt
 Shea, Joseph, Sgt
 Shea, Patrick, Sgt
 Sheehan, James T., Sgt
 *Sheeley, Douglas V., Cpl
 Sheffler, Earl O., Jr., Pfc
 Shekrota, Harry, S/Sgt
 Shelby, Edgar W., T/5
 Shell, James A., T/4
 Shell, Marlen E., T/Sgt
 Shelton, Cou R., S/Sgt
 Shepard, Albert J., Pvt
 Shepardon, David C., T/3
 Shepherd, Charles L., 2d Lt
 Shepherd, Jack R., Pfc
 Sherberg, Thomas D., WOJG
 Sherman, Charles F., III, Pfc
 Sherman, George W., T/4
 Sherman, Jefferson, Capt
 Shimer, George W., S/Sgt
 Shiver, Clifton, S/Sgt
 Shiver, Dallas S., T/Sgt
 Shorey, George H., Pfc
 Shorden, Roland F., T/3
 Shorniak, Albert, S/Sgt
 Short, Harold E., Pfc
 *Short, Walter D., Major
 *Short, Harold E., Pfc
 Shofety, Emil T., T/Sgt
 Shrawser, Woodrow, Capt
 Shultz, Peter C., Pfc
 Shull, Harold, Pfc
 Shull, Jessie H., Cpl
 *Siegele, Everett O., 2d Lt
 Siegler, Wilhelm, Cpl
 Siemon, Wayne E., Pfc
 Sigmond, Hubert R., T/5
 Silverstein, Louis G., T/Sgt
 Silverstri, Alphonse R., Pfc
 Simank, Clarence O., Sgt
 Simmons, George T., Pvt
 Simmons, John W., Sgt
 Simmons, Marion K., T/5
 Simmons, Walter, 1st Lt
 Simmons, William E., 1st Sgt
 Simpson, Mortimer, T/4
 Sims, John A., Sgt
 Sims, Robert L., S/Sgt

Sims, Roy C., Pfc
 Sims, William R., S/Sgt
 *Sinclair, Herschel E., T/Sgt
 Singer, Samuel, S/Sgt
 Sinneth, Elmer L., Pfc
 Sipes, Milford, Sgt
 Sirianni, Arthur J., S/Sgt
 Sisk, Charlie F., Cpl
 Sjouquist, Henry L., Pfc
 Skipp, John J., S/Sgt
 Skoien, Edwin C., Pvt
 Skorupka, Stanley S., Sgt
 *Skotorzkyk, Richard C., Pfc
 Skozek, Stanley, 2d Lt
 Slade, Edward W., Pfc
 Slavin, Arthur D., Pfc
 Sletvold, Jeedan I., 2d Lt
 Sliwinski, Adam F., S/Sgt
 Sloane, Sidney L., T/Sgt
 *Slone, Clifford, T/4
 Sloop, Otto J., S/Sgt
 Small, Donald D., T/5
 Small, Lawrence G., T/3
 Smarr, Cary M., 1st Lt
 Smethers, Clifford C., T/5
 Smith, Carl E., T/4
 Smith, Clark, Capt
 Smith, Edwin B., Cpl
 Smith, Gail E., T/Sgt
 Smith, Emerson W., Pfc
 Smith, George E., S/Sgt
 Smith, Gordon C., S/Sgt
 Smith, Emil, 1st Lt
 Smith, Harold B., Pfc
 Smith, Harry B., Cpl
 Smith, Hilton L., Capt
 Smith, James R., T/3
 Smith, James F., Sgt
 Smith, John L., S/Sgt
 Smith, Jack D., 1st Lt
 Smith, K. Rolland, Pfc
 Smith, Lafayette, C., S/Sgt
 Smith, Leslie A., Pfc
 Smith, Lonze E., T/5
 Smith, Louis E., Cpl
 Smith, Melvin B., 1st Lt
 Smith, Paul F., T/4
 Smith, Ray, Pfc
 Smith, Robert A., Sgt
 Smith, Robert C., S/Sgt
 Smith, Robert T., T/Sgt
 Smith, Rolland B., T/5
 Smith, William A., T/Sgt
 Smith, William A., Pfc
 Smith, William G., Capt
 Smith, William L., Capt
 Smith, L. William, Capt
 Smith, Willard K., T/4
 Smith, Willis B., Pfc
 Sneddon, Andrew M., Sgt
 Snell, Johnnie, T/Sgt
 Snowden, Lawrence E., S/Sgt
 Snurtleff, Mark A., T/4
 Snyder, Richard O., Cpl
 Sobocinski, Victor J., Pfc
 Sodaro, Edward Richard, 1st Lt
 Sodie, L. Herman, T/Sgt
 Soifferloin, Gerald F., S/Sgt
 Soldano, Charles J., T/5
 Soloman, Wilbur L., S/Sgt
 Solomon, Paul T., Sgt
 Sonnie, Raymond E., Sgt
 Sorenson, William R., S/Sgt
 Sorin, David, 1st Lt
 Soth, Elmer W., T/Sgt
 Souc, Rene H., Pfc
 Southall, Wallace B., T/Sgt
 Southard, Marvin H., Pfc
 Souther, Joseph M., Cpl
 Spangler, David G., S/Sgt
 Spatta, Walter R., Cpl
 Speer, William R., S/Sgt
 Spence, James W., Sgt
 Spencer, Vergal A., T/5
 *Spice, Orville H., S/Sgt
 Spielman, Byton H., 1st Lt
 Spikes, Winston O., T/Sgt
 Spivey, R. S., S/Sgt

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Spotts, Howard E., T/5
 Spracklen, James H., Cpl
 Sprague, Creel R., Pfc
 Spring, Robert J., Pfc
 Springer, Gale A., S/Sgt
 Sprinkel, Raymond W., T/5
 Spurgus, Mike, Pfc
 Spurlock, Clyde P., S/Sgt
 Spyker, Don W., 2d Lt
 Staggers, H. John, Jr., T/Sgt
 Staggs, Walter R., Pfc
 Stahl, Wallace R., 1st Sgt
 Stalling, Godfrey C., Pfc
 Stamper, James C., Pfc
 Standen, Ralph D., S/Sgt
 Staniewicz, Stanley A., T/4
 *Stanley, Frank B., 1st Lt
 Stanton, Herman, Sgt
 Staples, Donald C., T/Sgt
 Starace, Andrew, Sgt
 *Starcevic, Mike, S/Sgt
 Stacey, Leland W., Pfc
 Starkweather, Wallace H., Pfc
 Starosta, John, S/Sgt
 Starr, Donald W., Pfc
 Staton, William W., 1st Lt
 Startz, Arthur, Capt
 Statti, Donald D., T/5
 Stauffer, William R., Sgt
 Steele, Eldo M., T/Sgt
 Stefanow, Nicholas S., T/4
 *Steffen, Paul J., S/Sgt
 Stein, Kurt, 1st Lt
 Stenberger, Virgel E., S/Sgt
 Stepanek, Anton G., T/Sgt
 Stephens, Thomas, S/Sgt
 Stephenson, Robert N., 1st Sgt
 Stern, Henry, S/Sgt
 Stevens, Edward H., Pfc
 Stewart, Arden L., 1st Sgt
 Stickles, James C., S/Sgt
 Stickney, Richard W., 1st Lt
 Stiehler, William A., S/Sgt
 Stiers, Jerome W., Pvt
 Stidham, Howard M., Pfc
 Stigall, James A., S/Sgt
 Stiles, David M., Sgt
 Stimetz, Albert J., S/Sgt
 Stimson, Marvin E., Pfc
 Stockard, Henry J., 1st Lt
 Stockwin, Herbert G., Pfc
 *Stockwin, Robert H., Pfc
 Stogner, Benjamin H., Pfc
 Stokely, Paul W., Major
 Stokke, Eugene I., Sgt
 Stolz, Charles C., S/Sgt
 Stone, Joseph H., Pfc
 Stone, Merritt G., Sgt
 Stoneback, Gerald W., Pfc
 Stouffer, Richard K., Capt
 Stout, David F., Capt
 Strache, Donald, Pvt
 Stragand, Gilbert N., M/Sgt
 Strahm, John C., Cpl
 Strang, Richard D., Pfc
 Strattis, George, CWO
 Stratton, Edward P., Capt
 Straubing, Charles, Sgt
 Straus, Louis, T/Sgt
 Stauser, Max S., S/Sgt
 Strickfaden, Thomas M., 1st Lt
 Stritzinger, James F., Pfc
 Strobl, Carl, Pfc
 Strong, Charles E., Jr., M/Sgt
 Strong, Theodore K., S/Sgt
 Struder, Charles D., T/5
 Strusa, Robert J., T/3
 Stuart, Edwin E., S/Sgt
 Stuart, John W., T/5
 Stuart, Victor E., Pfc
 Stusek, William L., Pfc
 Stump, Junior M., Pfc
 Sturm, Thomas H., Sgt
 Suarez, Jose R., Jr., Pfc
 Suhart, Arnold T., Pfc
 Sullivan, Andrew W., Capt
 Sullivan, Francis J., Pfc
 Sullivan, A. D., T/4

Sullivan, James R., Pfc
 Sullivan, Joseph W., T/Sgt
 Sullivan, Owen F., Jr., Sgt
 Sullivan, Ralph F., Pfc
 Sullivan, Robert J., Pfc
 Sullivan, William T., S/Sgt
 Sumerlin, Adrien E., S/Sgt
 Summers, William E., T/4
 Suste, Raymond R., Sgt
 Sutton, Lloyd L., S/Sgt
 Swellinger, Jack J., S/Sgt
 Swafford, Fred G., Jr., Pfc
 Swan, Rogers N., S/Sgt
 Swann, Ralph J., S/Sgt
 Swartout, Malcolm, Pfc
 Swartz, Harry L., Cpl
 Swartz, Jack, Cpl
 Swartz, James E., T/5
 Sweeney, Charles R., Pfc
 Sweetland, Robert H., WOJG
 Sweezy, Edward, Sgt
 Swengel, John G., S/Sgt
 Swenson, Harold R., T/5
 Swesey, Vere H., Jr., T/Sgt
 Switzer, Tyrus E., T/5
 Sylanski, Carl R., S/Sgt
 Sypowicz, Matthew E., Pfc
 Szumiak, Roland T., T/3
 Szymczka, Alfred J., Sgt
 Talbott, Marvin C., Cpl
 Tammara, Robert, S/Sgt
 Tanghe, Albert F., 2d Lt
 Tankisley, Luther E., T/5
 Tarone, Joseph P., S/Sgt
 Tarrant, L. D., T/4
 Tartiglia, Michael, M/Sgt
 Tataranowicz, Victor, Pfc
 Taube, Jack A., Pfc
 Tauber, Julius, Pfc
 Taylor, Daniel S., Pfc
 Taylor, Earl H., Pfc
 Taylor, Everett M., Pfc
 Taylor, John H., Pfc
 Taylor, Keith J., T/Sgt
 Taylor, Ralph W., S/Sgt
 Taylor, Robert A., S/Sgt
 Teaford, Richard R., Cpl
 Teague, Edward, Cpl
 Tedesco, Nuncio J., Capt
 Teepe, Willar L., T/4
 Tennant, Stanley E., T/5
 Terry, John D., T/5
 *Tesmer, Elroy J., Capt
 Theiler, William, S/Sgt
 Thibodeaux, Raymond J., T/Sgt
 Thomas, George E., 1st Lt
 Thomas, Grover C., Cpl
 Thomas, Glen A., Sgt
 Thomas, John W., Pfc
 Thomas, N. George, T/3
 Thomas, W. O., 2d Lt
 Thomas, William M., T/Sgt
 Thompson, Jariott D., Pfc
 Thompson, Jerry W., Pfc
 Thompson, Samuel M., S/Sgt
 Thorington, James W., 1st Lt
 Thorne, Carl B., T/3
 Thornhill, Joseph P., Cpl
 Thurber, Robert W., S/Sgt
 Thurkow, Conway L., T/5
 Thurman, Jack D., Sgt
 Thurston, Louis E., 1st Sgt
 Tibbets, Austin F., 1st Sgt
 Tiedman, Werner R., Sgt
 Tietjen, Le Roy R., Sgt
 Tigner, Cletus W., Pfc
 Timm, Glendon M., 1st Lt
 Timmerman, Robert, T/Sgt
 Tinnes, Victor J., Pfc
 Tinquist, Harold O., 1st Sgt
 Titus, Glen C., 1st Sgt
 Tobolski, Teletor E., 1st Lt
 Todd, Garnett W., Sgt
 Todd, Richard B., Pfc
 Tolbert, Albert, 1st Sgt
 Tolman, Wayne B., S/Sgt
 Tomich, Frank J., Sgt
 Toms, Laverne G., S Sgt

Toney, Kenneth L., Pfc
 Tonoff, Jack, S/Sgt
 Tonti, Ted C., Sgt
 Toomey, Robert H., Pfc
 Tortarella, Carmine F., Sgt
 Toth, Landis, T/4
 Toups, Arthur L., Lt Col
 Tracy, Donald J., 1st Sgt
 Tracy, Thurman L., S/Sgt
 Trahan, Nolas J., S/Sgt
 Travis, Henry G., Sgt
 Trogen, Eustance, S/Sgt
 Trojacek, Bob H., Sgt
 Trobley, Joseph L., Cpl
 Trospen, Albert W., T/5
 Troutman, James, T/5
 Troutblood, Clayton E., T/5
 Truett, Earl A., T/Sgt
 Trusdell, Charles, S/Sgt
 Trusky, Victor T., Sgt
 Trustdorf, Robert L., 1st Lt
 Tucler, Clifton L., Pfc
 Tucker, Donald D., T/Sgt
 Tucker, Rupert E., S/Sgt
 Tugana, George E., S/Sgt
 Tuncliff, Stuart D., Pfc
 Turek, George E., T/Sgt
 Turnbaugh, William F., Pfc
 Turner, Elwood J., Pfc
 Turner, Early F., S/Sgt
 Turner, John B., 1st Lt
 Turner, Richard F., 2d Lt
 Turpen, Wilbert, Pfc
 Turpin, Carter M., S/Sgt
 Tursi, Joseph, S/Sgt
 Tyler, Robert H., Capt
 Uhl, Clarence, S/Sgt
 *Ulmer, Herman, Jr., Capt
 Ulroy, Clarence E., S/Sgt
 Umbarger, Benjamin W., T/3
 *Underdown, Norman J., Pfc
 Underwood, Walter D., Cpl
 Unger, James K., Cpl
 Upham, James R., S/Sgt
 Upton, Robbie D., S/Sgt
 Ursitz, Thomas F., T/4
 Valor-Taylor, Douglas S., Sgt
 Van Alstyne, Willard S., T/4
 Van Cleave, Milton E., S/Sgt
 Van Derhagen, Edward U., Sgt
 Vanderhorst, Paul J., T/5
 Van Duke, Allyn, 1st Lt
 Van Houten, Eugene B., S/Sgt
 Vaninger, Richard S., 1st Lt
 Van Meter, Ellsworth E., S/Sgt
 Van Newkirk, Calvin C., Jr., Sgt
 Vanni, Pio J., Sgt
 Van West, Joseph B., T/4
 Vargas, Adolfo H., T/4
 Varner, William B., Pfc
 *Vasel, Paul, T/Sgt
 Velinsky, Milton B., S/Sgt
 Velkey, Andrew J., Pfc
 Venable, Lucian R., Jr., T/5
 Verfuth, Daryl R., T/5
 Verhovec, Jerry, 1st Sgt
 Verina, Alfred, Pfc
 Vermillion, Jesse C., Pfc
 Verrastro, Leonard T., Sgt
 Vest, Warren P., Pfc
 Viestenz, Ralph J., S/Sgt
 Vilo, Edward L., Pfc
 Vincent, Toletis H., T/Sgt
 Vise, George A., M/Sgt
 Vitale, Guy, Sgt
 Voelzke, Oscar W., Capt
 Vogel, Bernard E., Sgt
 Vogt, Joseph T., Pfc
 Volchok, Justin W., Pfc
 *Volk, Edward J., T/Sgt
 Vollinger, Willis E., S/Sgt
 Von Grabill, Major
 Vonnahme, William J., Pfc
 Vouge, Robert G., T/4
 Vrana, Joseph J., Cpl
 Vucich, Joseph, Sgt

* Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

Wabescz, Joseph T., T/Sgt
 Wachenfeld, Stephan C., Pfc
 Waddell, Willis N., Pvt
 Wade, George H., Pfc
 Wadley, Arthur E., Pfc
 Wagner, Anthony M., CWO
 Wagner, Chester A., S/Sgt
 Wagner, Henry M., Pfc
 Wagner, Robert J., Pfc
 Wagner, William B., T/3
 Waguesback, Allen A., T/Sgt
 Walck, Grant L., T/Sgt
 Walker, Norman A., T/Sgt
 Walker, George W., Pfc
 Walker, John, Pfc
 Walker, John H., Pfc
 Walker, Merrill, T/Sgt
 Walker, Richard F., 1st Lt
 Wall, Marcus K., Capt
 Wallace, James R., T/Sgt
 Wallard, Alfred J., T/5
 Wallauer, Raymond, Pfc
 Waller, Roger B., Cpl
 Walls, Donald E., 1st Lt
 Wallace, Ralph B., Cpl
 Waln, Joseph L., S/Sgt
 Walsh, Clarence E., Pfc
 Walsh, Thomas M., Pfc
 Walter, Robert L., T/5
 Waltermire, Sam A., Cpl
 Walters, Edwin M., T/4
 Walters, Harold B., Pfc
 Walton, Howard R., Sgt
 Warasky, Chester J., S/Sgt
 Ward, Almus, Sgt
 Ward, Henry F., Pfc
 Ward, John E., 1st Lt
 Ward, Marshall N., Pfc
 Ward, Owen B., Pfc
 Ware, Donald L., Pfc
 Warfel, Richard R., 1st Lt
 Warner, Donald G., S/Sgt
 Warren, Cletis E., S/Sgt
 Warren, Clyde G., Cpl
 Warren, Ivan A., T/5
 Warren, James D., S/Sgt
 Warren, Otha A., T/4
 Wastcoat, John W., Major
 Waters, H., Capt
 Watkins, Charlost, T/5
 Watson, Everett W., S/Sgt
 Watson, James O., T/5
 Watson, Jenni C., Sgt
 Waymaster, Le Roy H., T/Sgt
 Wease, Jewel E., Sgt
 Weaver, Donald O., 1st Lt
 Weaver, Gene A., 1st Lt
 Weaver, Lester S., T/5
 Webb, Carl J., Pfc
 Webb, Clyde G., Pfc
 Webber, John T., III, 1st Lt
 Weber, Walter H., Sgt
 Webster, Lyman H., Cpl
 Webster, Reed, S/Sgt
 Weeks, Raymond S., CWO
 Weeks, Roger G., Pfc
 Weese, Harvey, Pfc
 Weida, Philip G., T/Sgt
 Weide, Irving G., 2d Lt
 Weik, James R., 2d Lt
 Weikert, Philip N., Pfc
 Weiner, Morris A., Capt
 Weir, Thomas A., Pfc
 Weiser, Leo C., T/5
 Welch, John H., Cpl
 Welch, Roland T., S/Sgt
 Welford, Henry T., S/Sgt
 Wellman, Arthur A., T/5
 Wells, Clifton, Pvt
 Wells, Emerson N., S/Sgt
 Wells, Richard, T/3
 Welsch, Fernaon E., T/4
 Wendell, Donald F., Sgt
 Wenzelburger, Wilbert N., 1st Lt
 Werz, Joseph C., Pfc
 Werwie, Jacob, S/Sgt
 Wesnousky, William, 1st Sgt

*Wessels, Frederick L., 1st Sgt
 West, Charles H., T/5
 West, Edgar H., Pfc
 Westbrook, Archie, 1st Sgt
 Westendorf, Jerome E., Capt
 Westphal, Edgar G., S/Sgt
 Wetherbee, Charles D., 1st Sgt
 Weyan, Robert K., Cpl
 *Whalen, Thomas B., S/Sgt
 Wheeler, William G., 1st Sgt
 Wheal, J. Lawrence, Pfc
 Wheatly, Claud R., Jr., Capt
 Wheeler, Louis C., Pvt
 Wheeler, Richard F., Cpl
 White, Albert S., Sgt
 White, Andrew, S/Sgt
 White, Bailey L., Sgt
 White, Carell E., Sgt
 White, Cedric L., 1st Lt
 *White, Cedric L., Capt
 White, David, Pfc
 White, Douglas O., Pfc
 White, Ernest D., T/4
 White, Frank E., T/Sgt
 White, Fred, S/Sgt
 White, Hubert B., S/Sgt
 White, Ralph E., T/Sgt
 White, Robert, Pfc
 White, William J., S/Sgt
 White, William L., S/Sgt
 Whitehead, Samuel E., S/Sgt
 *Whitehurst, William A., 1st Lt
 Whiteside, Guy W., Sgt
 Whitfield, Ray W., Sgt
 Whitney, LeGrande C., Sgt
 Wickberg, Harry D., 1st Sgt
 Wickstrom, Erwin B., 1st Lt
 Wiczorek, Edward, Pfc
 Wiese, Albert C., Pvt
 Wigdahl, Gordon P., Pfc
 Wigg, Paul A., T/Sgt
 Wiley, Robert A., S/Sgt
 Wilhelm, Harry R., M/Sgt
 Wilinski, Walter F., T/Sgt
 Wilker, Roy E., S/Sgt
 William, Bee J., Pfc
 Williams, Albert F., Sgt
 Williams, Benjamin B., Cpl
 Williams, David J., Pfc
 Williams, Fred H., S/Sgt
 Williams, Frank S., 1st Lt
 Williams, George A., T/5
 Williams, George C., T/5
 Williams, George H., Pfc
 Williams, Jack P., 1st Lt
 Williams, Glyndwr, S/Sgt
 Williams, Ivan F., S/Sgt
 Williams, John J., Jr., Pfc
 *Williams, Walter S., S/Sgt
 Williams, Lester J., S/Sgt
 Williams, Richard A., 2d Lt
 *Williams, Richard Q., 2d Lt
 Williams, Russell F., Capt
 Williams, Samuel R., Cpl
 Williams, William G., Pfc
 Willing, Joseph M., S/Sgt
 *Willingham, Chester M., Col
 Willingham, Kenneth L., 1st Lt
 Willett, Edward E., T/4
 Wilson, Roy M., Pvt
 Wilson, George M., Pfc
 Wilson, Henry F., S/Sgt
 Wilson, James A., T/5
 Wilson, James H., 2d Lt
 Wilson, Lester K., Pfc
 Wilson, Malcolm L., T/5
 Wilson, Ralph H., Pfc
 Wilson, Robert C., Jr., Lt Col
 Wilson, Robert M., Pfc
 Wilson, Vernon O., S/Sgt
 Winand, Harry L., 1st Lt
 Winfield, Elmer H., T/Sgt
 Wingard, Robert S., Pfc
 Winkler, Vories C., T/5
 Winter, Samuel R., T/Sgt
 Wintjen, Arthur H., Pfc
 Wisco, Edwin A., T/4

Wise, Earl D., 1st Sgt
 Wise, Harold W., S/Sgt
 Wise, Richard F., T/4
 Wise, W., S/Sgt
 Wiseman, Lester E., T/5
 Wishart, Wilbur S., Pfc
 Witcher, Harold D., S/Sgt
 Witkowski, Algard P., Pvt
 *Wijcik, Joseph, T/4
 Wojcik, Stanley, S/Sgt
 Wojtanek, Marvin, Pfc
 Wolf, Alfred L., T/4
 Wolfe, Allan R., Pfc
 Wolfe, Donald R., Cpl
 Wong, Y. D., Sgt
 Wood, Charles H., S/Sgt
 Wood, Franklin W., Capt
 Wood, John, Pfc
 Wood, Maurice D., 1st Lt
 Wood, Sylvan H., T/5
 Woodard, Hubert C., Capt
 Woodman, George M., Capt
 Woodruff, Jimmie D., Pfc
 Woods, Jeff D., T/5
 Word, James, 2d Lt
 Worden, Sherwood F., Sgt
 Worms, Abe W., Pvt
 Wright, Donald M., 1st Lt
 Wright, Edwin R., WOJG
 *Wright, John T., Major
 Wright, Le Roy C., 1st Sgt
 Wright, Leslie A., Pfc
 Wright, Samuel R., Cpl
 Wrona, Theodore J., S/Sgt
 Wuistinger, Benjamin F., T/5
 Wulf, Donald F., T/3
 Wujck, Leonard J., T/Sgt
 Wunrow, Gilbert E., Sgt
 Wyatt, Charles E., 1st Lt

Yacishine, Peter, Pfc
 Yakus, Herbert, Pfc
 Yambor, John J., S/Sgt
 Yates, Floyd R., T/4
 Yates, William B., 1st Lt
 Yates, William C., T/Sgt
 Yaworske, Joseph, S/Sgt
 Yechun, Thomas B., Capt
 Yoder, Wayne K., Pfc
 Yoman, Charles O., Pfc
 Yonker, Cornelius, T/5
 Young, Clyde E., Pfc
 *Young, Gordon S., 1st Lt
 Young, Herschel O., Sgt
 Young, John N., T/4
 Young, John S., Jr., S/Sgt
 Young, Joseph B., Pfc
 Young, Joseph H., 1st Sgt
 Young, Manford M., Pfc
 *Young, Robert R., T/5
 Young, Roy L., T/5
 Youngblood, Pierce, T/4

Zachara, Joseph C., Pfc
 Zahoric, Paul, Cpl
 Zanolli, Steldid W., 1st Lt
 Zealand, Donald E., Lt Col
 Zeigler, Joseph B., T/5
 Zelazak, Gilbert M., Pfc
 Zelenka, Stephen A., 2d Lt
 Zeller, Paul G., T/5
 Zemont, Stanley L., Jr.
 Zeyak, Joseph D., Sgt
 Zierath, Raymond C., Cpl
 Zillotti, George, S/Sgt
 Zimmerman, Glen A., Pvt
 Zitner, Eugene, Pfc
 Zivkovich, George, Sgt
 Zody, Henry F., Pfc
 Zolady, Joseph F., Pfc
 Zopp, Clarence L., Pfc
 Zorman, Daniel M., Pfc
 Zoufal, Otto J., Pfc
 Zull, Raymond S., T/4
 Zumwalt, Delmar B., 1st Lt
 Zutter, Roger W., S/Sgt
 Zyniewski, Stanley J., Pfc

*Denotes Oak Leaf Cluster

PURPLE HEART



The Purple Heart, established by General George Washington at Newburgh, N. Y., 7 August 1782, during the War of the Revolution and revived out of respect to his memory and military achievements by War Department General Orders No. 3, 22 February 1932, is awarded to members of the armed forces of the United States and to civilians who are citizens of the United States serving with the Army, who are wounded in action against an enemy of the United States, or as a direct result of an act of such enemy, provided such wound necessitates treatment by a medical officer. (For the purpose of awarding the Purple Heart, a wound is defined as an injury to any part of the body from an outside force, element, or agent sustained as the result of a hostile act of the enemy or while in action in the face of the enemy.) One award (the Purple Heart for the first wound, and Oak Leaf Cluster thereafter) is authorized for each such wound, except that only one award is authorized for two or more wounds received at the same instant. (A.G. 200.6 18 Feb 44.)

Abbott, Arthur D., Jr., Pfc
 Aboulafia, Louis, Pfc
 Abraham, Irwin, Pfc
 Abraham, Russell E., Pvt
 Abramczyk, Henry M., Sgt
 Abruscato, Angelo J., Pvt
 Acker, Eugene H., Pvt
 Adams, Herbert A., Pfc
 Adams, Manley D., Jr., Pfc
 Adcock, C. A., Pfc
 Adcock, Elbert M., T/5
 Akin, Robert E., Pfc
 Adkins, Austin B., Pfc
 Aeder, Arthur, Pfc
 Ahrens, William C., T/4
 Akey, Eugene F., Pfc
 Alamo, Thomas E., Sgt
 Albanese, Sam A., Pvt
 Albright, Samuel L., Pfc
 Alcorn, Roy A., Pfc
 Alexander, J. R., Pvt
 Aliani, Dominick J., Sgt
 Allabaugh, Donald J., S/Sgt
 Allan, Kenneth R., 2d Lt
 Allard, Albert W., S/Sgt
 Allcorn, Billy, 2d Lt
 Allen, Bruce M., Pfc
 Allen, Don, Pfc
 Allen, Don, Pfc
 Allen, Donald L., Pfc
 Allen, Jewell P., 1st Sgt

Allen, Phillip P., S/Sgt
 Allen, Willard J., Jr., Pvt
 Alo, Anthony J., Pfc
 Alsman, Billie J., Pfc
 Alstyne, Willard Van, T/4
 Altemus, Edward L., Pfc
 Altfather, Nevin C., Pfc
 Alvarado, Esteban, Pfc
 Alwill, Francis J., 1st Lt
 Amatore, Joseph P., Pfc
 Amoroso, Carmelo J., Pfc
 Ampacher, George L., 2d Lt
 Amundson, Ernest A., Pfc
 Anderson, Arthur E., 2d Lt
 Anderson, Beasley, Jr., 2d Lt
 Anderson, Deyrell C., Pfc
 Anderson, Gerald R., 1st Lt
 Anderson, Hershel J., Pfc
 Anderson, John E., Pfc
 Anderson, John W., Cpl
 Anderson, Lewis C., Pfc
 Anderson, Owen R., 1st Lt
 Anderson, Raymond E., Pvt
 Anderson, Raymond J., Cpl
 Anderson, Robert D., S/Sgt
 Anderson, Robert G., Pfc
 Anderson, Robert G., Pfc
 Anderson, Rudolph A., Pvt
 Anderson, Russell T., T/3
 Anderson, Vernon D., Pfc
 Andes, John H., Pfc

Angelo, Zamparelli S., S/Sgt
 Angeloni, Orlando, Pfc
 Angers, Joseph L., S/Sgt
 Angioletto, Valentino A., Pfc
 Antol, Frank, T/5
 Applegate, William H., 1st Lt
 Applin, Archie A. M., Pfc
 Aragon, Andres A., T/5
 Arcieri, George, Pfc
 Armstrong, Kenneth M., Pfc
 Arnold, James M., Cpl
 Aronson, Edward, Pfc
 Arthur, Charles W., S/Sgt
 Aseltine, Archie L., Pfc
 Ashby, John D., Capt
 Ashby, Sterling E., T/Sgt
 Ashley, Audrey O., Pfc
 Ashley, Garland G., T/5
 Askins, John C., Pfc
 Assarian, Barkef, S/Sgt
 Atkins, Carl D., Pvt
 Atkins, Dudley W., T/5
 Augliera, Dominic T., Sgt
 Autry, Dual, Pfc
 Aulenbach, William B., 1st Sgt
 Aureli, Angelo A., Pfc
 Austin, William D., S/Sgt
 Autry, Dual, Pfc
 Axelrod, Seymour M., Pvt
 Ayers, Bernard L., Pfc
 Azario, Ottavio, Pfc

Babcock, John B., T/Sgt
 Babcock, John J. P., T/4
 Bacon, Arthur T., S/Sgt
 Baden, Clyde H., Jr., Capt
 Baeckl, Howard J., Pfc
 Bailey, Herbert P., Pfc
 Bailey, Murphy, Sgt
 Bailey, Pete, Pfc
 Bailey, Walter P., Pfc
 Bain, Gerald E., 1st Lt
 Baisey, Dillard B., Jr., Pfc
 Baker, Allen F., S/Sgt
 Baker, George A., Pfc
 Baker, Orville A., Pfc
 Baker, William H., Jr., Pfc
 Balch, Glenton M., T/4
 Baldwin, Elmo E., Pfc
 Balinski, Henry A., Pfc
 Ball, George W., Capt
 Ball, James L., Pvt
 Ball, Lewis Z., S/Sgt
 Ballinger, Willis A., Pfc
 Balogh, Marlowe, Pfc
 Bane, John B., Pfc
 Banker, Theodore L., Pfc
 Barata, Donald G., Pfc
 Barbee, James B., Sgt
 Barbee, Sam S., Pfc
 Barbour, Charles H., Pvt
 Barbozo, Alfred S., Pfc
 Barebo, Champion C., Sgt
 Barefield, James A., Pfc
 Bareisa, Chester J., Pfc
 Barga, Marvin J., S/Sgt
 Barner, John H., Capt
 Barnett, William D., Jr., T/3
 Barker, William, Jr., Pfc
 Barksdale, Harry E., Pfc
 Barnes, George E., Pvt
 Barnes, Richard E., Pvt
 Barnett, Bernard, T/5
 Barnett, William D., Jr., T/3
 Barras, John V., T/5
 Barrick, Robert E., Pfc
 Barrick, Russell, T/Sgt
 Barron, Joseph J., Cpl
 Barry, John W., S/Sgt
 Barter, Maurice H., Jr., T/5
 Barthel, Robert E., Pfc
 Bartlett, Carl J., T/5
 Bartley, Donald K., Pfc
 Bartley, Ray F., Pfc
 Bartoletta, Settino F., Pfc
 Barton, Charles F., Pfc
 Barton, Richard L., Pfc
 Basalyga, Walter, Sgt
 Base, Millard B., Pfc
 Bashein, Samuel H., Pfc
 Basso, Arthur, S/Sgt
 Bast, Clyde E., Pfc
 Bastuk, Nick, T/5
 Bates, John E., Pfc
 Batman, Halley E., S/Sgt
 Battaglia, Robert J., Pfc
 Baxter, Douglas D., Pfc
 Baxter, James H., Sgt
 Baxter, Lewis T., 1st Lt
 Bayles, Marion E., Jr., Pfc
 Baylis, William, Jr., Pfc
 Razolla, Henry A., Pfc
 Beadle, George O., Pfc
 Bean, Arthur J., Pfc
 Beardslee, Ray M., Pfc
 Beaupre, Eugene A., S/Sgt
 Beauty, Sheldon, Pvt
 Beaver, Floyd A., Pfc
 Bechler, George C., Pfc
 Beck, William U., Jr., Sgt
 Becker, Warren E., Pfc
 Beckerdite, Bill O., Sgt
 Beckham, J. T., Cpl
 Beehnlein, Albert J., Cpl
 Beeler, Donald M., Pfc
 Beether, Mitchell, Pfc
 Becunas, Joseph B., Pfc
 Behrends, Richard A., Pvt
 Beidel, Paul H., Pfc
 Beideman, George W., Pvt
 Belcher, Kyle B., Pfc
 Belitzky, Morris, Pfc
 Bell, Harry S., Jr., 1st Lt
 Bell, Jay, T/4
 Bell, Wilmer V., Lt Col
 Bellinger, Clarence R., Pfc
 Bembow, William V., Cpl
 Bencohen, Gideon, Pfc
 Bender, John S., 2d Lt
 Benedetti, Domenic, Pfc
 Benefield, Shelley, T/Sgt
 Benham, Lloyd, Sgt
 Benjamin, Russell C., Pfc
 Benkowski, John, T/5
 Benkowski, John, T/5
 Benn, Harry C., Pfc
 Bennett, Clarence T., Pvt
 Bennett, Eugene N., Capt
 Bennett, Fred R., Jr., Pfc
 Bennett, George C., Sgt
 Bennett, LeRoy E., Pfc
 Bennett, Lloyd S., Pvt
 Bennett, Lloyd S., Pvt
 Bennett, Ross, Pvt
 Bennett, Sydney F., Sgt
 Bennett, Thomas F., Pfc
 Bentley, Edward R., Pfc
 Berger, Normund F., Pfc
 Berggren, Kenneth R., Pfc
 Bergland, Clarence O., Pvt
 Berkebile, Willard W., Pvt
 Berloff, Herman D., Pfc
 Bernardini, Albert, S/Sgt
 Bernardini, Cesare M., T/5
 Bernhardt, Robert W., Pfc
 Bernstein, Phillip, 1st Lt
 Berry, Carl C., Pfc
 Berry, Charles J., Pfc
 Berry, Francis W., Pfc
 Berry, George E., Pfc
 Berry, William A., Sgt
 Berry, William C., Pfc
 Berthrong, Morgan, Capt
 Besner, Truman G., Pfc
 Restul, Luther J., Sgt
 Bettencourt, Americus P., Pvt
 Bevilacqua, Alfonso J., S/Sgt
 Bevins, Vernon, Sgt
 Bialoskurski, Henry W., S/Sgt
 Bichler, George C., Pfc
 Biddy, Loy L., Cpl
 Bierman, Russell F., Sgt
 Bigbee, Fred J., Cpl
 Biggart, William J., 2d Lt
 Biggerstaff, Raymond R., Pfc
 Biggs, Dewey L., Pvt
 Bigos, Walter F., Pvt
 Bilderback, Bobbie, J., Pfc
 Bilowich, John, T/5
 Bindreiff, Laurence W., Pvt
 Birch, William J., Pvt
 Bird, Ruben E., Cpl
 Birmer, Joseph L., T/Sgt
 Bish, Leo S., Pfc
 Bishop, Horace H., Pfc
 Bishop, Houston, S/Sgt
 Bitterman, Frederick D., Pfc
 Bivin, Grover P., Cpl
 Rizzoco, Angelo R., Pfc
 Black, Edward H., Sgt
 Black, Harold W., T/4
 Black, James M., Jr., Sgt
 Black, John, Pvt
 Black, Louis W., Jr., Pfc
 Black, Seymour, Pfc
 Black, Wilford M., Pfc
 Blacksmith, Peter, Pfc
 Blackwell, Claude, S/Sgt
 Blackwell, Howard R., Pfc
 Blackwood, Charles J., S/Sgt
 Blain, Robert R., 2d Lt
 Blaine, John L., Pfc
 Blake, Wallace E., Pvt
 Blanchard, Ovelo T., Pfc
 Blanco, Lux M., Pfc
 Blankenship, Connor A., Pfc
 Blanton, Virgil L., T/5
 Blasing, Lawrence G., T/Sgt
 Blatewicz, Henry S., 1st Lt
 Blatnick, Anthony, Pfc
 Blinks, David A., Pvt
 Bliss, Lyle J., Pfc
 Bliss, Philip, T/5
 Blitzer, Morris, S/Sgt
 Bloss, Jack M., T/5
 Blum, Jack, 2d Lt
 Blunk, Richard R., Pfc
 Boarman, James N., T/4
 Bobb, Virgil F., 2d Lt
 Bobbitt, Ralph J., Pvt
 Bobnis, Anthony, T/5
 Bocanelli, Fred J., S/Sgt
 Bocknek, Harvey, Cpl
 Bocon, Frank J., S/Sgt
 Boewe, Verne C., S/Sgt
 Bogacz, Thaddeus J., Pfc
 Bogan, John E., Pfc
 Bogard, Robert J., Pfc
 Boggs, Harry L., Pfc
 Boggs, Ruby C., Jr., S/Sgt
 Bogumil, Norman A., Pfc
 Bolte, Mila A., S/Sgt
 Boman, Lynn E., Pfc
 Bone, James H., Pvt
 Bonin, Clarence E., Pfc
 Bonner, James R., Capt
 Bonner, James R., Capt
 Bonsignore, Sol, Pfc
 Boore, Milton P., T/4
 Borcharding, Vernon L., Pvt
 Borden, Paul L., Jr., 1st Lt
 Borish, Hyman A., Pfc
 Bornstein, Harry M., Pfc
 Borreggine, Paul J., Pfc
 Boseman, Harold R., Pvt
 Boshell, William H., Pfc
 Bostard, George R., Sr., Pfc
 Boston, Pete J., S/Sgt
 Boucher, Armand S., Pvt
 Boucher, Raymond P., S/Sgt
 Bouffard, Edward J., Pfc
 Bouhall, Edward H., M/Sgt
 Bova, Joseph J., Sgt
 Bowden, Paul E., Pfc
 Bowen, James G., T/5
 Bower, John L., Jr., Pfc
 Bowers, Robert W., Pfc
 Bowling, Duard, S/Sgt
 Bowman, Anthony G., Pvt
 Bowman, B. E., T/5
 Bowman, James E., Pfc
 Bowman, James K., Capt
 Boyer, Alfred C., 1st Sgt
 Boyer, Arlan A., Pvt
 Boyer, John J., Pfc
 Boyes, Robert G., 2d Lt
 Bozeman, Leon R., Pfc
 Bozochovic, Edward J., Pvt
 Bozzarello, Attilio J., Pvt
 Bracker, Don C. M., 2d Lt
 Bradburry, Winston V., T/4
 Bradford, James H., Pfc
 Bradley, Frederick P., Pfc
 Bradley, James F., Sgt
 Brady, J. W., S/Sgt
 Brady, Roy E., S/Sgt
 Brakke, Reuben C., Pfc
 Brakken, Virgil F., Pfc
 Brammer, Thomas E., Pvt
 Branch, Joseph, S/Sgt
 Brand, William H., Jr., Pfc
 Brandenburg, Calvin C., T/5
 Brandenburg, Melvin G., S/Sgt
 Branson, Thomas G., Pfc
 Branstorm, Donald F., Pfc
 Braun, Harvey E., Pfc
 Braun, Joseph, Pfc
 Braun, Robert J., Sgt
 Breckenridge, James F., Jr., 1st Sgt
 Breen, Francis J., S/Sgt
 Breitmeyer, Hazen, Pvt
 Brenneeman, Abraham, Pvt
 Brewer, Beacher H., 1st Lt
 Brey, Kenneth W., Capt
 Bright, Thomas G., Capt
 Brignac, Joseph A., T/5

Brinegar, Elmer, Pfc
 Briscoe, Herschell R., Jr., T/5
 Broccardo, Joseph P., 2d Lt
 Brockwell, Paul H., Sgt
 Brody, Calvin S., Pfc
 Bromley, Charles W., Pvt
 Bronson, Lindley, Pvt
 Brookman, Robert P., Pfc
 Brooks, Hugh C., Pfc
 Brooks, Russell D., Pfc
 Brooks, Sturme W., Pfc
 Brooks, Thomas J., T/Sgt
 Brown, Alexander G., Pvt
 Brown, Andrew, Sgt
 Brown, Donald R., S/Sgt
 Brown, E. B., Pfc
 Brown, Ernest S., S/Sgt
 Brown, Eugene, Pfc
 Brown, George H., Pfc
 Brown, Harold, T/5
 Brown, Irl K., Sgt
 Brown, Jessie H., Pfc
 Brown, John W., Pfc
 Brown, Kennell P., Pvt
 Brown, Nicholas V., Pfc
 Brown, Paul B., Pfc
 Brown, Paul E., Pfc
 Brown, Robert C., Jr., Pfc
 Brown, Robert J., S/Sgt
 Brown, Walter G., T/Sgt
 Brown, William C., Pfc
 Brown, William H., Pfc
 Browne, Addison B., Pvt
 Bruce, Elza E., Pfc
 Bryan, Harold W., Pvt
 Bryers, James D., Jr., Pfc
 Buccigrossi, Anthony R., Pfc
 Buchanan, Gerdon R., Pfc
 Buchanan, Harry R., Pfc
 Buckler, Joseph C., T/5
 Buckles, Arthur C., Pfc
 Buckley, Gerald F., Sgt
 Buckley, Roger P., T/5
 Budden, Burrell B., 2d Lt
 Budish, Bernard, Pfc
 Buechele, Calvin F., Pfc
 Buell, Theodore R., T/Sgt
 Bugg, Carl W., Sgt
 Bullock, Thomas W., Sgt
 Bulow, Norman J., Pfc
 Bumpus, Arthur H., T/Sgt
 Buonviri, Frank P., Pfc
 Burbach, Harold J., T/5
 Burden, James R., Pfc
 Burdick, Eugene F., 1st Lt
 Burgin, William H., Pfc
 Burgin, William H., Pfc
 Burgren, William A., Jr., Pvt
 Burgo, Vincent, Pfc
 Burica, John M. L., Pvt
 Burkhardt, Robert B., S/Sgt
 Burke, Thomas M., S/Sgt
 Burkett, Donald L., Sgt
 Burkey, Albert R., Pvt
 Burkhalter, Artis, Pfc
 Burley, Wilson L., Jr., Lt Col
 Burner, Henry W., Jr., Pfc
 Burnett, Albert, S/Sgt
 Burnham, John T., Jr., Sgt
 Burnham, Orland N., T/5
 Burnor, Henry W., Jr., Pfc
 Burns, Jack L., Pfc
 Burns, Jack L., Pfc
 Burns, James R., 2d Lt
 Burr, William C., Sgt
 Burruel, Carlos Y., Pfc
 Burson, Joe W., Pvt
 Burton, Albert, Pfc
 Burton, Fred, Pfc
 Busbee, Jefferson W., T/Sgt
 Bushey, Charles E., Pvt
 Bushong, Maxwell L., Pfc
 Butera, Charles J., Pfc
 Butkowski, John S., Pfc
 Butler, William J., S/Sgt
 Butts, Clarence N., Pfc
 Buxbaum, Ludwig, S/Sgt

Byerly, George E., Jr., Major
 Byrnes, Jerrold W., T/5
 Cacciator, Roy N., 1st Lt
 Cady, Marshall E., Pfc
 Cafarella, Felix A., Pfc
 Caffey, John W., S/Sgt
 Cahill, Harold E., Capt
 Cahill, Lee M., 1st Lt
 Calandra, Salvatore, Cpl
 Calderone, Louie, T/5
 Caldwell, Earl J., Pvt
 Caldwell, James, S/Sgt
 Call, Floyd M., Lt Col
 Callio, Charles, Jr., Pvt
 Cameron, Adrian R., Pfc
 Camp, Francisco, Pfc
 Campagnoni, Arthur D., Pvt
 Campbell, Cortlandt G., Sgt
 Campbell, Wilson R., Pvt
 Canci, Anthony A., Pfc
 Candis, Ans R., Jr., Pfc
 Cannizzo, Charles, Pfc
 Cannon, Ralph L., Capt
 Cantroll, Claude N., Pfc
 Cantu, Benito F., Pfc
 Cantwell, Richard J., S/Sgt
 Carbine, Leroy A., Pfc
 Caridad, Louis J., 2d Lt
 Carlbert, Arthur J., Sgt
 Carlberg, Robert E., Pvt
 Carlson, Frank L., M/Sgt
 Carlson, John J., S/Sgt
 Carlson, John W., 2d Lt
 Carlson, Leon L., Pvt
 Carlson, Raymond, Pvt
 Carlson, Sivert J., Sgt
 Carmichael, David B., S/Sgt
 Carnathan, Newvaughn, T/5
 Carner, Carl C., 2d Lt
 Carr, Harry M., Pfc
 Carr, John J., T/3
 Carr, Samuel H., Pfc
 Carrocco, Ralph P., Pfc
 Carroll, Milton R., S/Sgt
 Carrothers, Ralph C., Sgt
 Carson, Raymond R., Pfc
 Carter, Dehlmain J., S/Sgt
 Carter, Edward M., Sgt
 Carter, Ellis, Pvt
 Carter, James E., T/Sgt
 Carter, Joe, Pfc
 Carver, John F., Pfc
 Carver, Robert O., Sgt
 Carver, Wilson A., Pvt
 Carwile, John L., Pvt
 Casato, Mario A., Sgt
 Case, Howard M., 1st Lt
 Casper, William J., Pfc
 Cass, Robert H., Cpl
 Cass, Robert T., Sgt
 Casselman, William W., Pfc
 Castle, Jay E., 1st Lt
 Castellanos, Bartolome, Pfc
 Cataldo, Alfred F., Jr., Pvt
 Cater, Floyd W., T/4
 Catino, Frank J., Pfc
 Catlin, Elmer W., Sgt
 Catterfield, Norman E., S/Sgt
 Cauble, Emmett W., Jr., T/5
 Cavallaro, Carmen G., Sgt
 Caylor, Frank H., Jr., Pfc
 Cecchi, Italo, Sgt
 Cellar, George C., Pvt
 Chachakis, Theodore, S/Sgt
 Chadwick, William A., Pvt
 Chamberlain, Howard E., Sgt
 Chamberland, Roland, Pvt
 Chandler, Curtis, Pfc
 Chapman, Edward, Pfc
 Chandler, Jack A., Pvt
 Chapman, Garnett G., Pfc
 Chapman, Melvin E., Pfc
 Chapman, Paul L., S/Sgt
 Chappel, Hubert W., Pfc
 Chappell, John W., Cpl
 Charles, Henry M., T/5

Charles, Sam J., Pfc
 Charlton, Ralph G., Jr., 2d Lt
 Charron, Wilfred W., T/5
 Chastain, Waymon, Pfc
 Chauvin, Lloyd L., T/Sgt
 Cheek, D. C., S/Sgt
 Chenail, Russell J., S/Sgt
 Cherry, Elvis E., Pvt
 Cherry, Richard C., Pfc
 Chiaramonte, Anthony J., Pvt
 Chignoli, Louis C., T/4
 Chiljian, Masie G., Pfc
 Chiomastro, Joseph D., Pfc
 Chin, Bok H., Pvt
 Chodynicky, Edward J., Sgt
 Christenson, Albert, Pfc
 Christianson, Charles H., Pvt
 Christman, Robert E., Pfc
 Cicatelli, Domenick P., Pfc
 Cicotte, Marvin E., T/5
 Cieminski, Kenneth J., Pfc
 Cifatte, Victor J., Capt
 Cirella, Carmelo L., T/Sgt
 Cisar, Earl H., Pfc
 Civiello, James F., S/Sgt
 Civils, Albert J., Cpl
 Claassen, Herbert L., Pfc
 Claiborne, William F., S/Sgt
 Clark, Alonzo L., Pfc
 Clark, Charley O., Pfc
 Clark, Clifton L., Jr., T/5
 Clark, David H., Jr., Pvt
 Clark, Glen, 2d Lt
 Clements, Harold W., T/Sgt
 Clark, James C., S/Sgt
 Clark, James P., Pfc
 Clark, Lewis G., Pfc
 Clark, Ray S., Pfc
 Clary, Thomas F., Pfc
 Clayboss, Andrew W., Pfc
 Clayton, Richard F., S/Sgt
 Clemente, Richard H., Pfc
 Clements, Wesley, Jr., Pfc
 Clevenger, James T., Pfc
 Cline, Douglas W., Sgt
 Clolinger, Jack, Pfc
 Clothier, Bill E., 1st Lt
 Cloud, Joe B., 1st Lt
 Cloud, George J., Pfc
 Cmar, John, S/Sgt
 Cochran, Robert, Pfc
 Codella, Michael A., Pvt
 Coffey, James J., Cpl
 Cogliandro, Philip F., Pvt
 Cohen, Aaron A., Cpl
 Colby, Wilbur F., Cpl
 Coldwell, Frank H., S/Sgt
 Coldwell, Royce R., Pfc
 Cole, Alvin, S/Sgt
 Cole, John F., Pfc
 Coleman, Marvis L., Pvt
 Colewell, Miles O., Capt
 Coley, James E., Pfc
 Collins, Harry S., Pfc
 Collins, James J., Pfc
 Collins, John L., T/4
 Collins, Robert W., S/Sgt
 Collins, Sindy L., Pfc
 Collins, William M., Pfc
 Colt, Lawrence C., T/3
 Colter, Robert A., Pvt
 Columbus, George C., Sgt
 Combs, Robert L., Pvt
 Compton, Avery, Pfc
 Compton, William E., Pfc
 Comstock, Gerald J., Sgt
 Confer, Phil S., Pfc
 Conklin, George E., S/Sgt
 Conn, Henry A., Pvt
 Conn, William H., Pfc
 Connell, Herman E., Jr., Pfc
 Connelly, Lawrence A., Pfc
 Conner, George S., Pfc
 Connors, Thomas D., Sgt
 Conrad, Frank, Pfc
 Conroy, Charles F., Pfc
 Cons, Charles M., Pvt
 Constable, George F., T/Sgt

- Constantine, John R., Pfc
 Cook, Edgar P., Pvt
 Cook, Floyd W., T/5
 Cook, Robert E., T/4
 Cook, Samuel J., Cpl
 Cook, Walter C., T/5
 Cooley, William R., Pfc
 Coon, Francis E., Pfc
 Cooper, Dwight E., Pvt
 Cooper, William, T/5
 Copeland, Alonzo T., Pfc
 Copeland, John A., 1st Lt
 Coran, William G., Pfc
 Corbett, John F., S/Sgt
 Corbin, William A., T/5
 Cornelius, Edmund W., Pfc
 Corwin, James H., Pvt
 Coss, John R., Pfc
 Costa, Lawrence R., Pfc
 Costas, John N., S/Sgt
 Cotten, Jess E., Pvt
 Couchman, Robert W., S/Sgt
 Coughlin, Eugene F., S/Sgt
 Coughlin, Robert P., Pfc
 Cournad, Peter J., Pfc
 Coury, Edward C., Pfc
 Cousino, Wayne K., Pfc
 Covert, Wallace A., S/Sgt
 Covington, Louis J., S/Sgt
 Cowart, D. B., T/Sgt
 Cowell, Donald J., T/3
 Cox, James C., Pvt
 Cox, Lionel R., S/Sgt
 Cox, Robert M., Cpl
 Coy, Walter J., Pfc
 Coyle, William J., 2d Lt
 Craft, Garland E., Pfc
 Craig, Edwin G., T/4
 Craig, Herbert E., Pfc
 Cramblit, William N., 1st Sgt
 Crandall, Richard H., Pfc
 Crane, David L., Pvt
 Crane, Ira J., Pvt
 Crates, William C., Pfc
 Craven, Verona, Pvt
 Crawford, Glenn A., Pfc
 Crawford, Harry D., Cpl
 Crawford, Herman L., Pfc
 Crawford, Otis B., Jr., Pfc
 Cree, James A., Jr., Pfc
 Creety, Edmond P., Pvt
 Greger, Waymon L., Jr., Pvt
 Creps, Robert J., Pfc
 Crispell, Donald H., Pfc
 Cristina, Phillip, Pfc
 Crittendon, Arlie, Pfc
 Crocker, George M., Pfc
 Croft, George G., Pvt
 Crowe, Francis X., Sgt
 Crowe, George W., Jr., Pfc
 Cuddihy, John J., Pfc
 Cudnik, Michael R., Pfc
 Cull, Bernard J., Pfc
 Culling, Arthur F., Jr., Pfc
 Culver, George S., Sgt
 Cummings, Harry H., Pfc
 Cumming, Robert F., Pvt
 Curcio, Albert W., Pfc
 Curd, William D., Pfc
 Curry, James L., Cpl
 Curths, Leonard H., T/Sgt
 Curtis, Bruce W., Pfc
 Curtis, Donald R., Sgt
 Curtis, Henry T., Pfc
 Curtis, Kingsley, Pfc
 Curtner, Tony R., S/Sgt
 Cusano, Albert J., Pfc
 Cyprian, Rudolph S., S/Sgt
- Dale, Daniel W., Sgt
 Dale, Wayne W., Pvt
 Daley, James F., Pfc
 Daley, William J., 2d Lt
 Dall, Ralph A., Sgt
 Daly, John F., Sgt
 D'Aloisio, Elio F., Sgt
 Dalton, Glenn O., Pfc
 Daniel, Plummer A., S/Sgt
 Danik, Paul G., Cpl
 Daugherty, Bruce B., Pvt
 Davenport, James H., Sgt
 Davenport, Thomas F., Pfc
 Davenport, William G., T/5
 David, Robert G., T/Sgt
 Davies, James E., 1st Lt
 Davis, Borden D., S/Sgt
 Davis, Burnam, S/Sgt
 Davis, Eugene W., Pfc
 Davis, James T., Pfc
 Davis, Johnny C., Pfc
 Davis, Eugene R., Pfc
 Davis, Jack T., S/Sgt
 Davis, James L., Pvt
 Davis, Lawrence M., S/Sgt
 Davis, Leland, Pvt
 Davis, Lowman R., Pfc
 Davis, Odie H., M/Sgt
 Davis, Robert E., Pvt
 Davis, William C., T/Sgt
 Davison, Edward G., Pfc
 Davy, Hilton L., Pfc
 Dawkins, Edgar J., Pfc
 Day, Morris E., Pfc
 Day, Robert, Pfc
 Deal, Louis C., Pfc
 Dean, John H., Pfc
 De Bella, Cosimo, Pfc
 De Boer, Quentin A., Sgt
 De Bold, Joseph R., Cpl
 Decker, Melvin E., Pfc
 Decrescenzi, Frank, Pfc
 De Foo, Dante G., Pfc
 De Forest, Max J., Pfc
 De Francisco, Patrick J., Pfc
 De Frang, Donald A., S/Sgt
 Degastano, Sebastian B., Cpl
 De Gange, Nicholas A., Jr., Pfc
 Dehazya, Peter, Pfc
 De Jaynes, Paul E., Pfc
 De Graff, Harold J., Sgt
 Degraffenreid, Billy J., Pvt
 De LaCruz, Jose, Pfc
 Deslassandro, Leonard J., Sgt
 De Leon, Agapita, Jr., Pfc
 Delia, Salvatore, Pfc
 De Loach, Robert M., T/5
 De Loach, W. K., Pfc
 De Long, Gordon H., Pfc
 Delozier, Harry L., Pfc
 Delozier, Wilfred H., Pvt
 Del Popolo, Michael, Pfc
 Delsipee, Harold J., 1st Lt
 Delwey, Nicholas P., Pfc
 De Maranville, Kerby C., Pfc
 Dempsey, Jack, Pfc
 Demski, Harold F., Pvt
 Denham, Robert M., Sgt
 Devietro, Gerald J., Pfc
 De Rosier, Leon A., Pfc
 De Simio, Vincent J., Sgt
 Deuel, Hollis C., Pfc
 De Vlieger, Cyriel C., Cpl
 Deweese, Charley R., Jr., Pfc
 De Wulf, Lawrence D., S/Sgt
 Dhalie, Charles L., Pvt
 Dias, Gil M., Jr., T/5
 Di Arcipreti, Nicholas M., Jr., Pfc
 Dickens, Ray R., Pfc
 Dickens, Robert T., Pfc
 Dickinson, William L., Pfc
 Dickman, Marvin A., Pvt
 Dickson, Arthur L., Pvt
 Dieter, Ferdinand G., Pfc
 Diethorn, Daniel I., Pfc
 Di Gennero, Anthony, Cpl
 Dileanis, Leonard P., 1st Lt
 Dilbert, William F., Pvt
- Diller, Harold H., Cpl
 Di Mauro, Michael J., Cpl
 Dimmer, Dallas E., 1st Lt
 Dimmett, Orville T., S/Sgt
 Dinallo, Andrew R., Pfc
 Dingman, Richard E., Sgt
 Dings, Calbert L., S/Sgt
 Dingman, Earl O., Pfc
 Di Palma, Rocco C., Pfc
 Dively, Harland O., Pfc
 Divin, Odie F., Pfc
 Dixon, Floyd C., S/Sgt
 Dixon, George R., Pvt
 Dixon, Howard A., S/Sgt
 Dlugosz, Edward W., Pfc
 Doan, Edward S., Sgt
 Dobbs, Milton S., T/Sgt
 Dober, Earl, T/5
 Dobosh, Andrew, T/5
 Dobson, James L., Pvt
 Dobson, Robert R., Jr., 1st Lt
 Docz, Anthony T., T/4
 Dodd, R. B., Pvt
 Dodson, Thomas W., Sgt
 Doggett, Charles P., Pvt
 Dohl, William H., Pvt
 Dollard, Bill L., Pfc
 Dombrowski, Walter J., T/5
 Domingo, Frank J., S/Sgt
 Dominguez, Ascension H., T/3
 Donahue, Charles P., Pvt
 Donmoyer, Russell E., Pvt
 Donovan, Michael J., Pfc
 Dooley, Robert W., Pfc
 Dora, James E., Pfc
 Dorn, James B., Pvt
 Dorn, John E., Pfc
 Doss, Albert W., Pfc
 Doster, Robert L., Pfc
 Dottle, John E., Pvt
 Doty, George B., T/Sgt
 Doty, Robert E., S/Sgt
 Douberly, Marvin, S/Sgt
 Dougherty, Samuel L., Jr., Cpl
 Doughty, William B., Cpl
 Douglas, Lowell V., T/5
 Douthit, Edward E., 2d Lt
 Dover, Stribling, S/Sgt
 Dowell, James R., Pfc
 Dowker, Virgil M., T/5
 Doyle, Thomas P., T/5
 Doyle, Willie M., Pfc
 Doylon, Gerald J., Sgt
 Dozier, Tully C., Jr., S/Sgt
 Drabek, Johnnie H., Pvt
 Drain, Daniel L., Pfc
 Draudt, Richard H., S/Sgt
 Driscoll, Gordon A., S/Sgt
 Driskel, Regis H., Sgt
 Dristas, James L., T/5
 Drosd, Jerome L., Pfc
 Droska, Henry F., Cpl
 Dudek, Edward H., Cpl
 Dubets, Harry, T/5
 Du Blanca, Nicholas, Pfc
 Duffy, John C., Sgt
 Duffy, John J., T/4
 Duin, David, Pfc
 Dunlap, Mervle R., Pvt
 Dunlap, Riley W., Jr., Pfc
 Dulin, James R., S/Sgt
 Duncan, Elmer, Pfc
 Duncan, Roget T., 2d Lt
 Dunkle, Frank C., T/Sgt
 Dunne, Edward V., Pfc
 Dupuis, Henry P., 2d Lt
 Durant, Joseph A., T/Sgt
 D'Urbano, Dominick D., Pfc
 Durk, Robert A., 1st Lt
 Dursk, John J., Pvt
 Duva, James J., Pfc
 Duvall, Robert H., T/4
 Dvorak, James F., Pfc
 Dykes, John F., Cpl
 Dykes, William I., T/3
 Dykstra, Ervin L., Sgt
 Dyton, Paul F., Pfc

Dziepak, Henry J., Cpl

Eagen, Marshall J., Pfc
 Earle, Fred R., 2d Lt
 Earles, Herman D., Cpl
 East, David C., T/Sgt
 Eaves, Joe J., Pfc
 Ebert, Russell V., Sgt
 Eckroat, Wilbur L., Pvt
 Ede, Eugene W., Pvt
 Edling, James E., Pfc
 Edelstein, Robert H., Pfc
 Edens, James E., Jr., Pfc
 Edgin, James W., Sgt
 Edwards, Arthur J., Pvt
 Edwards, Chester P., Pfc
 Edwards, Clarence W., Pvt
 Edwards, Larry E., Pfc
 Edwards, Louis R., Jr., Pfc
 Effenger, Gerald G., Pfc
 Eichelberger, Earl E., Pfc
 Einhorn, Martin, Pfc
 Eisel, Robert J., Pfc
 Eisenbraun, Clarence, 2d Lt
 Eitemiller, William M., S/Sgt
 Elder, Gilbert A., Pfc
 Elich, Mitchel F., Pfc
 Eller, Clifton H., T/5
 Ellert, George C., S/Sgt
 Ellinger, George A., Sgt
 Elliott, Curtis B., Pfc
 Elliott, Edward E., Cpl
 Elliott, Joseph K., S/Sgt
 Elliot, Richard E., Sgt
 Ellis, Charles M., Pvt
 Ellis, William J., 1st Lt
 Elvrem, Clotus M., Pfc
 Elwell, Norel E., Sgt
 Emanuels, George J., S/Sgt
 Engle, Charles D., T/Sgt
 Englehart, Alfred M., Sgt
 English, Wallace A., Pfc
 Entman, Sydney S., Pfc
 Epperson, Edward L., Pfc
 Erickson, Harold A., S/Sgt
 Erickson, Roy G., Sgt
 Esparza, Jesus, Pfc
 Essig, Howard O., Pfc
 Essinger, Verne L., S/Sgt
 Estes, Gilbert, Pfc
 Estus, Theodore R., Pfc
 Etter, Paul L., Pfc
 Euchvitz, Isadore, 1st Lt
 Evanchuck, Paul, Pfc
 Evans, Bill W., Pvt
 Evans, Charles R., Pfc
 Ewert, George W., Sgt
 Exline, Robert R., Jr., Pfc

Facque, Odon L., 1st Lt
 Fahey, John T., Sgt
 Falcone, Alphonse F., Pvt
 Fanara, Frank C., Pfc
 Fanshier, Thomas C., Pfc
 Faris, Edwin L., Jr., Pfc
 Farmer, Robert B., Pfc
 Farrar, Hasib A., Cpl
 Farrell, Bernard J., Pfc
 Farrell, William J., S/Sgt
 Farris, Alphonse, Pvt
 Fattoruso, Anthony C., Pfc
 Faust, Robert F., Pfc
 Fawcett, Fred W., Pfc
 Feinberg, Bernard, Pvt
 Feinberg, Morris, Pvt
 Feinstein, Jerome, Sgt
 Felch, Harry J., Jr., Pfc
 Feldman, Gerald, Pfc
 Feldman, Myer, Pfc
 Fennel, James D., Pfc
 Feraco, Patsy S., Pfc
 Ferguson, Arthur E., S/Sgt
 Ferrara, Eugen, T/4
 Ferraro, Leonard R., Pfc
 Ferron, Robert E., Pfc
 Ferrucci, Frank V., Pfc
 Fialkow, Samuel L., S/Sgt

Ficarra, Salvatore J., Pfc
 Ficht, Henry C., T/3
 Field, Elmer, Pfc
 Field, Robert W., 2d Lt
 Figus, Irvin B., Pfc
 Fillingim, Harry T., Pfc
 Finfgeld, Thomas, Pfc
 Finley, Elmer E., Pfc
 Finn, Robert M., Cpl
 Fiondella, George, Pvt
 Fiorello, Michael F., Pfc
 Fisch, Frank J., Pfc
 Fischer, Charles W., Pfc
 Fischer, John R., Pfc
 Fischer, Robert J., Pvt
 Fischer, Vincent I., 1st Sgt
 Fish, Emerson H., Cpl
 Fishburn, Donald D., S/Sgt
 Fisher, James W., T/4
 Fisher, Carl F., Sgt
 Fisher, Harold R., Sgt
 Fitzgerald, Eugene G., Pfc
 FitzGerrell, Robert J., T/Sgt
 Fitzgibbons, John, Pfc
 Fitzpatrick, David B., Pfc
 Fitzsimmons, Raymond E., S/Sgt
 Fitzwater, Gordon W., T/5
 Fix, Alfred E., Capt
 Fjeld, Alvin, S/Sgt
 Flanagan, Carroll D., Pfc
 Fleegle, Charles L., Pfc
 Fleury, Charles L., Sgt
 Flick, John L., Pfc
 Fliss, Joseph N., T/4
 Flores, Delfino C., S/Sgt
 Flournoy, James E., Pvt
 Flynn, Jerome A., Capt
 Foister, James L., Pfc
 Foley, William E., Pfc
 Fontaine, Albert S., Pvt
 Foral, George J., Sr., Sgt
 Foran, Paul P., Capt
 Formbes, James R., 2d Lt
 Ford, James L., Pfc
 Ford, John J., Sgt
 Fornal, Joseph C., Pfc
 Forster, James S., Jr., Pfc
 Forster, James V., Sgt
 Fort, Mason B., Sgt
 Fortuna, Edward J., Pfc
 Fortune, Clifton A., Pfc
 Foshee, Roy M., Pfc
 Foster, James A., Pfc
 Fox, Charles W., Pvt
 Fox, Keith B., Pfc
 Fox, Roger, Pfc
 Fralick, Richard M., Pfc
 Francis, Kenneth A., Pfc
 Franke, Elmer E., S/Sgt
 Franko, Gordon D., Pfc
 Frankovich, Andrew J., S/Sgt
 Franks, Gerald H., Pfc
 Frazier, Jesse L., Pvt
 Fredericks, Marvin D., Pvt
 Fredericks, Paul D., T/Sgt
 Freed, John D., Pfc
 Freeman, Hugh P., Sgt
 Freeman, Joe C., S/Sgt
 Freeman, Melvin D., Pfc
 Freeman, Thomas G., Pfc
 Freiborg, Herman P., Pfc
 Freid, Bernard M., Pfc
 Freiderich, Francis A., Pfc
 Freireigh, Burton P., Pfc
 Freundl, Richard J., Sgt
 Fricks, Robert L., S/Sgt
 Fried, Leon W., 2d Lt
 Friend, Lyle A., S/Sgt
 Froloff, Paul W., T/4
 Frost, Darrel F., Pfc
 Frye, Robert L., Pfc
 Fryer, James W., Pfc
 Fuhs, Edward T., Cpl
 Fuller, Edwin E., T/4
 Fuller, Kenneth F., T/4
 Fuller, Paul, Jr., Pfc
 Funk, Norman A., Pvt
 Funk, Paul R., S/Sgt
 Furbee, Charles E., Pvt

Furman, Clifford L., Jr., Pvt
 Furnari, Anthony, Pfc
 Furr, William F., S/Sgt
 Fye, Ned E., Pvt
 Fylstra, Raymond H., T/5

Gabbert, Charles, S/Sgt
 Gabbart, Vernon L., Pfc
 Gabriel, Christian J., Sgt
 Gabriel, Louis S., Jr., Pfc
 Gaetani, Alfred F., T/5
 Gaffney, Robert F., Pfc
 Gaines, Richard L., Pfc
 Gajkowski, Harry E., T/Sgt
 Galasieski, Frank J., S/Sgt
 Gale, Arthur W., Pfc
 Galiardo, Cosmo A., Pfc
 Gall, Stephen P., Pfc
 Gallagher, Claude A., S/Sgt
 Gallagher, James W., 1st Sgt
 Gallart, Lyle E., S/Sgt
 Gallis, Marvin L., Pfc
 Galloway, Emory S., Pvt
 Gamble, Robert H., Pvt
 Gantt, Wilbur R., Pfc
 Garcia, Charles A., Pfc
 Garcia, Henaro, Pfc
 Garcia, Presiliano O., Pvt
 Gardner, Richard A., Pvt
 Garma, Richard R., Pfc
 Garner, Francis M., Pfc
 Garner, Roy L., Pvt
 Garrison, Harley D., Jr., Pfc
 Garrison, Howard F., S/Sgt
 Garvey, John F., Pvt
 Gates, Victor W., T/Sgt
 Gatzke, Glen G., Sgt
 Gaudet, Russell K., Pvt
 Gavaghan, James J., S/Sgt
 Gazda, Stephen G., S/Sgt
 Gean, William S., T/5
 Geib, Robert E., Pvt
 Geiler, Edwin G., S/Sgt
 Geisler, Donald R., Cpl
 Geisler, Lyle A., Cpl
 Gelwan, Leo
 Gendler, William, Pfc
 Gentry, Oval C., Pfc
 Gerard, Roy G., Pfc
 Gerber, Richard C., S/Sgt
 Geroux, David J., Pfc
 Gestring, Bureen G., Pfc
 Gettys, Raymond, T/5
 Gibson, Edwin M., Sgt
 Gibson, Moncie W., Pvt
 Gibson, Samuel A., Jr., Capt
 Giese, Kenneth W., Sgt
 Gifford, Charles E., 2d Lt
 Gilbert, Abraham, Pvt
 Gilbert, Franklin, Pvt
 Gilbert, George, Pfc
 Gilbert, Harold N., Sgt
 Gilberti, Antonio, Pfc
 Gilchrist, Kenneth M., Pvt
 Gill, Ovie A., Pfc
 Gill, Thurman N., Pfc
 Gillespie, James B., T/5
 Gillis, Robert, Pvt
 Gilotti, Joseph P., Pfc
 Gilpin, Marion G., Pfc
 Gimbel, Ronald E., T/Sgt
 Ginn, Lacy A., Pvt
 Ginsberg, Harry, T/4
 Ginsberg, Sidney, 1st Sgt
 Ginter, Allen V., Pfc
 Girton, Richard D., Cpl
 Gisclair, Raoud D., Pvt
 Giudici, Frank J., Pfc
 Gustino, Cosmo A., Pfc
 Gladdish, Lee P., Pvt
 Glantz, Ralph I., Pfc
 Gleim, Ernest J., Jr., Pvt
 Gliarmis, Richard D., S/Sgt
 Glover, Clarence Y., Jr., T/5
 Glunt, Robert E., Pvt
 Goade, Mark, Pfc
 Goddard, Maurice C., Pfc
 Godlove, Robert L., S/Sgt
 Goff, Junior W., Sgt

- Goldberg, Harry S., Pfc
 Goldberg, Isadore E., Pfc
 Golding, Joseph G., Jr., T/Sgt
 Goldman, Alex, Pfc
 Gomez, Jose, Pfc
 Gonzalez, Henry, Jr., 1st Sgt
 Good, Leonard D., Jr., Pfc
 Goodhue, Lawrence G., Pfc
 Goodman, Leonard, Pvt
 Goodson, Hewell I., Pvt
 Goodwin, Apolis N., Jr., Sgt
 Goodwin, William J., Pfc
 Goodwin, Vernon L., Pfc
 Goolsby, Robert F., Pfc
 Gordon, Eugene A., Capt
 Gordon, Robert H., T/5
 Gordon, William R., Pfc
 Gorman, John F., S/Sgt
 Gorrell, John E., 2d Lt
 Gort, Harley, Pfc
 Gottlieb, Daniel T., Jr., S/Sgt
 Gouldi, William, Pfc
 Gouldman, Smith H., T/4
 Goushakjian, Steven, Sgt
 Gracey, Harvey F., Pvt
 Graf, Joseph E., T/Sgt
 Grage, Glen E., Pfc
 Graham, John C., T/Sgt
 Graham, William L., Jr., Pfc
 Grajczyk, Andrew W., Cpl
 Grandmont, Rene J., Pvt
 Grant, Jack C., 2d Lt
 Grant, Robert C., Sgt
 Grant, William H., Jr., Pvt
 Grasch, Anton R., T/4
 Graves, Elmer W., Jr., 1st Lt
 Graves, William P., Sgt
 Gray, Eldon E., Pfc
 Gray, Palmer L., S/Sgt
 Graziano, William T., S/Sgt
 Green, Robert C., Pvt
 Green, Robert K., Pfc
 Green, Taft A., Pfc
 Greenwald, George E., Pvt
 Greenway, O. B., Pfc
 Greenwood, Edward H., Pfc
 Greenwood, Virgil L., S/Sgt
 Greer, Gerald N., Pvt
 Gregory, Ava J., Pfc
 Gregory, Curtis L., S/Sgt
 Gregory, Robert N., T/4
 Gresh, John J., Pfc
 Grewatz, Phillip C., S/Sgt
 Gribble, Lloyd P., Cpl
 Griese, Norman W., Cpl
 Griffin, Harold J., Pfc
 Griffiths, James E., Pfc
 Griffin, Jimmie L., Pfc
 Griffith, John W., Pfc
 Grigoli, Samuel G., T/5
 Grile, Lowell E., Pfc
 Grimmer, Robert H., T/3
 Griner, Robert L., 1st Lt
 Groceman, William E., Jr., 2d Lt
 Gronlund, Walter R., Pvt
 Gross, Jack I., T/4
 Gross, Kenneth P., S/Sgt
 Gross, Rodman A., Pvt
 Grosswiler, Joseph R., T/5
 Grotefend, Richard F., Pvt
 Groves, Kenneth E., T/5
 Gruber, John D., Pfc
 Grublauskas, John J., Pfc
 Grzybowski, Benjamin J., T/Sgt
 Grzybskiewicz, Ferdinand J., S/Sgt
 Gudzus, Wallace V., T/5
 Guerino, Frank A., Pvt
 Guerrero, Alejo F., Pvt
 Guess, Billy V., T/Sgt
 Guffey, John W., Pfc
 Guida, Anthony S., 2d Lt
 Guinan, Roger J., S/Sgt
 Gulbrandson, Kenneth L., Pfc
 Gullatte, James W., Capt
 Gumbert, James R., S/Sgt
 Gurney, William W., S/Sgt
 Gusch, Joseph T., Sgt
 Gust, Edward A., Sgt
 Gust, Herman W., Pfc
 Gustafson, Elmer W., Pfc
 Gustavel, Richard V., Pvt
 Guthrie, Paul L., Pvt
 Gutierrez, David L., Pvt
 Guttery, Gordon L., Pvt
 Haas, Gene F., Cpl
 Haberman, Carl F., 1st Lt
 Haddad, Edward, Pfc
 Hagen, Edwin V., Sgt
 Haigler, James W., S/Sgt
 Haines, James F., Sgt
 Hahn, Raymond E., Pfc
 Hakala, George E., Pfc
 Hale, Claude, Pfc
 Halecki, Leo S., Sgt
 Haley, Thomas J., Pfc
 Haley, Walter M., Sgt
 Halik, Andrew A., T/5
 Hall, Arnold, S/Sgt
 Hall, Harold J., Sgt
 Hall, Leroy L., Pfc
 Hall, Melvin, Pfc
 Hall, Milton L., Sgt
 Hall, Roland C., S/Sgt
 Hall, William T., Cpl
 Halter, Joseph J., Pfc
 Hambey, Luther W., Jr., Pvt
 Hamby, Thomas W., S/Sgt
 Hamilton, Alexander, Pfc
 Hamilton, Daniel F., 2d Lt
 Hamilton, Henry, Cpl
 Hammerling, Fred L., S/Sgt
 Hancock, Lynn C., Cpl
 Hand, Walter W., Pfc
 Handal, Edward G., S/Sgt
 Handel, Ashur A., Pfc
 Haney, Fay T., Pvt
 Haney, John A., Pfc
 Hansen, William F., Sgt
 Handsman, Eugene H., 1st Sgt
 Hanna, Edward J., Jr., Pfc
 Hanna, James M., Pfc
 Hannafin, William J., Pfc
 Hannon, Robert R., S/Sgt
 Hansen, Gilbert M., Pfc
 Hansen, Mart A., Cpl
 Hansen, Robert M., 1st Lt
 Hanson, Leo E., T/5
 Hanson, Raymond O., Sgt
 Harasen, Stephen M., Pfc
 Harback, Robert G., Pfc
 Harbert, John H., Sgt
 Harber, Richard O., Pvt
 Harbaugh, Earl W., Pfc
 Harden, Eugene, Cpl
 Hardgrave, Harold L., Pfc
 Hardin, Morris D., Sgt
 Hardy, Paul K., Pfc
 Hardy, Roy, Pvt
 Hargett, Jack, Pfc
 Harm, Joseph W., Sgt
 Harman, Marvin A., Pvt
 Haroldson, Gus, Pfc
 Harp, Robert, 2d Lt
 Harper, Clifford R., Pfc
 Harper, Leslie D., T/Sgt
 Harper, Ralfe C., Jr., S/Sgt
 Harper, Richard M., Pfc
 Harper, William M., T/Sgt
 Harpster, Marion E., Pvt
 Harr, Melvin L., Pfc
 Harrington, Daniel J., Pvt
 Harris, Abraham K., Pfc
 Harris, Benjamin T., Pfc
 Harris, Earl R., Sr., Pfc
 Harris, James C., Sgt
 Harris, James F., Pfc
 Harris, James W., Pfc
 Harris, Kenneth W., Pfc
 Harrison, Charles D., 2d Lt
 Harrison, William B., Pvt
 Harryman, Dayton L., Pfc
 Harsch, Donald J., T/4
 Hart, Clare D., T/4
 Hart, Fred J., T/5
 Hart, Willett L., Pfc
 Hart, William F., Pvt
 Hartgrove, Samuel V., Pfc
 Hartley, Stanley L., Pfc
 Hartman, Robert B., Sgt
 Hartung, Paul L., Pfc
 Hartz, James A., T/5
 Hartzell, Richard L., T/4
 Harvey, James J., Pfc
 Hassinger, William Q., Pfc
 Hatt, Lloyd E., Sgt
 Hawcott, Wallace P., Pfc
 Hawkins, George B., T/Sgt
 Hayes, Harold M., Cpl
 Haynes, Floyd J., Pfc
 Haynes, Henry R., 2d Lt
 Haynes, Lawrence D., S/Sgt
 Hazelberg, Marion J., S/Sgt
 Hazlett, William J., Sgt
 Head, Bernard R., WOJG
 Head, Cecil F., Cpl
 Heath, Andrew C., Capt
 Heatherly, Maynard W., Pfc
 Heckathorn, Louis J., Pfc
 Hede, Edward J., Jr., 2d Lt
 Hedger, William J., Jr., Pvt
 Heeley, Maitland L., Sgt
 Heer, Naaman N., Pfc
 Heft, Julius E., 2d Lt
 Hein, Albert F., Capt
 Heine, Algernon, Pvt
 Heiple, Robert H., Cpl
 Helberg, Theodore G., S/Sgt
 Helbig, Roy A., Pfc
 Helms, Gaylord H., S/Sgt
 Hendericks, Howard C., Cpl
 Henderson, Lawrence G., Pvt
 Hendren, John C., Jr., Pvt
 Hendrix, Marvin G., S/Sgt
 Henefeld, George L., S/Sgt
 Hengelbrok, James W., Cpl
 Henkiel, Edward C., T/Sgt
 Henne, George A., Pvt
 Hennessey, Harold G., Jr., Pfc
 Henry, Robert O., Pvt
 Henry, Robert P., T/5
 Henson, John H., Pvt
 Hentz, Bernard F., Pfc
 Herndon, Tindall C., S/Sgt
 Herring, Rufus K., Pfc
 Herrman, Harry E., Pfc
 Hess, Martin W., Sgt
 Hess, William H., S/Sgt
 Hesson, Meade O., Jr., S/Sgt
 Hester, Leonard D., Sgt
 Heverly, Bernard, T/Sgt
 Hewitt, William W., Pfc
 Heyob, Robert J., T/Sgt
 Hiatt, Shirley V., T/5
 Hickey, Charles E., Sgt
 Hicks, Floyd W., Pfc
 Hicks, James W., Pvt
 Higginbotham, Joseph E., Jr., Cpl
 Higgins, Lawrence L., Sgt
 Higgins, Walter, Sgt
 High, Sidney C., Jr., S/Sgt
 Highfield, Harrell L., Pfc
 Highlander, Ervin L., Pfc
 Hightower, Dillard O., Sgt
 Hilderbrand, Bernard, Pfc
 Hill, Billy W., Pvt
 Hill, Carl G., Cpl
 Hill, Carl W., Pfc
 Hill, Gerald D., Pfc
 Hill, Obie, Jr., Pfc
 Hill, Rodolfe T., Pfc
 Hill, Virgil W., T/4
 Hill, William R., S/Sgt
 Hill, Willis M., Pfc
 Hines, Eugene H., S/Sgt
 Hines, Richard E., Pfc
 Hinkle, Bencil J., Pvt
 Hinkley, Robert D., Pfc
 Hinnershitz, Clair R., Pfc
 Hirtle, Phillip, Pfc
 Hobbs, Hilmer W., S/Sgt
 Hobbs, John D., T/5
 Hobbs, William D., T/Sgt
 Hock, Charles F., Pfc
 Hoefgen, Warren D., Pfc
 Hoekman, Eugene L., S/Sgt
 Hoekstra, Marvin G., Pfc
 Hoeffcker, Robert V., Pfc

Hoffman, Arthur L., Sgt
Hoffman, Darrel W., Pfc
Hoffpauir, Albert, Pfc
Hofmann, George H., Pfc
Hogee, Haavear O., S/Sgt
Hogfelt, Gunnar H., T/5
Hohman, Alvin C., Sgt
Hoke, Stanton R., S/Sgt
Holbrook, Thomas N., Pfc
Holcomb, Benny L., Pfc
Holdaway, Johnnie E., Pvt
Holden, Carl B., Pfc
Holdridge Lawrence N., Pfc
Hole, James F., Pfc
Holland, Allen R., Pfc
Hollingsworth, James N., Capt
Hollinshead, Donald J., S/Sgt
Holloway, Anson E., Pvt
Holloway, Wallace L., Pfc
Hollowel, Harry L., Sgt
Holly, John S., T/4
Holmes, Doyle C., Pfc
Holmes, George H., T/5
Holmes, Thomas J., Pvt
Holt, James L., T/5
Holyoke, Arthur E., Sr., Pfc
Homzuk, John J., Jr., Pfc
Honene, Matthew, Pvt
Hood, Thomas E., Pfc
Hook, Thomas L., T/Sgt
Horowitz, Sol, Pfc
Horn, Walter S., Pfc
Hosner, Gerald E., T/5
Hostetter, Leo A., Pfc
Houck, William C., 2d Lt
Howard, Charles E., Pfc
Howard, Clifford D., Pfc
Howard, Isaac, T/Sgt
Howard, Lee B., Pfc
Howard, Merle, T/Sgt
Howard, Neal D., Sgt
Howard, Robert W., T/Sgt
Howell, Carl W., Pvt
Howitt, Andrew W., Jr., Pvt
Howitt, Edward J., Cpl
Howaka, Francis, Sgt
Hoyle, Jack E., 2d Lt
Hrach, Charles L., Pfc
Hrma, Edward L., Pvt
Hubbard, Paul F., S/Sgt
Hubberd, William E., 1st Lt
Hubbell, Harry C., Pfc
Hubenette, Marlin R., Pfc
Hubsmith, Arthur R., Pfc
Huckfeldt, Frederick C., Sgt
Hudson, James C., Pvt
Hudson, Mark R., Jr., Major
Huenefeld, William E., Sgt
Hufl, Jack C., Pfc
Hufford, Glenn D., Pfc
Huggins, John E., Sgt
Hugh, Gaston P., Pfc
Hughes, Clay J., S/Sgt
Hugo, Arthur N., T/5
Hull, Joseph C., Pvt
Hunneford, Michael F., S/Sgt
Hunt, Charles P., Pfc
Hunt, Keith E., S/Sgt
Hunt, Wylie J., Sgt
Hunter, Charles E., T/5
Hunter, David D., Pvt
Hunter, Willard G., Pfc
Huntman, Roy B., Pvt
Huntsberger, Robert W., Pvt
Hurlburt, Bernard L., T/5
Hurps, Lewis F., Pfc
Hurst, Walter E., T/3
Husck, Michael J., T/4
Husereau, Rosarie J., Pfc
Huss, La Von E., Pfc
Hutcherson, Franklin L., Cpl
Hutchins, James, Pvt
Hutnk, Joseph J., S/Sgt
Hutsell, Jessie D., T/4
Hvolboll, Lionel K., Pvt
Hyett, Henry T., Pvt
Hynney, Carl M., T/5
Hynes, John I., S/Sgt

Iacovella, Amerigo, Pfc

Iacovone, Carl J., Pvt
Ignatowitz, Chester F., T/5
Ingels, La Fon R., Pfc
Ingram, Lester, Pvt
Inman, Carl F., Cpl
Inman, Eugene F., T/5
Irby, Otto D., Pfc
Irti, Joseph A., Sgt
Ireland, Thornton E., 1st Lt
Isaacs, Earn N., Pfc
Isbell, John B., Pfc
Isley, J. D., Jr., T/Sgt

Jackevich, Alex, Pvt
Jackson, Beaty, Pfc
Jackson, Clarence M., Pvt
Jackson, Edgar A., Pfc
Jackson, Lestey H., Pfc
Jackson, Lewis S., Pfc
Jacobs, Joseph T., Pfc
Jacobson, Harold W., Pfc
Jacoby, Robert C., Pfc
Jacques, Edgar G., Pfc
Jadwick, Michael, S/Sgt
Jaenicke, Edward F., Sgt
Jagiello, Sigmund A., T/5
Jakubowski, Chester L., Cpl
James, Alfred M., 1st Lt
James, Richard E., 1st Lt
Jamieson, Andrew D., Jr., 2d Lt
Jamieson, Donald P., 2d Lt
Janda, George S., S/Sgt
Janulis, Anthony V., T/4
Jargowsky, Albert, 1st Lt
Jarosz, Wallace J., Sgt
Jarvis, William W., Jr., Sgt
Jasenec, John, S/Sgt
Jay, Morris B., Cpl
Jaycox, Charles M., 2d Lt
Jeffery, Seymour
Jeffords, Lloyd L., Pfc
Jelinek, Leslie S., Pfc
Jenkins, Robert C., Pvt
Jenkins, Walter L., Pfc
Jenney, William W., T/5
Jennings, Archie L., Cpl
Jennings, Charles G., Pvt
Jennings, Daryl L., Pfc
Jensen, Merle C., Pfc
Jensen, Owen J., Pvt
Jeschko, John, Jr., Pvt
Jesinaki, John, Pvt
Jessup, William S., Pvt
Jester, James W., Pfc
Johanson, William M., Sgt
Johes, Floyd A., S/Sgt
Johnson, Bob G., Pfc
Johnson, Charlie B., Pfc
Johnson, David F., Pvt
Johnson, Elvin F. L., Pvt
Johnson, Eugene T., Pfc
Johnson, Forrest E., T/5
Johnson, Harold J., Pfc
Johnson, Harold L., Pfc
Johnson, James F., Jr., Pfc
Johnson, Joseph, Pvt
Johnson, Raymond C., S/Sgt
Johnson, Tilford A., Pfc
Johnson, Trygve G., T/5
Johnson, Warren E., Pfc
Johnston, Herman M., Pvt
Johnston, Paul B., Jr., S/Sgt
Joiner, Porter R., T/5
Joncas, Alexander M., 2d Lt
Jones, Allen C., Pfc
Jones, Arlis E., Pfc
Jones, Dean W., T/5
Jones, Floyd A., S/Sgt
Jones, Frank R., Pfc
Jones, Gerald O., Pvt
Jones, Harry E., Pvt
Jones, Harry M., Pvt
Jones, James H., Pvt
Jones, John M., Pfc
Jones, Joseph A., Pfc
Jones, Raymond W., Pvt
Jones, Reginald D., Sgt
Jones, Robert E., Pfc
Jones, Roy W., Pfc
Jones, Wallace E., T/4

Jones, Watt J., Pfc
Jones, William G., Pvt
Jordan, James M., Pfc
Jordan, Kayle K., Pfc
Jordan, Venable V., Pfc
Jordan, William A., S/Sgt
Jorgensen, Frederick E., Pvt
Jost, George R., 1st Lt
Joyner, Oscar H., Jr., S/Sgt
Judy, Marvin D., Pfc
Jurgonski, Richard L., Pfc

Kachoian, Jasper, Pfc
Kaciuba, Paul, Pfc
Kacuciewicz, Stanley, 1st Lt
Kahler, Eugene S., T/5
Kaiser, Eugene C., S/Sgt
Kaiser, Kurt O., Jr., S/Sgt
Kalakowski, John J., S/Sgt
Kaleaski, Stanley S., Pvt
Kallevig, Alvin O., Pvt
Kalnes, Joseph C., Sgt
Kamper, Bernard, Pvt
Kane, James D., T/5
Karasevitz, George J., Pvt
Karp, Leon, Pfc
Kaser, Melvin F., Pfc
Kasper, Raymond A., S/Sgt
Kastner, Robert M., Pfc
Katz, Lawrence, Pvt
Kaufman, Phillip G., Pfc
Keating, Arnold T., Sgt
Keel, Carson, Pfc
Keeling, Max D., Pvt
Keenum, Everett L., S/Sgt
Keeperman, David, Pfc
Keece, Howard R., Pfc
Kehoe, Charles A., Pfc
Keith, Harris M., Pfc
Keith, Troy E., Pvt
Kelecki, Walter, Sgt
Kelchius, William, Jr., Pfc
Keller, James E., Pfc
Kelley, Charles T., Pfc
Kelley, Francis P., 1st Lt
Kelley, James R., Cpl
Kelley, John E., Pfc
Kelley, Jonah, S/Sgt
Kelley, Richard W., 2d Lt
Kellog, Jack E., Pfc
Kellum, William F., Pvt
Kelly, Charles B., Jr., Pfc
Kelly, Cyrus L., Sgt
Kelly, John F., T/5
Kelly, Theodore L., T/Sgt
Kelly, Victor Q., 2d Lt
Kelsh, Carroll E., Pfc
Kenman, Lawrence H., Lt Col
Kemmerer, Vernon L., Jr., Sgt
Kemp, Fred J., Pfc
Kempf, Theodore, Pfc
Kenemer, John T., T/5
Kennedy, Bennett K., Pfc
Kennemer, Harry C., Pfc
Kenner, John L., Pvt
Kenner, William T., Jr., Pfc
Kenney, Clyde E., Pfc
Kenney, Douglas C., Pvt
Kenworthy, Melvin E., S/Sgt
Kerley, James T., Pfc
Kershaw, Robert R., T/5
Kessing, Robert J., Pvt
Kester, Paul H., Pvt
Ketcham, Ira R., S/Sgt
Keyes, Richard W., Lt Col
Kieffer, Cecil P., S/Sgt
Kietzman, Frederick W., Cpl
Kiergins, Wayne D., Pfc
Kilburn, Stanton J., S/Sgt
Kilian, Edwin A., T/Sgt
Kilkenny, Earl P., S/Sgt
Kilvk, Stephen, Pvt
Kimble, Earl R., Pvt
Kincheloe, James G., Pfc
Kindseth, Desmond M., Pfc
King, Edward J., Jr., T/Sgt
King, William S., 1st Sgt
Kingery, Roy M., Pfc
Kingsfisher, Duke, Pfc
Kinnamon, Russell H., Sgt

Kinnear, Robert T., T/Sgt
 Kinslow, Howard A., T/4
 Kiracofe, Lloyd, Jr., Pfc
 Kirby, Charles E., S/Sgt
 Kirby, James T., Pfc
 Kirchner, Ellis E., Pfc
 Kirkland, Ambrous R., Jr., Pfc
 Kirkwood, David E., Pfc
 Kirsch, John J., Sgt
 Kissinger, Floyd R., Pfc
 Kiste, Robert E., Pvt
 Kittleson, Carl M., Pfc
 Klatt, Julius W., Pfc
 Klein, Henry, Pfc
 Klouda, Charles E., Pfc
 Klimek, John J., T/5
 Klimko, Walter, T/5
 Kline, Clair E., Cpl
 Kline, Thomas V., Pfc
 Kloosterman, Edward, Jr., Pvt
 Knell, George P., 1st Lt
 Knight, William E., 1st Lt
 Knight, Rufus W., Sgt
 Knight, Virgil K., S/Sgt
 Knight, William W., Pfc
 Knisely, Lee D., Pfc
 Knotts, Raymond H., Pfc
 Koch, Carlton W., 2d Lt
 Koch, Herman J. A., Pvt
 Koegel, Leonard, Pvt
 Kohn, Joseph, Pvt
 Kohnen, Theodore A., Pfc
 Kolike, Michael, S/Sgt
 Kolman, Louis F., Pfc
 Kolvenbach, Gordon F., Pfc
 Koncaba, Louis J., Pvt
 Konopasek, James L., Sgt
 Kopecky, Elmer D., Pfc
 Kopp, Richard O., Cpl
 Korman, Alexander, Pfc
 Kosiol, Joseph A., Cpl
 Koski, Edwin E., Pvt
 Kosmatka, Stanley J., Cpl
 Kossoff, Irwin I., Pvt
 Kostecky, Anthony, Pfc
 Kot, Joseph A., 2d Lt
 Kot, Joseph S., 1st Lt
 Kowalczyk, Francis C., Cpl
 Kozat, Wladyslaw, Pfc
 Kozell, Frank J., Sgt
 Kracoff, Harry, 1st Lt
 Kraener, Clifford C., T/5
 Kragt, Theodore, Sgt
 Kramer, Alfred F., T/5
 Kramer, Samuel A., Pfc
 Kramer, William J., 1st Sgt
 Kranzler, Julius, Pvt
 Krause, Calvin L., Pfc
 Krause, Charles B., Pvt
 Krause, Erwin E., S/Sgt
 Kraynick, John, S/Sgt
 Krentkowski, Arthur J., Pfc
 Kriak, Francis M., T/5
 Krimmel, William H., Jr., T/5
 Krowse, Billy A., Pfc
 Kruse, Clifford B., Pfc
 Krzyzek, Frank J., Pvt
 Kubala, Edward J., Pfc
 Kucharski, Arthur, S/Sgt
 Kucinich, Peter, Pvt
 Kuczynski, Walter, Pvt
 Kuekes, Edward G., Pfc
 Kuemmerlein, Edw. L., Jr., S/Sgt
 Kuhns, Frank E., 1st Lt
 Kulhanek, Frank J., Cpl
 Kunberger, James H., Pfc
 Kunen, Benedict V., Pvt
 Kunz, Harold W., Pfc
 Kurdy, Albin S., 1st Lt
 Kuter, Robert L., S/Sgt
 Kwiatkowski, Vincent J., Pfc

La Badie, Burton M., Pfc
 La Berge, Richard R., Cpl
 La Beur, Edward C., S/Sgt
 Labozetta, Peter P., Pfc
 Lackey, Euell D., Pfc
 Lagiewski, Arnold L., Pfc
 Lagrange, Joseph, Pfc
 Laine, Orva F., Pfc

Lake, Herbert, Cpl
 Lambert, Joseph T., S/Sgt
 Lambert, William F., S/Sgt
 Lamereaux, Al, Sgt
 Lancaster, Raymond F., T/5
 Landers, Clarence O., Jr., Pfc
 Landes, Margel S., Pvt
 Landry, Brian R., Pvt
 Landry, Lawson L., Pfc
 Lane, Frank, Pfc
 Lane, Terry L., S/Sgt
 Lanham, Claude, Jr., S/Sgt
 Lang, Edward A., Jr., S/Sgt
 Langdon, Roy W., Pvt
 Lange, John L., Pfc
 Lanifero, Felix M., Pvt
 Lann, George Y., Jr., Pvt
 Lapin, Saul, Pvt
 Larkin, Ted B., Pvt
 Larsen, William G., Pvt
 Larson, Paul K., T/4
 Larzelere, Charles W., Pvt
 Lash, Luther E., Sr., Pvt
 Lau, Daniel B. T., Sgt
 Lau, Hong F., Pfc
 Lautanen, Ramon L., Pvt
 Lauterback, Sebastian P., Jr., Pvt
 Lavoie, Paul M., Pfc
 Law, Edward D., Sgt
 Lawrence, Barton R., Cpl
 Lawson, Harold J., Pfc
 Lazer, John, Jr., Pfc
 Leach, Claude H., Pfc
 Lebovitz, Joseph L., Pfc
 Lederer, Henry W., Pfc
 Lee, John A., Pvt
 Lee, John R., S/Sgt
 Lee, John W., Jr., Pfc
 Lee, Tracie F., S/Sgt
 Leech, Charles J., T/5
 Leen, Dale, Pfc
 Leff, Jerome, Pvt
 Lehman, Earl W., Pfc
 Leigh, Douglas B., S/Sgt
 Leist, George A., Pfc
 Lemon, Gordon H., Pfc
 Lemons, Marlin J., Pfc
 Lencham, Robert J., S/Sgt
 Lentz, John P., 1st Lt
 Lentz, William G., Pfc
 Lenz, Charles S., Pvt
 Leo, Anthony J., T/Sgt
 Leon, Robert K., Pvt
 Leroux, Roland V., Pfc
 Lessard, Armand L., Pfc
 Lester, John E., 2d Lt
 Letsos, John M., Pfc
 Leugers, Robert C., Capt
 Le Van, Daniel, Pvt
 Leventon, Wulbur A., Pfc
 Levine, Abe L., T/5
 Lewandowski, Leo, Jr., Pfc
 Lewandowski, Matthew W., Cpl
 Lewis, Byron C., Pfc
 Lewis, Geoffrey J., Sgt
 Lewis, Marvin L., Pfc
 Lewis, Robert W., Pfc
 Lewis, Robert Y., Jr., Sgt
 Lewis, Thomas D., Jr., 1st Lt
 Lewitus, William J., Pfc
 Libenhood, Roy E., 1st Sgt
 Liedel, William G., Pvt
 Ligianurrio, Anthony V., Pfc
 Limerick, Leonard L., Pfc
 Linccum, Val D., Jr., 1st Lt
 Lincoln, Andrew E., Pvt
 Lindahl, Glen E., Sgt
 Lindenthaler, Carlies J., Sgt
 Linderman, George O., Pvt
 Lindley, James T., Pfc
 Lincoln, Alan J., Jr., 1st Sgt
 Lincoln, Robert H., Sgt
 Lindsay, William B., Sgt
 Lindsey, Hermon L., T/Sgt
 Lineberry, Eugene E., Pfc
 Linhart, Randolph W., Capt
 Linkiewicz, Charles A., Pfc
 Linkletter, Lloyd F., T/4
 Line, Clemit, T/4
 Lippi, Alphonse, Pvt

Lisman, Burton O., 1st Sgt
 Litique, George, Pfc
 Litovchick, Manuel, T/5
 Little, Ernest W., Pvt
 Little, Joe C., Sgt
 Livermore, Armon H., Jr., Pfc
 Loader, Byron O., S/Sgt
 Locke, Robert J., Pfc
 Lockerby, Earl R., Pfc
 Lockwood, Edward J., Jr., Pfc
 Lockner, Richard, S/Sgt
 Logan, Paul F., Sgt
 Logan, Woodrow W., Pfc
 Loney, Donald C., Pfc
 Long, Donald D., Pvt
 Long, Lorne J., Cpl
 Longerbeam, Milton G., Sgt
 Lonnay, William J., Sgt
 Lopez, Anthony C., Pfc
 Lopez, Pedro T., Cpl
 Lopez, Rudolph J., Pfc
 Lopiccolo, Vito J., Pfc
 Lopopole, Dominick J., T/4
 Lorenz, William E., 1st Lt
 Loudermilk, Herschel W., T/4
 Loughlin, Edward M., S/Sgt
 Louzon, Albert E., Pfc
 Loverso, Frank A., T/5
 Low, Jimmie G., Pfc
 Loyd, Harold E., Pvt
 Lozowski, Stanley J., Pfc
 Lubbers, Leo H., Pfc
 Lubinski, Ben E., 1st Lt
 Lucero, Felix A., Pfc
 Luck, Atlan W., 2d Lt
 Ludwig, Harold E., Pfc
 Lukacena, Nicholas, S/Sgt
 Lund, Edward L., Pfc
 Lund, Oscar L., Pfc
 Lurz, Carl E., 1st Lt
 Lussier, Richard L., Pfc
 Luttrull, William G., Pfc
 Lyle, Eugene R., Pvt
 Lynch, Eugene J., Pfc
 Lynch, Harold R., T/5
 Lynch, Lem R., Sgt
 Lynch, Peter J., Sgt
 Lynn, James W., S/Sgt

MacDonald, Lawrence R., Capt
 Machnik, Casmir J., Sgt
 Macias, Jose, Pfc
 Mackey, Clair W., Pfc
 MacKinlay, Stuart, S/Sgt
 Macklin, Theodore, Jr., 1st Lt
 MacMullan, James R., S/Sgt
 MacPhail, Donald D., 2d Lt
 Madden, George R., Pfc
 Maddox, William N., Pfc
 Magill, James P., II, Sgt
 Magrini, Mario J., T/Sgt
 Mahaffey, Dean M., Pvt
 Mahoney, Edward T., Sgt
 Main, William R., Sgt
 Maiten, Meyer L., Pfc
 Majors, Robert E., Pvt
 Makowski, Norman F., Pvt
 Malinchak, Steve, Pfc
 Malizzi, Dominic A., Pvt
 Mallernee, Charles L., Pfc
 Mallen, Salvador G., Pfc
 Mallette, Arthur R., 1st Lt
 Mallonee, Donald E., Pfc
 Malouf, Edward J., Pfc
 Malzahn, Raymond R., T/5
 Manges, Alvin W., Pfc
 Maniarez, Dolores, Pvt
 Mann, Martin, Pfc
 Manning, James W., Pvt
 Manning, William J., Jr., Pfc
 Mansfield, William F., T/Sgt
 Marabell, Samuel J., Pfc
 Marcantonio, Frank V., Pvt
 Marchioni, William L., S/Sgt
 Marchuck, James A., Pfc
 Marguelio, Vincent B., Cpl
 Marinelli, John F., Pfc
 Markley, Benjamin N., Pfc
 Marson, David R., Pfc
 Marshall, John J., Jr., Pfc

Marshand, Arthur D., Pfc
 Marszalek, Edward J., Pvt
 Martel, Leo, T/4
 Martian, Lawrence E., Pfc
 Martin, Charles J., Pfc
 Martin, Daniel L., Pfc
 Martin, James R., S/Sgt
 Martin, Otis, Pfc
 Martin, Owen J., Pfc
 Martin, Rhober P., Jr., Pvt
 Martin, Roy J., Sgt
 Martin, Willard H., Pvt
 Martin, William J., Pfc
 Martinez, Charles A., Cpl
 Martwig, George W., Pfc
 Mascia, Carmen D., Cpl
 Maseicotte, Walter J., Pvt
 Maskell, John, Jr., Pfc
 Mason, David J., Pfc
 Massaro, John A., Pfc
 Mast, Clifton M., T/4
 Masters, Harold S., S/Sgt
 Mastrianni, Dominic L., Pfc
 Matheson, William N., T/3
 Mathews, Benjamin B., Cpl
 Mathews, Clanton G., Pfc
 Mathias, Carl H., Pvt
 Matthews, Ernest B., S/Sgt
 Mathiesen, Harvey F., Sgt
 Matson, Reland E., 1st Lt
 Matthews, Herbert R., Pfc
 Mattis, Le Roy W., Pfc
 Mattlin, Albert F., S/Sgt
 Matts, Charles V., Pfc
 Matwiczuk, Michael, Pfc
 May, Walter R., T/Sgt
 Mayer, Charles, Pvt
 Mayer, Stanley J., Pvt
 Mayes, Lawrence S., 2d Lt
 McAdoo, Albert E., Pfc
 McAfee, Felton D., Pfc
 McAllister, Clarence W., 2d Lt
 McAteer, Raymond D., Pfc
 McBrayer, William G., Pvt
 McBride, Dewaine J., S/Sgt
 McBride, Eugene G., Sgt
 McBride, Le Roy R., Pvt
 McBroom, Robert O., Pfc
 McCabe, Duane A., Sgt
 McCabe, Howard K., 1st Lt
 McCaffrey, Walter T., Pfc
 McCall, John H., Pfc
 McCarthy, Joseph B., Pfc
 McCartney, Vaughn F., S/Sgt
 McCarthy, Leo F., Capt
 McCauley, Paul C., Pfc
 McClain, Joseph E., Sgt
 McClary, Jack R., Pfc
 McCleary, Paul C., T/5
 McClear, Donald J., Pfc
 McClellan, Frank A., Pfc
 McCombie, Claude J., Pvt
 McConihay, Emmons P., Pfc
 McCormich, Francis X., Pfc
 McCoy, Charles J., T/5
 McCoy, Craig D., Pvt
 McCoy, Virgil E., Pfc
 McCracken, Allen C., Pfc
 McCray, Martin L., Pfc
 McCrea, John R., 2d Lt
 McCue, Donald P., Pfc
 McCurdy, Horace M., Pvt
 McDermott, Rodney J., Pfc
 McDonough, John E., 2d Lt
 McDougall, Robert F., Jr., Sgt
 McElhatten, Harold L., Sgt
 McElhenny, Roy R., Jr., Pvt
 McElroy, James P., Capt
 McElwee, Leonard F., S/Sgt
 McFarland, Herbert J., Pvt
 McGarrigle, Cornelius N., Jr., Pfc
 McGinley, William B., Pvt
 McGirr, Russell B., S/Sgt
 McGortey, James R., S/Sgt
 McGough, Robert F., Pfc
 McGugan, John G., Cpl
 McGredy, Frank W., Jr., Sgt
 McGregor, Julius S., 1st Lt
 McGrew, Robert D., T/Sgt
 McGrew, William A., Pfc
 McHugh, Thomas J., Cpl
 McIlwain, John H., 1st Lt
 McKean, Lynden J., Pfc
 McKinley, Leonard B., Pvt
 McKinney, Walter J., Pfc
 McLaughlin, James W., 2d Lt
 McMickle, Robert E., S/Sgt
 McMillen, James A., S/Sgt
 McMillen, Warren W., Sgt
 McMullen, James W., Pvt
 McNally, Robert T., Pfc
 McNamara, Edwin T., T/Sgt
 McNamara, Glenn T., T/5
 McNally, Jack, Pfc
 McNeil, Marvin M., Pfc
 McNeil, William T., T/5
 McNulty, James K., Pvt
 McShane, William J., Pfc
 McWhorter, Samuel S., Cpl
 Meade, Richard J., Pfc
 Meadows, Grover G., T/Sgt
 Mechura, Earnest P., Pfc
 Medeiros, Arthur D., T/5
 Medera, John W., Pvt
 Mehafe, James S., Pvt
 Meixner, Carl A., T/5
 Mekey, Joseph F., Pfc
 Melkun, Benjamin J., Pfc
 Melloy, John P., Sgt
 Melton, George C., Pfc
 Melville, John C., Jr., 1st Lt
 Meneyhon, Clarence T., Pfc
 Mendelson, Morris, Pfc
 Mercer, Clarence R., T/5
 Mercurio, Frank R., T/5
 Merrick, Marvin, Sgt
 Merritt, Marving L., Pvt
 Merritt, Robert R., T/Sgt
 Messick, Charles T., Sgt
 Messier, Harry A., 1st Lt
 Meester, Stanley, Sgt
 Metheny, Russell L., Pfc
 Mettert, James R., Pvt
 Meyer, Ralph W., Pfc
 Miara, Raymond J., Pfc
 Micciche, Michael P., Pvt
 Michael, Leo J., Cpl
 Michael, Maurice O., S/Sgt
 Michalec, Edward C., Pfc
 Michalek, Joseph A., T/5
 Michel, Joseph, Sgt
 Mier, Harry A., Pfc
 Middlebrooks, Virgil L., T/5
 Middlemas, John R., Pfc
 Middleton, Albert E., Pvt
 Mielke, Julius E., Pfc
 Milanese, Joseph A., Pvt
 Milavec, Frank W., Cpl
 Miles, James A., Pfc
 Miles, Seward P., 1st Lt
 Millar, Gordon H., Pfc
 Millar, Nelson E., Pvt
 Miller, Alfred E., Sgt
 Miller, Carroll L., T/4
 Miller, Chester A., S/Sgt
 Miller, Donald W., T/5
 Miller, Earl B., Jr., Sgt
 Miller, Edward L., S/Sgt
 Miller, Edward M., Jr., Pfc
 Miller, Edward P., Pvt
 Miller, Francis M., T/5
 Miller, Franklin L., Pvt
 Miller, Garland C., Pfc
 Miller, Gordon H., Pfc
 Miller, Harold, Pvt
 Miller, Harold, 2d Lt
 Miller, Henry W., T/5
 Miller, Howard F., Pfc
 Miller, John F., Jr., Pfc
 Miller, John H., Capt
 Miller, Joseph L., Jr., 2d Lt
 Miller, Le Roy C., Pfc
 Miller, Leo J., Pfc
 Miller, Melvin G., T/5
 Miller, Murel F., Pfc
 Miller, Lichard H., Pvt
 Miller, Robert, Pfc
 Miller, Robert, Sgt
 Miller, Robert E., Pfc
 Miller, Russell O., Cpl
 Miller, Stanley O., Pvt
 Miller, Sidney, Pvt
 Miller, Truman L., Pvt
 Miller, William C., Pfc
 Millin, Wilbur, S/Sgt
 Milton, Nelson L., Pfc
 Mincher, Paul E., Pfc
 Minton, Phillip, S/Sgt
 Mishinis, Vincent D., Pfc
 Mitchell, Boyce P., Pfc
 Mitchell, James S., Capt
 Mitchell, Arlie, 2d Lt
 Mitchell, Robert H., Pvt
 Mitcheltree, Louis E., Pfc
 Mitchum, Lelean C., Pvt
 Miteff, Eldon L., Pvt
 Mizell, Heber N., Pfc
 Moffett, Walter S., Pfc
 Mohiser, Alfred T., Cpl
 Molchan, John, Sgt
 Molnar, George, Pfc
 Molter, James R., Pfc
 Monical, Joe A., Pfc
 Monroe, James D., Pfc
 Monroe, Kenneth H., S/Sgt
 Montgomery, K. C., Pvt
 Montgomery, Warren A., Sgt
 Monti, Julius V., Sgt
 Moor, Melvin H., T/5
 Moore, Albert A., Pfc
 Moore, Douglas A., 2d Lt
 Moore, Earl E., S/Sgt
 Moore, Harvey R., Cpl
 Moore, James R., Pfc
 Moore, James, T/5
 Moore, John T., Pfc
 Moore, Richard, Pfc
 Moore, W. D., Pvt
 Moorefield, Jesse P., Major
 Moore, Willis C., Pfc
 Moran, Francis X., T/5
 Moretz, Herbert C., Jr., Pvt
 Morgan, Loren, Pfc
 Moriarity, Edward, Pfc
 Moriarity, John D., Pfc
 Mork, Charles R., 1st Lt
 Moroz, Nicholas J., Pvt
 Morris, Jay C., Pfc
 Morrow, Edward T., Pfc
 Morre, Asher C., T/4
 Morse, Ralph H., Sgt
 Morse, Walter T., T/5
 Mort, John, Pfc
 Mosca, Gregory S., Pfc
 Moscicki, Henry H., Pvt
 Mosiecy, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Moser, Raymond W., T/5
 Moskal, Edward, S/Sgt
 Mosley, Leroy, Pfc
 Mosner, Solomon D., Pfc
 Moss, Frederick C., Cpl
 Moss, Marshall V., Jr., Sgt
 Motter, Henry C., S/Sgt
 Moullisseaux, Anthony B., Pvt
 Moulder, Jim E., Pfc
 Mount, Edmond W., Jr., Pvt
 Mowery, Joe E., Pfc
 Mueller, Arthur W., Pvt
 Mullaney, Bernard F., S/Sgt
 Mullin, Hugh J., 1st Lt
 Mullin, Ralph A., T/4
 Munden, Horace C., Jr., T/5
 Munn, David L., Pvt
 Munnings, George H., Jr., T/4
 Murphy, Edward L., Cpl
 Murphy, James E., Pfc
 Murphy, John T., Pvt
 Murphy, John T., 2d Lt
 Murphy, Leo F., Pfc
 Murphy, Nathan T., Pfc
 Murphy, William F., S/Sgt
 Murray, Bernard J., 2d Lt
 Murray, Daniel W., Sgt
 Murray, Frederick W., Jr., 2d Lt
 Murray, Joseph G., Pvt
 Murray, Michael, Pvt
 Murrell, Floyd E., Pvt
 Murrell, George E., M/Sgt
 Musselman, Ray S., 1st Lt
 Muzyk, Walter, Pfc

Muzzuca, Anthony P., Pvt
 Myerholtz, James L., Pfc
 Myers, Alva A., Pfc
 Myers, Daniel E., Sgt
 Myers, Donald E., Pfc
 Myers, Don R., Pfc
 Myers, Floyd M., T/5
 Myers, Kenneth E., Pfc
 Myers, Orville W., Pfc
 Myslenski, Ernest C., Sgt

 Naatz, Raymond G., Sgt
 Naham, James E., Jr., Pvt
 Narinkiewicz, Adam, T/4
 Navratil, Robert T., Pfc
 Neal, Leonard, Pfc
 Nelligan, Carl F., Pfc
 Nelson, Charles, Pfc
 Nelson, Ora, Cpl
 Nemes, Billy G., Pfc
 Nepveu, Robert, Sgt
 Neslon, Billie H., Pfc
 Nettles, William L., Jr., Pfc
 Neumann, Richard E., Pfc
 Neuman, Richard E., 1st Lt
 Nevitt, Robert R. A., S/Sgt
 Newhall, Horatio, Jr., Pfc
 Newman, Edward D., Jr., Pvt
 Newton, Earl L., Pfc
 Nichols, Carl E., Pfc
 Nicholson, Anthony J., T/4
 Nicholson, Leonard R., Pfc
 Nidiffer, Claude C., Pfc
 Nielson, Ole G., T/5
 Niezany, Joseph, Pfc
 Nigi, Arlyn F., Pfc
 Nissi, George M., Pfc
 Nittle, Alphonso, 2d Lt
 Nixon, William G., 2d Lt
 Niziol, Peter, Pfc
 Noble, Obed, Sgt
 Noell, Jesse F., Pfc
 Noggle, Donald P., Cpl
 Nolan, Thomas J., 1st Lt
 Noone, Michael J., Pfc
 Norman, Harold J., Jr., Cpl
 Norman, Wayne H., S/Sgt
 Norris, Donald K., Pfc
 Norris, Ivan P., Jr., Pfc
 North, Robert E., T/5
 Norton, Charles E., Pvt
 Norton, Walter G., Pfc
 Norton, William C., Pfc
 Novakawski, Peter A., 1st Lt
 Novatka, John D., Pvt
 Nowak, Clement F., Jr., Pvt
 Nozkowski, Harry, Pfc
 Nuetzel, Charles K., Pvt
 Null, Harry M., T/5
 Nuprienok, Leo J., Cpl
 Nutter, Dale E., T/Sgt
 Nutzman, Harold W., S/Sgt

 Oaks, Bennie L., S/Sgt
 O'Boyle, Milton J., Sgt
 O'Brien, Ralph W., Pfc
 O'Brikis, Edmond E., Cpl
 Ochoa, Alejo C., Sgt
 O'Connell, Martin W., Pfc
 O'Connell, Daniel P., Pvt
 O'Connor, Gerard F., 2d Lt
 O'Donnell, Eugene C., Jr., Pvt
 O'Donnell, John P., Cpl
 O'Donnell, Joseph, Sgt
 O'Donnell, Vincent L., Pvt
 Odom, Willis P., Pfc
 Oestreich, Arthur H., Lt Col
 Oetken, Edward W., Pfc
 Ofero, Nicholas, Pfc
 Ogard, Loyal C., Sgt
 Ogledzinski, Matthew J., Pfc
 Ohler, Adolph G., Pfc
 Ohmart, Richard L., Pfc
 Ohs, Wallace W., Pfc
 Oi, George, Pfc
 Oie, Maynard W., Pfc
 Oldani, John B., Pfc
 Olenik, Steve, S/Sgt
 Oligino, Ralph G., T/4
 Oliver, Albert R., Pfc

 Olson, Baughn L., Pvt
 Olson, Jack H., Pvt
 Olson, Lester K., Major
 O'Malley, James O., Cpl
 O'Meara, John T., Pfc
 O'Melia, Edward J., Jr., Capt
 O'Neil, Ernest E., Pvt
 O'Neil, John W., Sgt
 Oney, J. B., Cpl
 Onn, Clyde W., Pfc
 O'Reilly, Aubrey J., Lt Col
 Orlando, John J., Pvt
 Orlos, Frank P., 1st Lt
 Orosz, Joseph M., Sgt
 Osbahr, Clifford L., Sgt
 Osborne, Francis J., Pfc
 Osborne, Harry J., Jr., Pfc
 O'Shaughnessy, Jeremiah J., Pfc
 O'Shea, Daniel P., Pfc
 Osina, Ladik J., T/5
 Osmon, Harry L., Pfc
 Osmon, Harvey L., Pfc
 Ostergren, Richard H., Pfc
 Osterman, Burton E., T/4
 Otero, Jose L., Sgt
 Ovalle, Felipe C., Pvt
 Overby, Alton K., 1st Lt
 Overend, Thomas B., T/Sgt
 Owen, Donald E., Pfc
 Owens, Albert L., S/Sgt
 Owens, Harold L., Sgt
 Owens, James G., T/5
 Owensby, Forest L., Pfc

 Paavola, Lennard K., Sgt
 Pace, Charles L., S/Sgt
 Pacheco, John B., Pfc
 Page, Edgar, S/Sgt
 Pahlman, James H., Pfc
 Page, Edgar, S/Sgt
 Page, Frank C., 1st Lt
 Paiano, Michael V., Pfc
 Paine, John, Jr., Cpl
 Palazzolo, Joseph T., T/5
 Palo, Edward A., Pfc
 Pallister, Richard G., Pfc
 Panek, Walter S., Pfc
 Pansa, Dante E., Pfc
 Pappas, Lilliam, Pfc
 Paradis, Bernard A., Pfc
 Parker, David H., Pfc
 Parrish, Harold F., T/4
 Parrish, Earl L., S/Sgt
 Parsone, James P., Pfc
 Pasquale, Alexander A., Pvt
 Passimentti, Anthony J., Pfc
 Passmore, William E., Pvt
 Pasternak, Alvin S., Pfc
 Paszek, John F., Pfc
 Patnos, Harold N., Pvt
 Patterson, Charles H., Pfc
 Patterson, Norman L., Pfc
 Patterson, Walter E., Cpl
 Pattison, Virgil O., Pfc
 Patridge, Clarence F., Pfc
 Pauleen, Morris, Pfc
 Payne, Michey A., Pfc
 Payne, Tennent L., S/Sgt
 Pazdan, Martin, S/Sgt
 Pazsint, John M., S/Sgt
 Peacock, Francis L., Sgt
 Peak, Ernest L., Pfc
 Peardon, William A., Pvt
 Pearl, Sigmund S., Pfc
 Pearson, Glen E., Pfc
 Peck, Lyle C., Pfc
 Pehrson, John W., Sgt
 Peirce, Chichester T., Jr., Sgt
 Peinhardt, Robert E., T/5
 Pelfrey, Harry T., T/4
 Pelkey, Jerome M., Pfc
 Pelloth, Earl H., Pfc
 Pelsma, Robert B., T/4
 Peltz, Henry A., Pfc
 Penick, James H., Cpl
 Penlev, Fred H., T/5
 Pensabene, Philip A., Pvt
 Pepe, Alfred J., Pvt
 Pepper, Harold F., Pfc
 Perera, Francisco J., Pvt

 Perfin, Frank, Pfc
 Periard, Lee J., S/Sgt
 Perkins, Edwin, Pfc
 Perlin, Irving, T/5
 Perry, Francis N., S/Sgt
 Perry, Ordway, Pfc
 Pesavento, John P., Pfc
 Pessin, Lewis, Sgt
 Peters, Surgeon, T/Sgt
 Petersen, Harry J., Major
 Peterson, Lynn D., Pfc
 Peterson, Albert H., Pfc
 Peterson, Paul W., S/Sgt
 Petree, Paul E., Pfc
 Pettrill, Richard J., Pvt
 Petro, Milton G., Pfc
 Petteys, Merel, Pvt
 Petty, Warren L., Pfc
 Peveler, William D., T/Sgt
 Pfannensteil, Alex A., Pfc
 Phelan, Maurice P., 1st Lt
 Phillips, Donald V., Sgt
 Phillips, James A., Pfc
 Phillips, Joe T., Cpl
 Phillips, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Phurrough, Fred L., S/Sgt
 Pichette, Eugene F., Cpl
 Pickering, Kelton P., Pfc
 Picone, Alfred, Pvt
 Pierce, Leeroy, Pfc
 Piergrossi, Joseph, Pfc
 Pierson, Eugene J., Sgt
 Pierson, Thomas C., Pfc
 Pietryka, John J., Pfc
 Pigeault, Rene J., Sgt
 Pilon, Aldorie J., Pfc
 Pinter, Matthew B., Sgt
 Pintezzi, William V., Pfc
 Pinyan, Rufus T., Sgt
 Pion, James T., Cpl
 Piscitelli, Joseph A., Pvt
 Pistorius, Neil E., 1st Sgt
 Pitchford, Grover C., Jr., Pfc
 Pittenger, John S., Pfc
 Pitts, Jackson B., Pfc
 Pitts, John J., Cpl
 Pius, Arthur, Cpl
 Pocztolowicz, Joseph F., Pvt
 Poindexter, John A., Jr., Sgt
 Pologi, Carl C., S/Sgt
 Pollock, Elwin J., Pfc
 Ponzi, Trieste S., Pfc
 Pool, Alfred E., Cpl
 Pool, Ben, Pvt
 Poole, Norwood O., Pvt
 Poole, Wayne M., Pfc
 Portwood, Robert E., 1st Lt
 Posner, Joseph, Pvt
 Possemato, John J., Pfc
 Postletwait, Richard H., 2d Lt
 Posto, Kenneth D., Cpl
 Postolakis, Michael, Pvt
 Potosky, Morris, Pfc
 Pounds, L.B., Pfc
 Powell, Charles, Pfc
 Powell, Henry H., Pfc
 Powers, Clarence L., Pfc
 Powers, Ralph M., Sgt
 Powers, Robert J., Pfc
 Prado, Margo O., Cpl
 Prather, Leonard C., Jr., Sgt
 Pratt, Lawton M., Pfc
 Pratt, William T., Pvt
 Prezioso, Thomas A., Pfc
 Pressley, Virgil, T/Sgt
 Preston, Thomas D., Sgt
 Priborsky, George J., S/Sgt
 Price, Grady H., T/5
 Prichett, Dillard V., Pfc
 Pringle, Thomas W., Pfc
 Pritkin, Jerome, S/Sgt
 Prottengeier, Robert M., Capt
 Provost, Leonard S., Pfc
 Pruett, Raymond J., Cpl
 Pryor, Herschel K., T/5
 Przybyl, Edward B., S/Sgt
 Przybys, Ben, Pfc
 Puccinelli, Frank R., Sgt
 Puckett, Grant E., Pvt
 Puhl, William T., Pfc

Pullen, Arthur M., Pfc
Purkey, Delbert L., Pfc
Pyskadio, Michael S., Pvt

Quinn, Harry B., Jr., 1st Lt
Quinn, William F., Cpl
Quinones, John, Cpl
Quinton, Clyde O., S/Sgt

Racketa, Lester, T/Sgt
Raco, Dominick, Pfc
Radwick, Elmer A., T/4
Rake, John W., Pfc
Raider, Raymond R., Pfc
Rainey, Luther L., S/Sgt
Ramer, Teddy, Pfc
Ramm, Alan J., Capt
Ramsey, William R., Pfc
Randle, Robert B., T/4
Randolph, Charles W., Pvt
Randolph, Douglas M., S/Sgt
Randour, Victor, Pfc
Rangel, Gilbert P., Pfc
Rangel, Joe M., Pfc
Ranker, Albert T., Pvt
Rankins, Omer W., Pfc
Ransom, Seth J., 2d Lt
Raske, Harold, Pvt
Rathbun, Leroy A., Pfc
Rawlins, James J., Pfc
Ray, Basil L., Pfc
Rayel, Robert E., Pfc
Rayfield, Charles J., Sgt
Raymond, Hector A., Pfc
Redick, William, S/Sgt
Redling, Charles J., S/Sgt
Reed, Frank L., Jr., Pfc
Reed, James A., Cpl
Reed, Norman F., Pvt
Reed, Robert R., Pfc
Reeves, Charlie M., Pfc
Regan, Owen P., T/5
Regan, Thomas H., Lt Col
Rehak, Edward A., T/4
Rehfus, Henry J., Sgt
Rehm, Carl F., Pfc
Reichard, Leonard J., T/5
Reifsnnyder, Howard F., S/Sgt
Reilly, Emmett C., Pfc
Reilly, James J., T/4
Reiner, John N., Pfc
Reinker, Donald G., S/Sgt
Reis, Joseph A., S/Sgt
Reis, Robert W., Pvt
Reiter, Melvin W., Pvt
Remmler, Arlon A., Pfc
Rendine, William J., Pfc
Renick, James H., Cpl
Replich, George L., T/5
Repinsky, Henry J., 1st Lt
Reyes, Rafael H., Pfc
Reyne, Estanislado, Pfc
Reynolds, Alfred R., Pvt
Reynolds, Benjamin F., Jr., Pvt
Reynolds, Charles J., S/Sgt
Rhine, Harold R., 1st Lt
Rhineland, Ralph M., T/4
Rhoten, William H., Pfc
Rice, Adam, Jr., Pfc
Rice, Raymond R., Pfc
Rich, Harold V., Pfc
Richard, Frank E., Pfc
Richard, Hubert N., Pfc
Richards, Garnold L., Pfc
Richards, Joseph H., Pvt
Richardson, Arthur J., Pfc
Richardson, David L., Jr., Pvt
Richardson, Ivan H., Pvt
Richardson, Jackson C., Pvt
Richardson, Kenneth I., 2d Lt
Richardson, Samuel W., Jr., Pvt
Richardson, William A., Jr., Pfc
Richev, Vernon I., Pfc
Richmond, Glenn E., Pvt
Rickel, Thomas I., S/Sgt
Rickenbacker, John E., Jr., Cpl
Ridgeway, Earle K., Pvt
Riggs, Edwin L., Cpl
Riggs, John W., Pfc
Riley, George H., Pfc

Riley, Joseph W., Sgt
Riley, Leyman C., S/Sgt
Rinehart, Norman E., Pfc
Rineamith, Paul M., Pfc
Ring, Samuel J., S/Sgt
Ringler, Francis K., Pvt
Ritta, Bennie F., Pvt
Ritz, Robert E., T/Sgt
Rivenbark, Masco L., Sgt
Rivera, Jose O., Pvt
Rizzuto, Donald V., Sgt
Roach, Donald W., Pfc
Roach, James, Pfc
Robakowski, Norbert S., Pvt
Robbins, Jesse S., S/Sgt
Roberts, Arthur M., Pvt
Roberts, Edward L., Jr., Pvt
Roberts, Edgar W., CWO
Roberts, Ellis J., Pfc
Roberts, Everett, Pvt
Roberts, John C., Jr., Pvt
Roberts, John W., T/5
Roberts, Milton H., Pvt
Roberts, Porter V., Pfc
Robertson, Lloyd C., Pvt
Robertson, Robert E., Pvt
Robidas, Anthony J., Pfc
Robinett, Reginald P., S/Sgt
Robinson, Eddie M., 2d Lt
Robinson, Henry D., Pfc
Robinson, John F., 1st Lt
Robinson, Leo M., 2d Lt
Robinson, Lester L., Pfc
Robinson, Percy, Jr., Pvt
Robinson, William H., Pvt
Robles, Edwin E., Pvt
Robney, William E., S/Sgt
Roche, John J., Pfc
Rochford, Michael G., Pfc
Rodgers, Daniel J., 2d Lt
Rodgers, John B., Pvt
Rodgers, Stanley G., 1st Lt
Rodrigues, Rudolfe, Pfc
Roeder, Daniel J., Pvt
Roeming, Clarence, Pfc
Roeser, Harry, Pfc
Rogers, Bruce R., Pvt
Rogers, Clare K., Pvt
Rogers, Harry K., Pfc
Rogers, Homer J., Pfc
Rohrbach, Walter, S/Sgt
Rollen, Lonnie L., Sgt
Romney, Harry J., Pfc
Rooks, Le Roy, Jr., 2d Lt
Roper, Erby H., Pfc
Roper, Thomas D., Sr., Pfc
Rose, Elberts B., Jr., Pfc
Rose, Emil G., Sgt
Rose, Joseph H., Pfc
Rose, Orville G., Pvt
Rose, Vernon A., Pfc
Rosenbaum, Harold, Pfc
Rosenblatt, Albert J., 1st Sgt
Rosenzweig, Kenneth A., Pfc
Rosie, Dominick T., Pfc
Ross, Albert J., Pvt
Ross, Edward A., 2d Lt
Rossi, Victor, Pfc
Rosso, Joseph C., Sgt
Roth, Dall G., Pfc
Roth, Edward W., Jr., Pfc
Rothgeb, Wade L., T/Sgt
Rountree, Charles E., Sgt
Roushar, Francis J., Pfc
Roussar, Francis J., Pfc
Roux, Robert J., Pfc
Rowe, Llewellyn H., Pfc
Rowan, John V., Jr., Capt
Rowell, Dozell W., T/5
Roy, Lyle J., Pvt
Royer, Joel C., T/4
Royster, Ira G., T/Sgt
Roziar, Welborn C., Pvt
Rozniata, Chester E., Pvt
Rubits, Francis, Pfc
Rucker, William B., 2d Lt
Rucobo, John, Pfc
Ruddle, William A., Pfc
Rudinsky, Paul J., Pfc
Ruggiero, Armando, Pvt

Ruiz, Horace G., Pvt
Runyan, Francis E., Pfc
Russ, Stewart O., Pfc
Russell, James F., Pvt
Russell, Lloyd L., T/5
Russell, Sidney R., Jr., Pfc
Rust, Paul W., Cpl
Ruszkiewicz, Edward, Pfc
Ruth, Thomas C., Jr., Pfc
Rutkowski, Boleslaw W., T/Sgt
Ryan, Charles S., Pfc
Ryan, Dennis J., Sgt
Ryan, Fogle, T/5
Rybolt, Omar W., T/5
Rydell, Harry C., Sgt
Rzasa, John I., Pvt

Sacco, Anthony J., Pvt
Sachs, David, Pfc
Saggio, Louis J., Pfc
Sahlin, Axel E., Jr., 2d Lt
Sailors, Allan H., T/5
Saindon, Freddie P., T/Sgt
St. Pierre, Willie J., T/5
Salazar, Albert D., Pvt
Salkauskas, Peter P., Pfc
Salles, Gilbert, Pfc
Saltzer, James P., Sgt
Saltzman, Lewis V., Pfc
Salvador, Daniel H., Sgt
Samson, James D., Sgt
Samson, Perry C., Cpl
Sanchez, Blas, Pfc
Sanchez, Jose E., Pfc
Sandberg, Russell J., T/3
Sandrock, Ralph S., Pfc
Sands, John L., 1st Lt
Sandusky, Clarence C., Sgt
Santangelo, Joseph, Sgt
Sapp, Sidney J., T/5
Sappington, Oscar E., Pfc
Sarantopoulos, Charles G., Sgt
Sarle, Joseph P., Pfc
Sartor, Fred A., S/Sgt
Sasser, Charles W., Pvt
Sauer, Allen C., Pvt
Saunders, Harry A., 1st Lt
Saunders, John E., T/5
Savage, Bob B., Pfc
Savoy, Albert J., T/4
Saxons, Nicholas, Pfc
Sayles, George J., Pfc
Schaaf, Kenneth R., Cpl
Schaefer, Donald J., Sgt
Schaeffer, James H., S/Sgt
Schaefer, Alvin F., Cpl
Scanlan, Edwin F., Pfc
Schapowal, Walter, Pvt
Schardt, Ralph H., T/4
Scharmer, Walter J., T/4
Schatzel, Raphael M., Pfc
Schenman, Arthur W., T/4
Schieber, John H., Pfc
Schieder, Wealey C., Pfc
Schirru, Edmund S., Pfc
Schilke, Ezra N., Pfc
Schlosser, Joseph P., Pfc
Schmidt, Leroy A., 1st Lt
Schmitz, Alfred W., Pfc
Schneidewind, Raymond, Pfc
Schoen, Harold E., T/4
Schrock, Donald R., T/Sgt
Schroder, Cullen R., Pfc
Schroeder, Donald W., T/5
Schroeder, Melvin C., Sgt
Schuch, Jack B., T/Sgt
Schulien, Joseph F., S/Sgt
Schulthes, William, T/4
Schultz, Donald B., Pvt
Schultz, Herbert N., Pfc
Schultz, Lee I., Pfc
Schuman, Junior C., Pfc
Schurman, Ralph L., Cpl
Schwab, Thomas L., Pvt
Schwanger, Robert B., S/Sgt
Schwarz, Harold G., Pfc
Schwarz, Henry A., Jr., Capt
Schwitzer, Francis B., Pvt
Scieszinski, John I., S/Sgt
Scorgins, Rollin C., Pfc

- Scritchfield, Thomas J., Pfc
 Sears, Charles W., Sgt
 Seaton, Jack S., Pfc
 Seaver, Vernon R., T/5
 Seckman, Mart W., Sgt
 Securo, Tony, T/5
 Seichick, Alfred, Sgt
 Seidenburg, Frederick H., Pfc
 Seitz, George E., Pvt
 Seicman, Reid E., T/5
 Sellers, Noble, Pfc
 Semansky, Jack, Pvt
 Semsey, John J., S/Sgt
 Sennott, Joseph, Pfc
 Serkez, Theodore, Pfc
 Sernoritz, Morton A., S/Sgt
 Serrano, Gabriel T., Pfc
 Setteducate, Joseph A., Sgt
 Severson, Robert D., Pfc
 Sevier, Harlon L., Pfc
 Sexton, William M., Pfc
 Shaffer, Earl H., Pvt
 Shagrin, Lawrence L., Pvt
 Shank, Lloyd C., Jr., Pfc
 Shannon, James M., Pfc
 Shannon, Jerry A., Jr., Pfc
 Shannon, Laverne A., Jr., Pfc
 Shapiro, Irving H., Pfc
 Sharp, James D., Pvt
 Shaw, Cecil L., Sgt
 Shaw, Russell J., Cpl
 Shaw, William E., Capt
 Shay, George S., T/5
 Shedd, Martin B., 1st Lt
 Sheehan, Louis A., Jr., Cpl
 Shelek, Clarence B., T/4
 Shepard, Wilbur G., Jr., Pfc
 Shepherd, Charles F., Pvt
 Shes, Bernard A., Pfc
 Shelton, James C., Jr., Pfc
 Shelton, Joseph A., Sgt
 Shephard, Clyde E., Pfc
 Sherman, Jefferson, Jr., Capt
 Sherrod, Marvin C., Pfc
 Shipwash, Roby A., Jr., Pfc
 Shirley, Harold L., Pfc
 Shirley, Riley C., Pfc
 Shiver, Clifton W., S/Sgt
 Shornden, Roland F., T/4
 Shoup, Cecil L., Pvt
 Shover, Russell A., Pvt
 Shroyer, Herbert L., Pfc
 Shumaker, James W., Pvt
 Sickenavage, Edward, Sgt
 Siebold, Marshal S., Pvt
 Sielski, Lester S., S/Sgt
 Siemon, Wayne E., Pfc
 Siempien, Ted A., T/4
 Signorelli, Benjamin G., Pvt
 Silverstein, Lewis G., S/Sgt
 Simone, Laney, Sgt
 Simmons, Charles L., Pvt
 Simmons, Harold S., Pfc
 Simmons, Leon R., Pvt
 Simoneaux, Weston J., Pvt
 Simpson, Harold M., S/Sgt
 Simpson, Jeff D., Jr., T/Sgt
 Simpson, Joseph R., Pvt
 Sims, Bennie H., Pfc
 Singh, Fred, Pvt
 Sisk, Charlie F., Cpl
 Sinks, Rolley V., Pvt
 Singhaus, Robert M., Pfc
 Sipes, Gean D., Pvt
 Sirianni, Arthur J., S/Sgt
 Skelley, Francis E., Sgt
 Skelton, Albert C., Pvt
 Skelton, Charles L., Pfc
 Skipper, William E., T/4
 Skorik, Russell P., Pfc
 Skorupa, Stanley S., Sgt
 Skotarczyk, Richard C., Sgt
 Sliwinski, Adam F., Pfc
 Sloan, Horace E., Pvt
 Slonaker, Aaron F., Jr., Pfc
 Sloop, Ronald C., 1st Lt
 Sloss, Harold R., T/5
 Sloss, Robert D., Pfc
 Slusser, Richard E., Pvt
 Smalley, Frank W., Sgt
 Smarr, Cary M., 1st Lt
 Smartz, James E., Pfc
 Smiank, Clarence O., Sgt
 Smith, Alton J., Pfc
 Smith, Andrew C., Pfc
 Smith, Byard W., Pfc
 Smith, C. J., Pfc
 Smith, Charlie W., Sgt
 Smith, Chester A., S/Sgt
 Smith, David H., Pfc
 Smith, George, Cpl
 Smith, Gordon C., S/Sgt
 Smith, Henry F., T/Sgt
 Smith, Howard C., Pfc
 Smith, Jack E., Pfc
 Smith, James E., Sgt
 Smith, James F., Sgt
 Smith, James N., Pfc
 Smith, Jamie F., Pfc
 Smith, John L., Sgt
 Smith, Leslie A., Pfc
 Smith, Loye D., Pfc
 Smith, Mack, Pfc
 Smith, Melvin B., 1st Lt
 Smith, Neal H., Cpl
 Smith, Paul B., Cpl
 Smith, Raymond F., T/5
 Smith, Richard F., Pvt
 Smith, Robert W., Pfc
 Smith, Rolland B., T/5
 Smith, Walter S., Jr., Pfc
 Smith, Willard C., Sgt
 Smith, Zack C., Pvt
 Sneed, J. L., Pfc
 Snelson, Dale D., Pfc
 Snider, Billy L., Pfc
 Snider, Raymond L., Pfc
 Snipes, Jack W., Pvt
 Sniscak, John M., S/Sgt
 Snyder, Andrew R., Pfc
 Snyder, Herbert O., Jr., Pvt
 Snyder, Raymond E., Pfc
 Soares, James, T/5
 Soevyn, Robert R., Pfc
 Solomon, Edward T., Pfc
 Sononen, Elo, Pfc
 Sons, Hillard L., Pvt
 Sorenson, William R., Sgt
 Soth, Elmer W., T/Sgt
 Souleyret, Harold T., Pvt
 Sowers, Curtis N., Pfc
 Spaking, Clifford M., Pvt
 Sparks, Charles G., Cpl
 Spear, Archer T., Cpl
 Spear, Lester K., 1st Lt
 Spelhaug, Chester L., Pvt
 Speliotis, Charles J., Sgt
 Spellman, Thomas L., Pfc
 Spence, James W., S/Sgt
 Spence, Lawrence R., T/5
 Spencer, Vergal L., T/5
 Spenger, Arthur C., T/Sgt
 Sperling, Harvey A., Pfc
 Sperry, Maddin L., Capt
 Spielman, John G., Cpl
 Spivey, Arlie, Pfc
 Spivey, Roy S., S/Sgt
 Sprague, Joseph, T/5
 Spring, Charles W., S/Sgt
 Springer, Gail A., S/Sgt
 Spyker, Don W., T/Sgt
 Squires, John C., T/5
 Soevyn, Robert F., Pfc
 Stafford, James C., Pvt
 Staggs, Walter R., Pfc
 Stallone, Leonard J., Pfc
 Stamatakakos, Christos S., Pvt
 Standen, Ralph D., S/Sgt
 Stankey, Paul, Pfc
 Stanly, Frank B., 1st Lt
 Stanton, Herman, Sgt
 Stanturf, James G., Pvt
 Stapleton, James A., Pfc
 Stapleton, William F., Pfc
 Starbuck, Wilbur E., T/Sgt
 Starkey, Leland W., Pfc
 Starling, William D., Pfc
 Starnes, Owen J., Pvt
 Starns, William H., T/5
 Starr, Charles W., Cpl
 Statham, Junior F., Pfc
 Stauffer, Laverne P., Pvt
 Steenwyk, Henry N., Pvt
 Stefanowicz, Bernard C., Pvt
 Steffan, Leonard J., Pvt
 Stehnack, Sam, Pfc
 Steichen, Daniel J., S/Sgt
 Stein, Donald L., S/Sgt
 Stein, Isadore E., 2d Lt
 Stenberg, Virgil E., S/Sgt
 Stepanek, Anton G., S/Sgt
 Stephens, Guy F., Jr., Pfc
 Stephens, James P., Pfc
 Stephens, William J., Pfc
 Stephenson, Ralph E., Pvt
 Stephenson, Robert N., 1st Sgt
 Stephenson, Walter S., Sgt
 Sterling, Jack F., Pvt
 Stern, Henry, Sgt
 Stevens, De Verl F., Pfc
 Stevenson, James D., T/5
 Stevenson, Neil D., Pvt
 Stewart, Andral B., Pfc
 Stewart, Harold M., Pfc
 Stewart, Harry J., Pvt
 Stewart, Jack A., Pfc
 Stewart, Robert E., Sgt
 Stewart, Roy D., Sgt
 Stickles, James C., Cpl
 Stinger, Lee A., Pfc
 Stitzel, Vance R., Pfc
 Stoddard, Clifton F., Pvt
 Stogner, Benjamin H., Pfc
 Stokes, Lester J., Pfc
 Stollings, Homer, Pvt
 Stone, Fred L., Pvt
 Stone, Joseph J., Pfc
 Stoneburner, Earl R., Pfc
 Stonehill, Raymond W., S/Sgt
 Stouder, Everett A., Pvt
 Stracke, Emil H., Pfc
 Straight, Edward A., Jr., Sgt
 Strathern, George A., Pvt
 Stratton, Albert F., Pfc
 Straus, Louis, T/Sgt
 Stuart, George R., Pfc
 Stubblefield, R. N., Pfc
 Stuck, Frank J., Pvt
 Stumpf, Adolph W., Pfc
 Sturgis, Calvin W., Pfc
 Sturm, Thomas A., Pfc
 Suarez, Jose R., Jr., Pvt
 Subers, Walter J., Pvt
 Sublett, Roy V., Sgt
 Suchecki, Walter, Pvt
 Sullivan, Edward J., Pfc
 Sullivan, Owen F., Jr., Sgt
 Summers, Carl D., Pvt
 Sumner, Roy O., Pvt
 Suppes, Jacob, Cpl
 Surber, John, Jr., Sgt
 Sutherland, Amon, T/4
 Suttle, Claud E., Pfc
 Sutton, William J., Jr., Pvt
 Swan, Donald F., Pfc
 Swan, Robert N., S/Sgt
 Swanson, Raymond F., Pfc
 Swartout, Malcolm J., Pfc
 Sweeney, Charles B., Pfc
 Sweeney, Edward J., Pfc
 Sweezy, Edward J., S/Sgt
 Sweimler, Theodore F., Cpl
 Swesey, Vere H., Jr., S/Sgt
 Swidzinski, Stanley, Pfc
 Swiner, Frank, Pfc
 Swirsky, Irving, Pfc
 Sylvester, Maurice A., Pfc
 Symonovit, Leo M., Pfc
 Sypien, Louis V., Pvt
 Sypowicz, Matthew E., Pfc
 Szymczycha, Alfred J., Pfc
 Tabor, Gilbert S., Jr., T/4
 Talento, Frederick I., Jr., Pfc
 Talmadge, Charles D., Pfc
 Tanhoff, Harold W., S/Sgt
 Tankersely, Millard W., Pvt

- Tankesley, Luther E., T/5
 Taraborelli, Albert M., Pfc
 Tarhivsky, Michael J., Pfc
 Tarnofsky, Isidor, Sgt
 Taashjian, Musroob J., Jr., Pvt
 Tatem, Heywood B., Jr., Pvt
 Tatko, Alex, Jr., S/Sgt
 Taylor, Clarence E., Pvt
 Taylor, Cletis W., Pfc
 Taylor, James D., Pvt
 Taylor, Keith J., Pfc
 Taylor, Lee F., Jr., Pvt
 Taylor, Lewis E., Pfc
 Taylor, Ray H., Jr., Cpl
 Taylor, Robert A., S/Sgt
 Taylor, Sidney, Pfc
 Taylor, Victor H., Pfc
 Taylor, Walter S., Pfc
 Taylor, Lillian F., Pvt
 Teague, George W., Pfc
 Tear, Thomas H., Pfc
 Teigen, Richard A., Pvt
 Tenberg, Robert L., Pfc
 Tennant, Maynard C., Pfc
 Tennonson, Raymond C., Pfc
 Terranova, Jack, Pfc
 Terry, John D., Pfc
 Tester, James D., Pfc
 Testerman, Benjamin H., Jr., Sgt
 Tetro, Donald F., Pvt
 Teves, Holmes H., Pfc
 Texter, Armour R., Pvt
 Thibodeaux, Raymond J., S/Sgt
 Thomas, Eugene C., Pfc
 Thomas, Gerald K., S/Sgt
 Thomas, Herbert R., Pvt
 Thomas, James B., Pfc
 Thompson, James K., Sgt
 Thompson, James L., Sgt
 Thompson, John P., Pfc
 Thompson, Ovid L., Pvt
 Thompson, Ralph M., Pfc
 Thompson, Robert L., Pfc
 Thorington, James W., 1st Lt
 Thornton, Clinton O., Jr., Pfc
 Thornton, Forest L., Sr., Pvt
 Thornton, Youal L., Pfc
 Tibbetts, Austin F., Pfc
 Tichnell, Melvin R., T/5
 Tidwell, James T., Pfc
 Tiedeman, Harold E., 1st Lt
 Tignanelli, Joseph A., T/5
 Tillis, Gordon B., Pfc
 Timmerman, Edison C., Pvt
 Timmerman, Robert, S/Sgt
 Timmerman, Wilfred R., Pfc
 Tippin, Milton T., Jr., Pfc
 Tirinzonie, John D., Pvt
 Tkalec, Anthony, Jr., Pfc
 Tobin, Martin, Pfc
 Tobolski, Telesfor F., 1st Lt
 Todice, Frank, S/Sgt
 Tomayko, Joseph E., 2d Lt
 Toney, Lawson W., Pfc
 Tonich, Frank J., Sgt
 Tonti, Ted C., Sgt
 Toomey, Tobert H., Pfc
 Topor, Adam J., Pfc
 Torres, Jose R., Pfc
 Tortarella, Carmine F., Sgt
 Toscano, Peter, Pfc
 Totty, Charles B., T/5
 Towne, Harold E., T/5
 Townsend, Melvin W., Pfc
 Trail, Wallace H., Sgt
 Trathen, Henry R., Cpl
 Travis, Otis V., Pfc
 Trianni, Salvator J., Pvt
 Trivett, Clyde H., Capt
 Trowbridge, Harry L., Jr., 2d Lt
 Trueblood, Clayton E., T/5
 Truex, Lawrence N., Pfc
 Tucci, Philip, Pvt
 Tucker, Asa H., Pfc
 Tucker, Curtis E. M., T/5
 Tugana, George E., Pfc
 Tuggle, Harold O., Pvt
 Turay, Caszmer, S/Sgt
 Turley, Alonzo E., Pfc
 Turner, Frank A., Cpl
 Turner, Milton E., Pfc
 Turpin, Oliver, Pvt
 Tutko, George J., Pfc
 Tyler, Robert H., Capt
 Umminger, Warren, Pfc
 Underdown, Norman J., Pvt
 Underhill, Cartus, Pfc
 Unkenholz, Willard C., Pfc
 Upham, James R., Pfc
 Upham, Raymond F., Sgt
 Upton, John R., 2d Lt
 Urbanic, Steve, Pfc
 Urffer, George S., T/5
 Urgolo, August A., Cpl
 Vaca, Cipriano S., Pvt
 Valente, Christopher J., Pfc
 Valenti, Salvatore F., Pfc
 Valentine, Ernest, Pfc
 Valenty, Anthony S., Pfc
 Van Alstyne, Willard S., T/4
 Vanasse, George H., Cpl
 Van Buren, Franklin W., T/4
 Van Cleave, Milton E., T/Sgt
 Vancott, Robert A., Sgt
 Vande, Velden James P., Pvt
 Vandekolk, Garrit J., Cpl
 Vanderprieem, Harry J., Sgt
 Van Dusen, Robert E., Pfc
 Van Dyke, Allyn F., 1st Lt
 Van Houten, Eugene B., S/Sgt
 Van Meter, Elmer L., Pfc
 Vanni, Pio J., Sgt
 Van Patten, Charles D., Pfc
 Van Schoyck, Willard L., Pfc
 Vasel, Paul, S/Sgt
 Vasquez, Joseph J., Pvt
 Vaughn, Cecil M., Pfc
 Vaught, Elvin C., Pfc
 Venn, Lewis C., Pfc
 Ventrella, Joseph, Pfc
 Verfurth, Daryl R., T/5
 Verrastro, Leonard T., Pfc
 Vietmeier, Jack A., Pvt
 Viglo, Edward, Pvt
 Viitanen, Emil G., Pvt
 Vincer, Joseph F., Pfc
 Vinchkoski, Leonard J., T/5
 Vines, Clarence W., Pfc
 Vix, Kenneth M., Pfc
 Vlha, John G., Sgt
 Vogel, Benjamin E., Cpl
 Vogt, Francis J., T/5
 Vogt, Joseph T., Pfc
 Vogts, Merle G., Sgt
 Voikos, John, Pvt
 Volonino, Mark A., Pfc
 Voorhees, Kenneth R., Pfc
 Votapka, George O., T/5
 Vouga, Roger V., T/4
 Vrabel, Stephen T., Pfc
 Vucich, Joseph R., Pvt
 Vucich, Tony E., Pfc
 Vydra, Joseph, Pfc
 Waddell, Willis N., T/Sgt
 Wade, Chester E., Pfc
 Wadman, Joseph B., S/Sgt
 Wagner, Elmer C., Pvt
 Wagner, Henry M., Pfc
 Walbruck, Herbert H., Pvt
 Waldo, Roberto O., Pfc
 Wales, Kenneth G., Pfc
 Walk, Samuel S., Pfc
 Walker, Ed. C., T/4
 Walker, Edward L., Pvt
 Walker, Guy J., Pvt
 Walker, Harold G., T/5
 Walker, Herbert W., Pvt
 Walker, Joe C., Pvt
 Walker, John M., Jr., Pfc
 Walker, Marion M., S/Sgt
 Walker, Merrill, S/Sgt
 Wall, Sidney M., Pfc
 Wallace, Charles A., Pfc
 Wallace, Homer A., Pfc
 Wallace, James B., Pvt
 Wallace, Marvin L., Sgt
 Wallace, Robert E., Sgt
 Wallace, William C., Pfc
 Wallick, Roy W., Pfc
 Wallrauch, Edward G., Pfc
 Waln, Joseph L., S/Sgt
 Walsh, Andrew E., T/4
 Walsh, Thomas M., Pfc
 Walsh, William J., Pfc
 Walter, Eugene, Pvt
 Walter, Marian O., Pfc
 Walters, Edwin M., T/4
 Walton, Howard R., Jr., 1st Lt
 Walton, Robert R., S/Sgt
 Warasky, Chester J., Pfc
 Ward, Charles E., Pvt
 Ward, Harold L., Pfc
 Ward, James F., Pfc
 Ward, Joseph L., Pvt
 Ward, Samuel L., Pfc
 Ware, George E., Cpl
 Ware, James T., Pfc
 Warion, John D., Pfc
 Warner, Alvin L., 2d Lt
 Warner, Frederick B., T/5
 Warner, George H., Pfc
 Warner, Leonard V., Pvt
 Warner, Virgil C., Pfc
 Warren, Albert E., Pvt
 Warren, Edward R., Pfc
 Warren, George C., Sgt
 Warren, George L., Jr., Pfc
 Warren, James D., Sgt
 Warren, Oltha A., T/4
 Warren, William F., Pfc
 Washburn, William W., Sgt
 Watkins, Hubert L., Pfc
 Watkins, Joseph P., Sgt
 Wawrzyk, Walter J., Pfc
 Wazeborewski, Frank C., Pfc
 Weaely, Anderson C., Pfc
 Weat, Delmar, Pfc
 Weaver, Gene A., 1st Lt
 Weber, Donald J., T/4
 Webb, Carl J., Pfc
 Webb, Donald H., Pfc
 Weber, Walter H., Jr., Cpl
 Webster, Reed J., S/Sgt
 Weed, Frank A., Capt
 Weekly, Paul E., Jr
 Weeks, Orlin F., Pvt
 Weeks, Roger, Pfc
 Weide, Irving G., 2d Lt
 Weir, Jefferson F., Pfc
 Weirick, David L., Sgt
 Weisberg, Lawrence M., Pfc
 Weisenhorn, Charles, Pfc
 Weiser, Harry L., Sgt
 Weishaar, John L., Sgt
 Weissenburger, Edward L., Pfc
 Welford, Henry T., S. Sgt
 Wellborn, James C., S/Sgt
 Weller, Vernon P., Jr., Sgt
 Wells, Archie C., Pfc
 Wells, Clifton W., Pvt
 Wells, Edward, Pfc
 Wells, Grover C., Sgt
 Wells, Malcolm H., Sgt
 Wendell, Carl, S/Sgt
 Wentz, Glenvil C., Pfc
 Wernecke, Val D., Pfc
 Werner, Harold V., Pfc
 Wertz, Joseph L., Sgt
 Wesaw, Francis G., S/Sgt
 Wesolowski, Ernest L., S/Sgt
 Wesolowski, Teddy S., Pvt
 West, Virgil F., Pfc
 Westenhaver, Don C., S/Sgt
 Westerfield, John B., T/5
 Westmoreland, Joseph P., Sgt
 Wetherbee, Charles D., T/4
 Wetmore, James B., Pfc
 Weyant, Harold E., Pfc
 Whalen, Harold T., Pfc
 Whalen, Martin G., Pvt
 Wheaton, Melvin E., Cpl
 Wheasler, William G., Jr., 1st Sgt

Wheeler, Charles I., Pfc
 Wheeler, Donald M., Pfc
 Wheeler, Joseph M., Cpl
 Wheeler, Roy E., Pfc
 Wheelers, Reuben E., S/Sgt
 Whipkey, Harry O., Pfc
 Whitaker, Loyd, Jr., Pvt
 White, Carrell E., Pfc
 White, Cedric L., 2d Lt
 White, Charles L., Cpl
 White, David, Pfc
 White, Delmer R., Pvt
 White, Donald F., Pvt
 White, Douglas E., Cpl
 White, Douglas O., Pfc
 White, Emerald, Pfc
 White, Herbert T., Pfc
 White, Hubert B., S/Sgt
 White, James L., Pvt
 White, Merrill W., Pvt
 White, Robert A., Pvt
 White, Robert T., Pvt
 White, Walter C., Pvt
 White, William J., Pfc
 Whiteley, William R., Pfc
 Whiteside, Guy W., Sgt
 Whitfield, Ray W., Sgt
 Whitlow, McGinnis, Pfc
 Whitmore, John N., Pfc
 Whitney, John W., Pfc
 Whitson, Joseph L., Pfc
 Whittemore, Alaric D., Pfc
 Whittle, James, Pvt
 Whittom, Harry H., Pvt
 Wichenstroer, Harry B., Pfc
 Wicks, Glenn D., Pfc
 Widman, William J., Jr., Pfc
 Wiencek, Stanley C., Pfc
 Wietecha, Joseph J., Pfc
 Wigdahl, Gordon P., Pfc
 Wigg, Paul A., T/Sgt
 Wilcox, William C., Pfc
 Wilcox, Ralph D., Pfc
 Wiley, William B., Pfc
 Wilkes, Elmer L., T/5
 Wilkins, Alvin K., Pvt
 Wilkins, Harvey L., S/Sgt
 Will, Clarence I., Pvt
 Willey, Harry D., Pfc
 William, John R., T/5
 Williams, Albert L., Pfc
 Williams, Daniel O., Pfc
 Williams, Frank R., Pfc
 Williams, Fred W., Pfc
 Williams, Ivan F., S/Sgt
 Williams, Joseph C., T/5
 Williams, Joseph P., Pvt
 Williams, Joseph R., Jr., Pfc
 Williams, Joseph W., Cpl
 Williams, Lewis J., Pvt
 Williams, Martin W., Jr., S/Sgt
 Williams, Richard O., Jr., 2d Lt
 Williams, Russell M., Pfc
 Williams, Walter S., S/Sgt

Williams, Whally H., Sgt
 Williams, William C., T/Sgt
 Williams, Willie J., Pfc
 Willing, Joseph F., S/Sgt
 Willingham, Chester M., Col
 Willingham, Kenneth L., 1st Lt
 Willis, Gerald I., T/5
 Wilmont, Richard W., Pfc
 Wilson, Andrew R., Pvt
 Wilson, Bruce A., Pfc
 Wilson, Carl L., Pvt
 Wilson, Harry A., Cpl
 Wilson, Henry P., S/Sgt
 Wilson, Leroy, Pfc
 Wilson, Lester K., Pfc
 Wilson, Malcom L., T/5
 Wilson, Robert H., Sgt
 Wilson, Vernon O., S/Sgt
 Wilson, William C., Cpl
 Windt, James A., Pfc
 Wingfield, Lloyd A., S/Sgt
 Winkowitsch, George W., Pvt
 Winstead, George B., Pfc
 Winters, James H., Pvt
 Winton, Merbell C., T/5
 Wise, Richard F., T/4
 Wisniewski, Edward R., Pfc
 Wisniewski, Stanley H., Sgt
 Wixon, Robert L., Pfc
 Woertz, Virgil E., Pfc
 Wojciechowski, Chester, Pfc
 Wojciechowski, Edwin S., Pfc
 Wojcik, Joseph A., T/5
 Wojtach, Emil R., Pfc
 Wojtanek, Maryan W., Pfc
 Wojtyska, Frank, Pvt
 Wocott, Darwin F., Pfc
 Wolenuk, Stephen, T/4
 Wolfe, Chester A., Pfc
 Wolfe, Donald R., Cpl
 Wolfe, Earl D., Pvt
 Wolfe, Hubert L., Jr., Pfc
 Wolford, Curtis L., Pvt
 Wong, Hing G., T/Sgt
 Wood, Allen W., Pfc
 Wood, Chester B., S/Sgt
 Wood, Donald J., Pvt
 Wood, John O., T/Sgt
 Wood, Walter W., Pfc
 Wood, Wesley C., Pfc
 Woodhull, Bradley A., Pfc
 Woodman, George M., Jr., Capt
 Woodruff, Jimmie C., Pfc
 Woods, Floyd E., Cpl
 Woods, Frank G., Pfc
 Woods, Leslie E., Pfc
 Woods, Richard W., Pfc
 Woodside, Edward E., T/Sgt
 Wooten, Euell E., Pfc
 Worth, Edward M., Pfc
 Wortzkey, Edgar N., Pfc
 Wright, Donald M., 2d Lt
 Wright, Edwin R., WOJG
 Wright, George W., Pfc

Wright, Jesse E., T/5
 Wright, Leroy C., 1st Sgt
 Wright, Leslie A., Pfc
 Wright, William G., Pvt
 Wright, William P., Jr., 1st Lt
 Wrobel, Stanley J., Cpl
 Wundsam, Robert J., Cpl
 Wyatt, Charles E., 1st Lt
 Wyatt, Thomas N., Pvt
 Wynns, Earl D., Pfc

Yacus, Michael J., Pfc
 Yagar, Jack J., Pfc
 Yakerson, Irving S., Cpl
 Yakus, Herbert, Pfc
 Yanke, Donald E., S/Sgt
 Yates, Morris F., Pfc
 Yeager, Francis F., T/4
 Yeahl, Cleave O., T/4
 Yee, Chow H., Pvt
 Yelton, Wayne W., Pfc
 Yeoman, Howard E., 1st Lt
 Yocom, Dewey M., Pvt
 Yocom, Dewey M., Pvt
 Yocom, Robert Z., S/Sgt
 Yoder, Wayne K., Pfc
 York, Samuel A., Sgt
 Yother, Paul, Pvt
 Young, Bernard R., S/Sgt
 Young, Gordon S., 1st Lt
 Young, Joseph H., Pfc
 Young, Kenneth R., Pvt
 Young, Joseph B., Pfc
 Young, Robert E., Pfc
 Young, Walter F., Pfc
 Youngbloom, Clarence L., Pvt
 Younkin, Lawrence H., Pvt
 Yucus, Charles J., Cpl

Zabarcki, Peper P., Pvt
 Zabriski, Chester A., Pfc
 Zahrobosky, John C., S/Sgt
 Zalenski, Walter B., Cpl
 Zambino, Louis P., Pfc
 Zawacki, Harry A., Pfc
 Zawville, Edward J., Pvt
 Zbihley, John, Pfc
 Zdep, William F., Pfc
 Zealand, Donald E., Lt Col
 Zebble, Julius G., Pfc
 Zelenka, Stephen A., S/Sgt
 Zemont, Stanley L., Sgt
 Zetterberg, Arvid P., 1st Lt
 Ziegert, Jack R., Pvt
 Zigler, Otties L., S/Sgt
 Zillotti, George, S/Sgt
 Zimmerman, Earl W., T/4
 Zimmerman, Glenn A., Pvt
 Zinn, Charles P., Pfc
 Zoll, Earl J., Pfc
 Zombas, Themistocles, S/Sgt
 Zull, Raymond S., Pvt
 Zwierzynsky, Joseph, Pfc

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

BRITISH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Keyes, Richard W., Lt Col

Lutz, Harry, Lt Col

BRITISH MILITARY CROSS

Barzelay, Ross, Capt

Frazier, Douglas P., Lt Col

BRITISH MILITARY MEDAL

Howard, Donald R., S/Sgt

FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

Parker, Edwin P., Jr., Maj Gen

Camm, Frank, Brig Gen

Rice, John K., Brig Gen

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE

Albauch, Pearl B.	(B) Pfc	Lanahan, John V.	(B) Pfc
Bandow, Robert A.	(B) S/Sgt	Lawrence, Melvin	(S) Major
Barth, Chester W.	(B) T/Sgt	Lolley, Dalton E.	(B) Cpl
Boyce, Ely J.	(B) Cpl	McKenney, Charles A.	(L) Col
Boynton, George M.	(B) M/Sgt	Manion, Benjamin A., Jr.	(B) S/Sgt
Brock, Holice M., Jr.	(B) T/3	Maszk, Stanley C.	(B) T/Sgt
Cake, George F.	(S) Major	Moore, Lloyd M.	(B) S/Sgt
Camm, Frank	(L) Brig Gen	More, Berkeley D.	(B) 1st Lt
Carson, James E.	(S) Major	Neal, James R.	(B) S/Sgt
Carter, Andrew M.	(B) S/Sgt	Newman, George F.	(B) S/Sgt
Chipman, Royce E.	(B) Pfc	Newman, Isadore	(S) Major
Claiborne, William F.	(B) S/Sgt	Nichols, Joseph A.	(L) Col
Coen, James J.	(S) Capt	Ondrick, John G.	(L) Col
Collins, John W.	(S) Capt	Parker, Edwin P., Jr.	(L) Maj Gen
D'Aoust, Raymond W.	(B) Pfc	Petersen, Harold D.	(B) S/Sgt
Davids, John L.	(R) Lt Col	Peterson, Kermit M.	(B) Sgt
Deyoe, Warner S.	(B) Pfc	Phelan, Maurice P.	(S) Capt
Dinaro, William H.	(R) Lt Col	Pependick, Ralph E.	(B) T/Sgt
Duncan, William D.	(B) T/Sgt	Prescott, Duane E.	(B) S/Sgt
Estes, Aaron F.	(B) Pfc	Quillen, Claude H.	(R) Lt Col
Falk, Herbert	(B) Pfc	Renshaw, Clyde	(B) T/Sgt
Ferguson, Arthur E.	(B) S/Sgt	Rice, John K.	(L) Brig Gen
Fraley, Glenn W.	(B) S/Sgt	Rico, Raymond R.	(B) Pfc
Freeman, Joe G.	(B) S/Sgt	Scanlon, Joseph A.	(B) T/5
Gatchel, Forrest S.	(S) Major	Schellman, Robert H.	(R) Lt Col
Gristian, Harry M.	(B) Sgt	Short, Walter D.	(S) Major
Hamel, Paul W.	(B) Pfc	Stephenson, Robert N.	(B) T/Sgt
Harper, William M.	(B) T/Sgt	Stone, Robert S.	(B) S/Sgt
Hart, Kenneth C.	(B) Cpl	Taylor, Robert M.	(B) S/Sgt
Hart, Roswell B.	(L) Col	Testerman, Benjamin H.	(B) Sgt
Hayes, Thomas H.	(L) Col	Todd, Richard B.	(B) Pfc
Hines, Waymond L.	(B) T/Sgt	Veninger, Richard S.	(S) Capt
Inman, James H.	(B) T/4	Walck, Grant L.	(B) T/Sgt
Jackley, Alva B.	(B) Pfc	Waln, Joseph L.	(B) S/Sgt
Jaskolka, Edward	(B) 1st Sgt	Willing, Joseph M., Jr.	(B) S/Sgt
Kimbrow, Thomas L.	(B) Sgt	Willingham, Chester M.	(L) Col
Krippner, Robert L.	(B) T/4	Wilson, Robert C., Jr.	(R) Lt Col

BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE

Nichols, Joseph A.

(L) Col

Parker, Edwin P., Jr.

(L) Maj Gen

th Bronze Star
th Silver Star
th Silver Gilt Star
th Palm

78TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ORDER OF BATTLE

13 December 1944 – 9 May 1945

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Commanding General.....Major General Edwin P. Parker, Jr.
Assistant Division Commander.....Brigadier General John K. Rice
Division Artillery Commander.....Brigadier General Frank Camm



Colonel Joseph A. Nichols

GENERAL STAFF

Chief of Staff.....Colonel Joseph A. Nichols
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.....Lt Col Clyde H. Quillen
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.....Lt Col Robert C. Wilson, Jr.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.....Col Charles A. McKenney, Jr.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.....Lt Col Donald E. Zealand*
(13 December 1944–14 March 1945)
Maj-Lt Col John L. Davids
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.....Maj-Lt Col William H. Dinaro

* Killed in Action

SPECIAL STAFF

Adjutant General.....	Lt Col Fred J. Martineau
Anti-Tank Officer.....	Capt-Maj John D. Sitterson, Jr.
Division Chemical Officer.....	Lt Col Willard W. Anders
Division Chaplain.....	Lt Col Thomas H. Reagan*
	(13 December 1944-18 December 1944)
	Maj John L. Cunningham
	(20 December 1944-20 February 1945)
	• Maj-Lt Col Charles A. Albright
Division Engineer.....	Lt Col John J. Closner
Division Ordnance Officer.....	Lt Col Arthur V. Deal, Jr.
Division Quartermaster.....	Maj-Lt Col Robert E. Norvell
Division Signal Officer.....	Maj-Lt Col Willard H. Grant
Division Surgeon.....	Lt Col Thomas L. Lucas
Finance Officer.....	Lt Col Arthur L. Toups
Headquarters Commandant.....	Lt Col Arthur H. Oestreich
Inspector General.....	Lt Col. Lawrence H. Kemman
Judge Advocate.....	Lt Col Clair S. Beebe
Provost Marshal.....	Capt-Maj Harry J. Petersen
Special Service Officer.....	Maj Stanton S. Von Grabill

* Killed in Action

309TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COL JOHN G. ONDRICK

Col John G. Ondrick, Regimental Commander

Lt Col Creighton E. Likes, Executive Officer
(13 Dec 1944–8 May 1945)

Maj Julian R. Mellette, Executive Officer

1ST BATTALION

Lt Col Robert H. Schellman, Battalion Commander

2D BATTALION

Lt Col Wilson L. Burley, Jr., Battalion Commander (§)
(13 Dec 1944–15 Dec 1944)

Capt Douglas P. Frazier, Battalion Commander
(16 Dec 1944–30 Dec 1944)

(§) Killed in Action

Maj Jesse P. Moorefield, Battalion Commander
(31 Dec 1944–2 Apr 1945)

Maj Douglas P. Frazier, Battalion Commander

3D BATTALION

Lt Col George Cassett, Battalion Commander
(13 Dec 1944–14 Dec 1944)

Maj Thomas H. Monroe, Jr., Battalion Commander
(15 Dec 1944–19 Jan 1945)

Lt Col Floyd M. Call, Battalion Commander
(20 Jan 1945–9 Mar 1945)

Capt Walter D. Short, Battalion Commander
(10 Mar 1945–28 Mar 1945)

Maj Thomas H. Monroe, Jr., Battalion Commander

310TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COL THOMAS H. HAYES



310TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Colonel Earl M. Miner, Regimental Commander

(13 Dec 1944–8 Feb 1945)

Lt Col-Colonel Thomas H. Hayes, Regimental Commander

(9 Feb 1945–15 Apr 1945)

Lt Col Harry Lutz, Regimental Commander

Lt Col-Colonel Thomas H. Hayes, Executive Officer

(13 Dec 1944–8 Feb 1945)

Maj-Lt Col Wilmer V. Bell, Executive Officer

1ST BATTALION

Lt Col Frank B. Harrison, Battalion Commander

(13 Dec 1944–11 Feb 1945)

Maj Boggs A. Robinson, Battalion Commander

(12 Feb 1945–7 Apr 1945)

Lt Col Wilmer V. Bell, Battalion Commander

(8 Apr 1945–15 Apr 1945)

Maj Lester K. Olson, Battalion Commander

2D BATTALION

Lt Col Byron W. Ladd, Battalion Commander

(13 Dec 1944–16 Dec 1944)

Maj Boggs A. Robinson, Battalion Commander

(17 Dec 1944–19 Dec 1944)

Maj-Lt Col Emmett R. Culbreth, Battalion Commander

(20 Dec 1944–12 March 1945)

Maj Henry H. Hardenbergh, Jr., Battalion Commander

3D BATTALION

Lt Col Harry Lutz, Battalion Commander

(13 Dec 1944–14 March 1945)

Maj Walter H. Pierce, Battalion Commander

311TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COL CHESTER M. WILLINGHAM

311TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Col Chester M. Willingham, Regimental Commander

Lt Col Walter A. Riemenschneider, Executive Officer
(9 Dec 1944–17 Jan 1945)

Maj Owen H. Carter, Acting Executive Officer
(18 Jan 1945–7 March 1945)

Maj-Lt Col James W. Sears, Executive Officer

1ST BATTALION

Maj Edwin C. Gatz, Battalion Commander
(9 Dec 1944–17 Jan 1945)

Lt Col Walter A. Riemenschneider, Battalion Commander
(18 Jan 1945–5 Feb 1945)

Maj-Lt Col Lyle J. Kennedy, Battalion Commander

2D BATTALION

Lt Col Richard W. Keyes, Battalion Commander

3D BATTALION

Lt Col Andy A. Lipscomb, Battalion Commander
(9 Dec 1944–26 Dec 1944)

Maj Peter J. Newton, Battalion Commander
(27 Dec 1944–1 Jan 1945)

Lt Col Andy A. Lipscomb, Battalion Commander

78TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARTILLERY

Brigadier General Frank Camm, Com-
manding General

Colonel Roswell B. Hart, Executive
Officer



COL ROSWELL B. HART



307TH FA BN (105mm How)

Lt Col Donald W. Adams, Battalion
Commander



309TH FA BN (155mm How)

Lt Col Eber D. Russell, Battalion
Commander



308TH FA BN (105mm How)

Lt Col Gregory L. Higgins, Battalion
Commander



903D FA BN (105mm How)

Maj-Lt Col Thurman A. Irving, Bat-
talion Commander



303D ENGR (C) BN

Lt Col John J. Closner, Battalion Com-
mander
Maj Harry E. Gerleman, Executive
Officer



78TH QM CO

Capt Theodore J. Dembitz, Company
Commander
1st Lt Kenneth Coleman, Executive
Officer



303D MED BN

Lt Col James F. Reilly, Battalion Com-
mander
(13 Dec 1944–14 Apr 1945)
Maj Aaron Pushkin, Battalion Com-
mander
Maj James T. Downs, III, Executive
Officer



78TH SIGNAL CO

1st Lt-Capt John K. Miller, Company
Commander
1st Lt Frank L. Brooks, Jr., Executive
Officer



78TH RCN TR

Capt Alexander J. Rankin, Troop
Commander
1st Lt Richard R. Warfel, Executive
Officer



778TH ORD (LM) CO

Capt Charles F. Merkle, Company
Commander

DIVISION HQ CO

Capt Charles H. Meyer, Company Commander
1st Lt Earl K. Harlan, Executive Officer

MP PLATOON

1st Lt Conrad Schott, Platoon Com-
mander
2d Lt-1st Lt Gregory G. Curtis, Execu-
tive Officer

UNIT AWARDS

UNIT CITATION

2nd Battalion, 311th Infantry Regiment
3rd Battalion, 310th Infantry Regiment
1st Battalion, 310th Infantry Regiment
1st Battalion, 309th Infantry Regiment

COMBAT INFANTRY REGIMENTS

309th Infantry Regiment
310th Infantry Regiment
311th Infantry Regiment

MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE

778th Ordnance L Maintenance Com-
pany (§§)
78th Signal Company (§§)
303rd Medical Battalion (§§)
78th Division MP Platoon
Service Battery, 307th Field Artillery
Battalion
Service Battery, 309th Field Artillery
Battalion

Medical Detachment, 309th Infantry
Regiment (§§)

Medical Detachment, 310th Infantry
Regiment (§§)

Service Company, 310th Infantry Regi-
ment (§§)

Service Battery, 903rd Field Artillery
Battalion

Headquarters, Service Company and
Medical Detachment, 303rd Engineer
Battalion

Service Company, 309th Infantry Regi-
ment (§§)

78th Infantry Division Band

Medical Detachment, 311th Infantry
Regiment (§§)

Special Troops, Medical Detachment
and Division Dental Clinic, 78th
Infantry Division

Service Company, 311th Infantry Regi-
ment (§§)

Service Battery, 308th Field Artillery
Battalion

78th Quartermaster Company

(§§) Star to Meritorious Service Plaque

UNITS ATTACHED TO 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION

1: ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY UNITS

552d AAA (AW) Bn a 20 Dec 44; d 12 July 45

2: ARMORED UNITS

CCR 5th Armored Division a 18 Dec 44; d 21 Dec 45
CCA 5th Armored Division a 27 Jan 45; d 1 Feb 45
CCR 7th Armored Division a 3 Feb 45; d 10 Feb 45
CCR 3d Armored Division a 21 Mar 45; d 22 Mar 45
CCB 13th Armored Division a 14 Apr 45; d 14 Apr 45
709th Tank Bn, -Co B and D a 10 Dec 44; d 25 Jan 45
736th Tank Bn, -Co C a Mort Pltn and Assault G Pltn (M), 11 Jan 45; d Mort Pltn and Assault G Pltn (M), 21 Jan 45;
 a 25 Jan 45; d 1 Pltn D, 1 Feb 45;
 d D and Mort Pltn, 3 Feb 45; d 4 Feb 45
774th Tank Bn a 3 Feb 45; d 24 Apr 45
Cos A and D, 10th Tank Bn aD, 17 Dec 44; aA 19 Dec 44; dD 20 Dec 44;
 dA 21 Dec 44
Co A, 739th Tank Bn a 27 Jan 45; d 6 Feb 45
Sqdn B, Fife and Forfar Yeomanry a 27 Jan 45; d 2 Feb 45
1 Pltn, Co A, 738th Tank Bn a 6 Feb 45; d 28 Feb 45

3: CAVALRY UNITS

102d Cavalry Rcn Gp a 18 Dec 44; d Tr A, 38th Cav Sqdn, 7 Jan 45;
 d 24 Jan 45
28th Rcn Tr A 19 Apr 45; d 22 Apr 45
4th Cav Rcn Sq, Mecz a 21 Mar 45; d 25 Mar 45

4: CHEMICAL UNITS

Cos A, B and D, 92d Cml Bn a 23 Dec 44; d 21 Jan 45;
 (4.2 Mort) a 27 Jan 45; d 3 Feb 45
Cos A, B and C, 86th Cml Bn a A, 12 Dec 44; d A, 24 Dec 44;
 (4.2 Mort) a A and C, 3 Feb 45; d A and C, 13 Feb 45;
 a B, 15 Mar 45; d B, 2 Apr 45
Co B, 90th Cml Bn a 11 Mar 45; d 16 Mar 45
Co B, 95th Cml Bn (4.2 Mort) a 4 Apr 45; d 17 Apr 45

5: ENGINEER UNITS

Co A, 146th Engr C Bn a 19 Dec 44; d 21 Dec 44
3d Pltn, Co A, 112th Engr C Bn a 19 Dec 44; d 7 Jan 45

6: FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS

18th FA Gp	a 3 Apr 45; d 17 Apr 45
62d Armd Fa Bn (SP)	a 13 Dec 44; d 17 Dec 44; a 20 Dec 44; d 24 Dec 44
76th FA Bn (25 Pdr)	a 9 Mar 45; d 17 Apr 45
95th Armd FA Bn (105 mmG)	a 15 Dec 44; d 17 Dec 44
987th FA Bn	a—Btrys A and C, 12 Dec 44; d—Btrys A and C, 19 Dec 44; a Btry C, 3 Feb 45; d Btry C, 14 Feb 45
Btry A, 258th FA Bn (155 mm (SP) G)	a 27 Jan 45; d 5 Feb 45

7: INFANTRY UNITS

CT303	a 3 Apr 45; d 6 Apr 45
CT386	a 5 Apr 45; d 6 Apr 45
CT387	a 4 Apr 45; d 6 Apr 45
CT517 Pcht	a 4 Feb 45; d 7 Feb 45
39th Inf Regiment	a—3d Bn, 11 Mar 45; a 3d Bn, 13 Mar 45; d 16 Mar 45
112th Inf Regiment	a 19 Apr 45; d 25 Apr 45
2d Ranger Bn	a 16 Dec 44; d 8 Jan 45
23d Armd Inf Bn	a 3 Feb 45; d 10 Feb 45
60th Armed Inf Bn	a 12 Mar 45; d 17 Mar 45
3d Bn, 121st Inf	a 19 Dec 44; d 21 Dec 44
Co A, 47th Armd Inf Bn	a 19 Dec 44; d 21 Dec 44

8: TANK DESTROYER UNITS

628th TD Bn (SP) (90mm)	a 19 Dec 44; d 23 Dec 44
817th TD Bn	a 3 Dec 44; d 23 Dec 44
893d TD Bn	a Co C, 11 Dec 44; a Co C, 19 Dec 44 d Co C—1 Pltn, 21 Dec 44; d Co A, 4 Feb 45; d Co B, 27 Feb 45; d 30 Sept 45

9: SPECIAL UNITS

78th CIC Det	a 11 Aug 44; still attached 26 Dec 45
OB Team 33	a 7 Dec 44; d 7 May 45
IPW Team 132	a 7 Dec 44; d 15 Sept 45
IPW Team 133	a 7 Dec 44; d 15 Sept 45
PI Team 121	a 7 Dec 44; d 7 May 45
MII Team 451—G	a 13 Dec 44; d 22 Dec 45
French Liaison Officer	a 7 Dec 44; d 15 Sept 45
Det, 8th Tac Air Comd Sqdn	a 10 Dec 44; d 7 May 45
Air Support Officer, IX Fighter	a 28 Nov 44; d 7 May 45

COMMAND POSTS OF THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY

All Dates Inclusive

Rotgen	13 Dec 44— 8 Feb 45	Oberpleis	29 Mar 45— 4 Apr 45
Lammersdorf	9 Feb 44—28 Feb 45	Eichelhardt	5 Apr 45— 7 Apr 45
Schmidt	1 Mar 45— 2 Mar 45	Wissen	8 Apr 45— 8 Apr 45
Hausen	3 Mar 45— 3 Mar 45	Morsbach	9 Apr 45—10 Apr 45
Wollersheim	4 Mar 45— 5 Mar 45	Denklingen	11 Apr 45—11 Apr 45
Durscheven	6 Mar 45— 6 Mar 45	Gummersbach	12 Apr 45—13 Apr 45
Flammersheim	7 Mar 45— 9 Mar 45	Berghausen	14 Apr 45—14 Apr 45
Erpel	10 Mar 45—14 Mar 45	Wermelskirchen	15 Apr 45—15 Apr 45
Honnef (Mauser House)	15 Mar 45—19 Mar 45	Ronsdorf	16 Apr 45—17 Apr 45
Königswinter	20 Mar 45—21 Mar 45	Dillenburg	18 Apr 45—14 May 45
Holtorf	22 Mar 45—28 Mar 45	Bad Wildungen	15 May 45— 5 July 45
		Hofgeismar	6 July 45—16 Oct 45

ATTACHMENTS TO HIGHER HEADQUARTERS

(From 13 December 1944—15 September 1945)

13 Dec. 44—18 Dec 44 V Corps, First Army	16 Mar 45— 2 Apr 45 VII Corps, First Army
18 Dec 44—22 Dec 44 VII Corps, First Army	2 Apr 45—19 Apr 45 XVIII Corps, First Army
22 Dec 44— 2 Feb 45 XIX Corps, Ninth Army	19 Apr 45— 8 May 45 First Army
2 Feb 45— 7 Feb 45 V Corps, First Army	8 May 45—15 June 45 XIX Corps, Ninth Army
7 Feb 45—12 Feb 45 XVIII Corps, First Army	15 June 45—20 July 45 XIX Corps, Seventh Army
12 Feb 45—16 Mar 45 III Corps, First Army	20 July 45—15 Sept 45 XXIII Corps, Seventh Army

CITIES AND TOWNS CAPTURED BY 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION

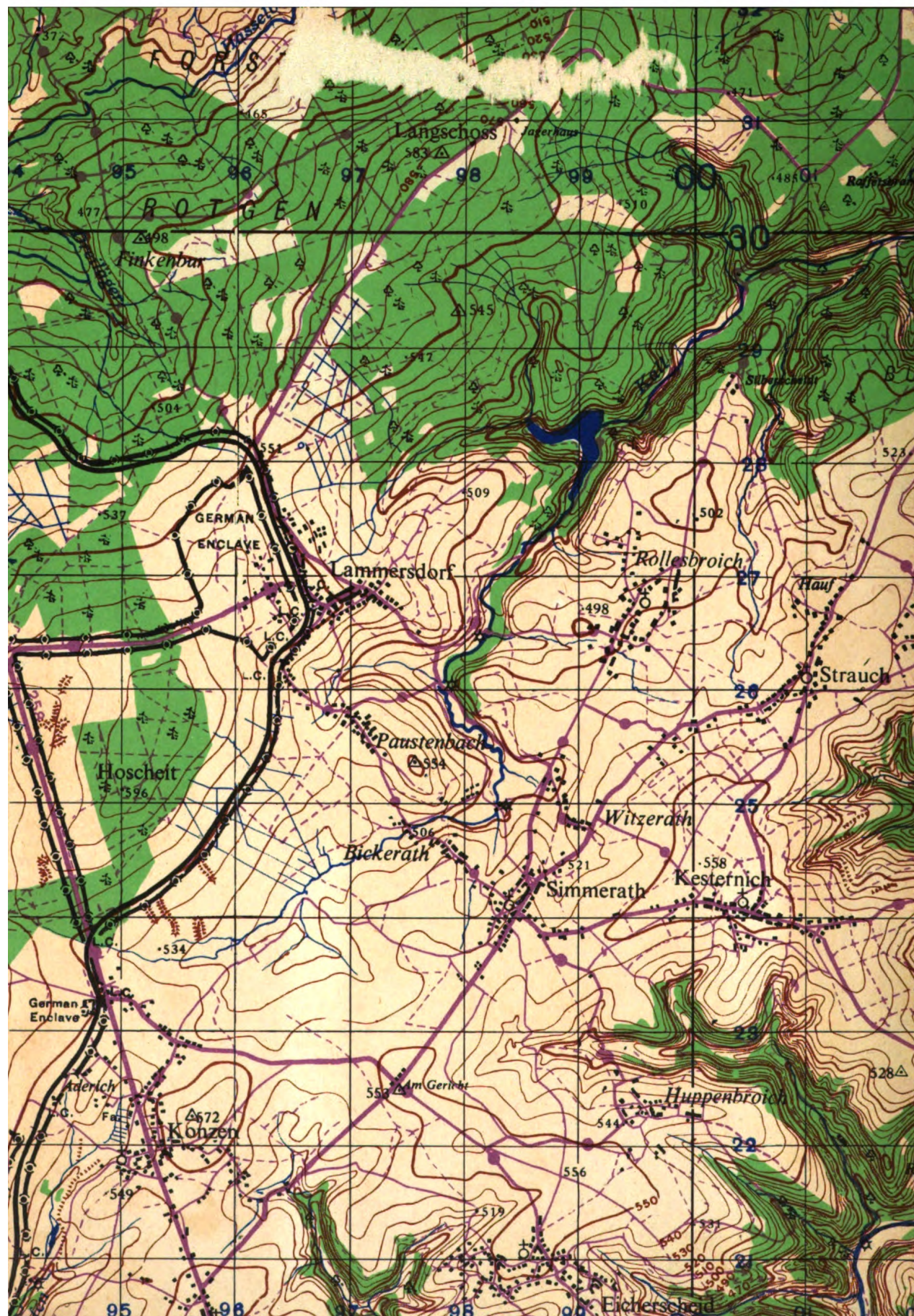
13 December 1944 to 9 May 1945

Abenden	Bliesenbach	Dreibäumen	Forst
Adendorf	Blombach	Dreisbach	Forthausen
Aderich	Bockel	Dresbach	Frankenforst
Agidienberg	Bocklingen	Drinhausen	Freckhausen
Ahlefeld	Bohl	Dorn	Freischheim
Ahlen	Bohlenhagen	Dorrenberg	Freudenberg
Ahrweiler	Boinghausen	Dortenhof	Friedrichsthal
Albertshof	Bolzenbach	Dreschhausen	Frielinghausen
Alfenyingen	Bomig	Drespe	Frielingendorf
Alferzhagen	Bonolpe	Driesch	Frommersbach
Allenbach	Bornbach	Duhland	Furken
Allinghausen	Bornhausen	Dummlinghausen	
Alpe	Boswipper	Dunebusch	Gaderoth
Alperbruck	Brabenderhoke	Durhaus	Galgenbrock
Altenahr	Brandscheide	Durholzen	Geiningen
Altenbach	Breibach	Durphaule	Geislar
Altenlinde	Breidenbach	Durscheid	Gerstenhof
Altennumbrech	Breidenbruch	Durscheven	Gerhardsfeld
Altenpahl	Breitewiese		Geringhausen
Altenrath	Bremen	Ebbinghausen	Gielgen
Alzen	Bremig	Eckenbach	Gimarzenahl
Am Gericht	Brenyingen	Eckenhagen	Gimborn
Am Scheidbaum	Breun	Eckringhausen	Gimmersdorf
An der Kirche	Breunfeld	Ehringhausen	Goldenberg
Angfurten	Brinsahl	Eiberg	Gosse
Antweiler	Brochhagen	Eichen	Green
Appenhagen	Broicherhof	Eicherscheid	Grenenberg
Arnzhäuschen	Brol	Eichholz	Grienringhausen
Asbach	Brube	Eickeroff	Grinanthal
Attehone	Bruch	Eicks	Grossberghausen
Atzenhagen	Bruchein	Eiershagen	Gross Bullesheim
	Bruchen	Eipringhausen	Grossenbernberg
	Bruchhausen	Eisenkaul	Grotzenberg
Bachem	Bruck	Elberfeld	Grund
Badegnst	Bruner Hol	Elbringhausen	Grunenback
Bad Neuenahr	Brunglinghausen	Elisenthal	Grunewald
Baldenberg	Brungsberg	Ellenghausen	Grunschlade
Balsiefen	Brunohl	El'ingen	Gruterich
Barmen	Buchel	El'ingshagen	Gudenau
Baumen	Buchen	Elsenroth	Gummeroth
Baur	Buchholz	Elsig	Gummersbach
Bech	Buchholzen	Engeldorf	
Bechlinghoven	Brudemuhl	Engelskirchen	Haan
Becke	Buhlstahl	Engerfeld	Haasminkel
Bellingroth	Buisdorf	Ente	Habersauel
Bennert	Burg	Enzen	Hachenberg
Benninghausen	Burgerhohe	Eppernich	Hackenbach
Benningrath	Burgerstrasse	Erbilingen	Hackrtilstein
Benolope	Burg Ringsheim	Erbschlo	Haddenbach
Berchhausen	Burvenich	Erdingen	Hagen
Berg	Busch	Erholungsheim	Hahn
Bergeneustadt	Ruschergrand	Erlinghausen	Hahnen
Berghausen	Buscherhof	Estenmaar	Hahnenbach
Bergisch	Buschhausen	Ettenhausen	Hahsbach
Bergneustadt	Buttingshausen	Euehen	Halbach
Bergstadt		Eueln	Halle
Berkenroth	Calenborn	Euenheim	Halloben
Berscheidt	Casseler-Heidi	Eugenienthal	Halscheid
Bersten	Cronenberg	Eulelsloch	Haistenbach
Bettingen	Cuchenheim	Eulen	Halzenberg
Bettorf		Euskirchen	Hambocken
Beuel	Dabringhausen	Eusten	Hammer
Beyenburg	Dahl	Ewinghausen	Hammerholz
Bickenbach	Danninberg		Hammerberg
Bickerath	Dant	Fahlenberg	Hammer Rostringhausen
Biebelhof	Dattenberg	Falkenhof	Hengelar
Bielstein	Dattenfeld	Farrenbracken	Happach
Biesenbach	Dedenborn	Faultiert	Harscheidt
Biesfeld	Deienlach	Feld	Hardt
Billig	Denklingen	Fenke	Harscheidt
Bigenhof	Denkst	Finnenich	Hartegasse
Birken	Derschlag	Firmenich	Harth
Birkenbach	Dhun	Fischbach	Hasenfeld
Bitze	Dhunn	Fischbacherhutte	Hasselbach
Bitzen	Dickhausen	Flamersheim	Hasten
Blaffertsberg	Dieringhausen	Flerzheim	Haston
Blaidersbach	Diezenhausen	Flockenberg	Hatzfeld
Blasseifen	Dirnau	Florin	Hau
Blens	Distelkamp	Floydsdorf	Hausen
Blidinghausen			

Haussels	Huppichteroth	Leinbach	Nieder Gelpe
Hechwald	Husten	Lenholz	Niederhagen
Hecke	Huthaherweg	Lennep	Nieder-Haltorf
Heckelscheid	Hutz	Leppe	Niederhausen
Heibach		Levenich	Niederhof
Heid	Idyllenhohe	Lichtenberg	Niederkastenholz
Heide	Imgenbroich	Lichtenplatz	Nieder Kollenbach
Heidergansfeld	Irmen	Liefenroth	Nieder Odenspeil
Heidt	Irlenbusch	Liessem	Niederpleis
Heienbach	Ittenbach	Limperich	Nieder Rubach
Heikhausen		Linde	Nieder Sessmar
Heiligen	Jadinghagen	Linden	Nieder Zielenbach
Heimbach	Jennecken	Lindler	Nochen
Heimersheim		Linz	Nothausen
Heischeld	Kafringhausen	Linzenich	Nudelschalbach
Heister	Kaiserau	Lobscheid	Numbrecht
Heister Bacherrott	Kalenborn Junction	Loch	Nursche
Hellerseifen	Kalkberg	Loffelsterz	
Haltenberg	Kalsbach	Loh	Ober Agger
Helzen	Kaltau	Loope	Oberbachem
Hemm	Kaltenbach	Lope	Ober Bantenberg
Hemmerholz	Kalteneich	Ludendorf	Ober Bierenbach
Hengstenberg	Kapellensung	Ludorf	Oberborsch
Hennef	Kappenstein	Luffringhausen	Ober Breidenbach
Heppingen	Karmeg	Luftelberg	Ober Buschem
Herdt	Karnap	Luttringhausen	Oberdollendorf
Herfen	Kasbach	Lutzinghausen	Oberdries
Hergarten	Kastor		Oberesch
Hergscheid	Katzenbach	Mador	Ober Flosbach
Hermersdorf	Kehlinghausen	Maisdorpe	Obergartzem
Hermesdorf	Kemmerich	Malsberg	Obergaul
Hersbach	Kenkhausen	Malzhagen	Ober Gelpe
Herreshagen	Kepkendahl	Marienberghausen	Oberberg
Hertegasse	Kerpse-Talsperre Dam	Marienhausen	Oberhausen
Heseln	Kertenbach	Marienheide	Ober Heusalingen
Hespart	Kesternich	Markenputz	Ober Holzen
Hesselbach	Ketzberg	Marscheid	Oberkassel
Hessilbach	Kirchheim	Mauelsbagen	Oberkastenholz
Hetzinger Heck	Klasswiper	Menden	Ober Kollenbach
Heusiepen	Klaus	Mehlem	Ober Schummerick
Hilberath	Klein Bullesheim	Meindorf	Oberselbach
Hillierscheidt	Kleinenbernberg	Meissminkel	Ober Sulze
Hill Micke	Kleinheipe	Meiswinkel	Ober Warnsbach
Himberg	Klemenscheidt	Mennkausen	Ober Wehnath
Himmerkusen	Klenenseichen	Menzenberg	Oberwiel
Hinter	Kloster Mariawald	Merkhausen	Oberwinkelhausen
Hinterhufe	Kloster-Ommerborn	Merzbach	Ober Zielenbach
Hochmeid	Kloster Schweinheim	Merzenich	Ockenfels
Hochsten	Knappelburg	Miebach	Odenhausen
Hockenbroich	Knappstockberg	Miel	Odenspiel
Hof Ahe	Kohlberg	Mission House	Odinghausen
Hoferhof	Korlfurtherbrücke	Mittinghoven	Offerman
Hoff	Kohlgrube	Morenhoven	Offermannsberg
Hoffnung	Kohlkaul	Moresnet	Ohl
Hohenhain	Kolfhausen	Morkenputz	Ohlenberg
Hohl	Kölschbach	Morsbach	Ohlhagen
Hohnerberg	Kommerscheidt	Morsbacherhutte	Olinghoven
Höhrnath	Kompel	Morunkude	Ommerath
Hoholz	Königswinter	Mouenothe	Oppertzau
Hofe	Konusspitz	Muhle	Orbach
Hollenberg	Konzen	Muhlen	Osberghausen
Hollinden	Korseifen	Muhlenbach	Osinghausen
Holt	Kotthausen	Muhlenclade	Ottershagen
Holten	Krahm	Mulleich	
Holterf	Kratzberg	Mullensiefen	Pahl
Holterfeld	Krautweg	Mullersommen	Pech
Holz	Kremenhol	Mullinghoven	Peffkoven
Holzern	Kretzhaus	Mungster	Perdt
Holzlar	Kreuzweingarten		Pergenroth
Holzweiler	Krawinkel	Nassenstein	Pernze
Homburg	Kreuzburg	Neiswinkel	Perseifen
Homburgerhahn	Kuckstein	Nespen	Petensberg
Hornel	Kudinhoven	Neuenhaus	Pettseifen
Honnaf	Kulbach	Neuenhof	Plett
Horpe	Kuppelstein	Neuenhohe	Platz
Hovel	Kurten	Neuenkamp	Prombach
Hubender	Kurtenberg	Neuenothe	Puhl
Huckeswagib	Kurtensiefen	Neuenhofchen	Putzchen
Huckhausen		Neukirchen	
Huckswagen	Lahl	Neull	Quabach
Hufe	Lamsfuss	Niedendorf	Queckenberg
Hufen	Langenbach	Nieder	Quodenhof
Hulsenbusch	Langendorf	Nieder Arnsberg	
Hülstert	Langenberg	Nieder-Bachem	Raisiepen
Hunfgarten	Lantenbach	Nieder Doinghausen	Ramersdorf
Hunshorn	Laudenberg	Nieder Dollendorf	Rauchenaue
Hunsheim	Lech	Niederersch	Rautenbach
Hunscheid	Lechtenberg	Nieder Fischbach	Raenthal
Huppenbroich	Leienbuch	Nieder Flosbach	Rebbelroth

Reininghausen	Schmidt	Stiche	Waag
Reinhagen	Schmitzhöhe	Stiefelshagen	Wahlscheid
Reishagen	Schneid	Stieldorf	Walbach
Remerscheid	Schnellbach	St. Marienberg	Walbruch
Remmelsohl	Schnepf	Stockberg	Wald
Remperg	Schnepfshagen	Stockheim	Waldau
Remscheid	Schnorrhagen	Stoldorf	Waldbrol
Remshagen	Schoel	Stotzheim	Waldhotel
Reudenbach	Schoffeld	Strassweg	Wallefeld
Rheder	Schomberg	Strauch	Waltershausen
Rhein	Schonberg	Strick	Waschberg
Rheinbach	Schoneberg	Strombach	Wasserfuhr
Rheinbreitbach	Schonenbach	Struck	Watscheid
Rheindorf	Schonmaldhaus	Sudberg	Wagescheid
Rhondorf	Schrauben	Sulze	Wehn
Richerzhagen	Schuckhausen	Suppebach	Wehnraht
Rielenkamp	Schwammenauel Dam	Surst Harth	Weibenberg
Ritterseifen	Schwarz		Weiden
Roderwiese	Schwarzbruch	Tannenbaum	Weidesheim
Roitzheim	Schwarzeln	Teschem	Weiershagen
Roleber	Schwarzen	Thal	Weilerswist
Rolefel	Schwarz-Rheindorf	Tissenicher	Wendershagen
Rollesbroich	Schweifeld	Todenfeld	Wendlingen
Rolscheid	Schweinheim	Tombergerhof	Wenschelbach
Rolshagen	Schwelme		Wermelskirchen
Romberg	Seifen		Werth
Romlinghoven	Seifenaue	Uber Asbach	Wesser
Rommelsdorf	Selbach	Uberberg	Westen
Kommersberg	Sengelbusch	Ulbert	Westhausen
Ronsahl	Servatiushof	Ulpenich	Weyer
Ronsdorf	Sessinghausen	Unkel	Widderbach
Rosenhugel	Shun	Unnenberg	Wieden
Rospe	Siedenber	Unterberg	Wiedenest
Rostringhausen	Sieferhof	Unterborsch	Wiehl
Rotgen	Siegburg Mulldorf	Unter Buschem	Wiehlmunden
Rottland	Sieperhohe	Unterfeld	Wildenburg
Rossenbach	Silberhart	UnterHohlfurth	Willenroth
Rottbitze	Silberscheid	Unter Kalsbach	Willingen
Rottsiepen	Simmerath	Unter Lichtinghagen	Windeck
Rudenbach	Sinspert	Unter Ossenbach	Windhagen
Ruh	Sinzenich	Unter Schummerick	Winkel
Ruhrberg	Smitzhöhe	Unterstrasse	Winterborn
Runderoth	Sotterbach		Winterburg
	Spelsberg	Vahlberg	Wipperfeld
Satzvey	Spich	Vesterburg	Wipperfurth
Schaffeld	Sprenglingen	Veynau	Wirtenbach
Schalenbach	Springe	Viersbach	Wisserhof
Scheel	Spurkenbach	Vilich	Wistenhof
Scheidbaum	Stadt	Vilich Muhldorf	Wisskirchen
Scheidt	Stall	Vilich Rheindorf	Witzerath
Scheller	Staubenthal	Villip	Woffelbach
Schemmerhausen	St. Augustein	Villiper Olmihle	Wolfsorth
Scherbach	Steckenborn	Viluprott	Wollersheim Woods
Scheuren	Steeg	Vinxel	Wulfringhausen
Schifforth	Steimel	Vlatten	Wuppertal
Schinneral	Steimelhagen	Volenkrath	Wuschheim
Schinnerer	Steinmenthagen	Vollmershausen	
Schirpenhunn	Steinbach	Volperhausen	Zaun
Schladern	Stentenbach	Vorderhufe	Ziegenhardt
Schlebach	Sterzenbach	Vordermuhle	Zielanbach
Schlüsselberg	Stesi	Vossbrugh	Zinshardt

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